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F. Schefer pinx:
Geo. White sculp.
IOHANNES MARTEN
Chirurgorum Londinensium Socius

A

TREATISE

Of all the

Degrees and Symptoms

OF THE

Venereal Disease,

In both SEXES;

Explicating *Naturally* and *Mechanically*, its *Causes*, *Kinds*, various *Ways of Infecting*; The Nature of *Hereditary Infection*; *Certainty* of knowing whether *Infected* or not; Infallible way to *prevent Infection*; *Easiness* of *Cure* when *Infected*; *Reasons* why so *many miss* of *Cure*; How to know *when*, and *when not*, in Skilful Hands for *Cure*, and the *Use* and *Abuse* of *Mercury* in the *Cure*.

Necessary to be Read and Observ'd by All Persons that *Ever* had, (many other Diseases being occasion'd by the *Venereal* Taint and *Mercury*) *Now* have, or at any time *May* have, the Misfortune of that Distemper, in order to prevent their being Ruin'd by *Ignorant Pretenders*, *Quacks*, *Mountebanks*, *Impostors*, &c. whose Notorious Practices are clearly evinc'd.

To which is added,

The Cause and Cure of Old *Gleets* and *Weaknesses* in *Men* and *Women*, whether *Venereal* or *Seminal*, briefly describing the *Use* and *Abuse* of their *Genital Parts*, and why *Gleets* (as sometimes they do) hinder *Procreation*, causing *Impotency*, &c. in *Men*, and *Barrenness*, *Miscarriages*, &c. in *Women*. With some remarkable Cases of that kind inserted.

The whole Interspers'd

With peculiar *Prescriptions*, many pertinent *Observations*, *Histories*, and *Letters* of very extraordinary *Cures*.

The like, for general Advantage, never Publish'd by any Author, Ancient or Modern, since the *Disease* came first to be known in the World.

By *JOHN MARTEN*, Chirurgeon.

The Sixth Edition *corrected and enlarg'd, with a copious* Index *to the whole.*

LONDON:

Printed for, and sold by *S. Crouch*, in *Cornhil*, *W. Crouch* in the *Poultry*; *J. Knapton*, and *M. Atkins* in St. *Paul*'s Church-yard, *P. Varenne* at *Seneca*'s Head in the *Strand*, *C. King Westminster-hall*, *J. Isted* against St. *Dunstan*'s Church *Fleet-street*, Booksellers, and at the Author's House, the further End of *Hatton-Garden*, on the Left-hand beyond the *Chappel*, *John Marten* Surgeon writ over the Door. Price Bound 4 *s.*

9196

Note, *That the Buyers may not be impos'd upon, thoſe Books which have not the* Author's *Effigies before the Title-Page, are not Perfect.*

THE PREFACE

(First) necessary to be Read.

THE First, Second, *and* Third *Editions of this Book, sold so very fast, that I had not opportunity so much as to alter or amend any thing more in the two last of them, than just the bare Errors of the Press; but a* Fourth *Impression being call'd for, I was unwilling that a* Treatise *so well accepted by, and found so very useful to the Publick, should pass any longer, without being* Revised *and* Amended; *I therefore set Pen to Paper, and upon the perusing it, found likewise occasion, almost in every Page, to make some useful* Additions, *whereby it became swell'd to more than treble the number of Sheets contain'd in the three former Editions, and the price consequently rais'd from* One Shilling (*which was what they were sold at*) *to* Two Shillings and Six-pence.

That Fourth *Edition* (*altho' a Thousand were printed of them also*) *running off quicker than the former; and a* Fifth *Edition by the Book-seller earnestly call'd for, I was prevail'd with* (*notwith-*

ſtanding the great encreaſe of my Buſineſs) to ſpare a little time to Reviſe it, in order to be printed again; upon doing which, I ſtill found more and more occaſion of amending it, and upon ſeveral accounts, ſaw it alſo neceſſary to add ſome material Matters, that had ſince occurr'd in my Practice, inſomuch, that the Half-Crown Book was throughout interſpers'd with many advantageous Things, not taken notice of in the others, and became ſwell'd to much more than double the number of Sheets contain'd in that Fourth *Impreſſion, and the price conſequently, and as believ'd by its quick going off (*viz. *in leſs than eight Months time) thought by the Buyers not unreaſonably advanc'd to Four Shillings.*

That Fifth *Edition being ſold, and many afterwards ſent for from all Parts, as well from beyond the Seas (particularly* Holland*) as here in* Great BRITAIN, *I was, from the freſh importunity of the Book-ſeller, encourag'd to print the* Sixth *Impreſſion, and found reaſon at the ſame time, (from longer Practice and Experience in the Cure of that* Diſeaſe*) to make many further, but notable* Additions *thro' the whole, which tho' to the amount of a fourth part more than the* Fifth *Edition contain'd, yet by its being printed in a leſſer Letter, neither the bulk or the price is advanc'd, but continu'd as before, at* Four Shillings, *(tho' according to rate a ſix Shilling Book, the charge being conſiderable more) and is the very Book I here preſent the Reader withal.*

So many Thouſands then of this Book ſelling in ſo ſmall a compaſs of time, without the many profitable Additions *herein contain'd, makes me hope this will meet with the ſame or greater acceptation, and*

and the more, becauſe I have not omitted any one thing worthy notice, to make a Diſcourſe of this nature perfect, which no Author before, that I know of, has ſo effectually oblig'd the World withal; and tho' the printing this Sixth *Impreſſion with the* Additions, *may, at firſt ſight, ſeem an Impoſition to thoſe that have purchas'd the others, yet the many things they will find herein, over and above what were in the others, or that any Author beſides has taken notice of, will vaſtly tantamount the charge of buying it once more, and be rather thought an advantage, than an injury, more eſpecially when they conſider that thoſe* Additions *being interſpers'd throughout the whole Book, could not be printed by themſelves, to be made ſo intelligible as the matter requir'd.*

I muſt therefore once more beg pardon for thoſe Additions, *and at the ſame time take leave to make this one Obſervation, that ſince the* Firſt *Edition of this* Treatiſe *was publiſh'd, which was on the* 25*th of* March, 1704, *my Remarks and Reprehenſions therein, on the common and conſtant ill Practice of ignorant Pretenders, to the Cure of the* Venereal Diſtemper, *have been ſo far verify'd to my own Knowledge and Experience, that (not accounting for the numbers of Cures perform'd in twelve Years time before) ſeveral hundreds of Perſons, who had been abuſed and cheated out of their Money and Cure by Impoſtors, (and more daily coming, brought into a far worſe Condition by ill Management than they were at firſt, or indeed than the Diſtemper, if let alone, could poſſibly have rendred them, in ſo ſhort a time) after having paſs'd thro' all their boaſted Methods of Cure, as* Purgings, Vomitings, Sweatings, Bathings,

Smoakings, *&c. and undergone the Fatigue, Hazard and Charge of even four, five, six, and some of them seven or eight Salivations, to no purpose (till* Pox *and* Poverty *have met in some) have been happily deliver'd by my Methods and Medicines; many of whom, besides paying me for their Cure, have very gratefully acknowledg'd the Service, by Presents of considerable value; for the proof whereof, I have many scores of Letters by me that I can produce, only concealing the Writers Names, &c. from among the number of which take these that follow (as a Specimen) and be referr'd to more in the Book, from page* 156 *to* 218, *as also from page* 275 *to* 284; *which Letters here, as also those inserted in the Book, are exactly (as I have observed therein) agreeable to the Originals, as the Printer and his Men can justifie, and as all Persons (unless such that resolve they will not be convinc'd by the plainest Matter of Fact) may be satisfy'd by reading page* 218; *and I do assure them, that the same (and many hundreds more not taken notice of here) are real and genuine, and were not sent by my Desire or Knowledge, (as some would basely insinuate) for that I knew nothing of, or concerning them, till they came to my hands, which assurance, as I hereby solemnly declare to be Truth, will I think be sufficient to satisfie the most scrupulous Person that is.*

One

One of the Letters is this.

Febr. 5. 170$\frac{4}{5}$.

Worthy Sir,

THE great Improvements I daily find in my Health, as you gave me Expectation of when I paid you and was discharg'd, obliges me to retain that due Sense of your great Skill and Care, as I ought, and for your Diligence and Faithfulness towards me, when I was under your Hands, shall ever shew you the Respect you deserve; for had not my fortunate Stars conducted me, Sir, to you, I had been a miserable, lost, and undone Man. As a Mark therefore of my Gratitude, let me beg your Acceptance of the enclos'd five *Guinea*'s, which I am so far from thinking is all that you merit, that I shall still study ways to make you further Gratification; but the Services you did me are so great and signal, that the most I fear is my Inability to compensate them; 'twas you, Sir, when I was, as it were, upon the brink of Ruin, and discourag'd by my *quondam* Doctors, that rescu'd me from that confounded Distemper, and set me free from the ruinous Effects that four Salivations had brought upon me. This, with my Service, from,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

by Name unknown.

POSTSCRIPT.

Sir,

Left You ſhould not remember me, and being unwilling to be rank'd among the number of ungrateful Ones, which no doubt but You ſometimes meet withal, you may pleaſe to take notice, that I am the Perſon that could never wait on you but on *Saturdays* at Noon, and that told you every Jolt of the Coach was ready to ſhake me to pieces.

Pray favour me with a Line *per* Meſſenger, to ſatisfie me he deliver'd it ſafe, I knowing your Hand.

Yours, as above.

To relate this Gentleman's Caſe at length, would take up too much room in a Preface; therefore ſhall only ſay this, That it was perhaps as remarkable, as moſt that have been met with; for he not only labour'd under the ſevereſt Symptoms of the Diſtemper, but alſo ſuffer'd ſo much by Fluxings, *and other irregular* Mercurial *Courſes, as broke his Conſtitution, and ſo far ſpoil'd his Habit of Body, as that it was a thouſand to one he ever recover'd it, or at beſt that he was not plung'd into a Conſumption, which to all appearance he was haſtning; but by proper Applications, with the Bleſſing of God, he was happily retriev'd, in leſs than five Weeks time, when before he had been almoſt two Years in Cure, and is now perfectly well, as appears by his Letter aforerecited.*

And

And that more than common Succeſs has attended my Methods, &c. *the following Letters make more manifeſt. The firſt that I ſhall mention, is one which was brought me by a Porter, from a Gentleman that had been my Patient; who when firſt he came to me, was under moſt deplorable Circumſtances, and which, I think he told me, he had labour'd under for about five or ſix Years. He gave me ten* Guinea's *down when I undertook him, and promis'd me five more when I had cur'd him.*

His Letter is this.

SIR,

THE ſingle Viol of your Drops has effected what your other Medicines did not, without taking the three Pills; for the Anguiſh I was under from the laſt Doſe, which I told you was about 160 Drops at twice in ſix hours time, was ſo freſh in my Memory, that I deferr'd taking them from day to day, till at laſt I found my ſelf well unexpectedly; it was a Fortnight before I was ſenſible of any other Benefit, than an Abatement of the heat of Urine; and now I am quite free of the racking Torment I had, upon keeping my Water above two hours at any time; and the moſt inſupportable Pain I had from the Stoppage, if had been drinking a little: There remains nothing that diſturbs me, but a Pain between my Shoulders when I lie too long in Bed; whence it proceeds, you can only judge, who has perform'd a Cure, for which I am bound ever to eſteem You, and for which the

World

World, if they knew, would admire You. The enclos'd Note (*which was a Goldſmith's Note*) of five *Guinea's*, is to diſcharge my Promiſe, but not Your Payment; pleaſe to let me know by a Line if it comes ſafe, directed to ——— at the ——— Coffee-Houſe in ——— I am,

SIR,

Jan. 31.
1705. *Your moſt oblig'd Servant.*

The intolerable Pain and Diſcouragement this (and I can't but ſay) modeſt Gentlemen lay under, made me always pity him; and after all the efforts of Cure by the common Methods, to little or no purpoſe, I by giving him another Medicine, ſucceſsfully effected, as abovemention'd; whoſe Cure I am as well pleas'd at, as if I had had the greateſt Reward imaginable. His Caſe was a Strangury, with burning Heat, and ſtoppage of Urine, attended with (uſing his own Expreſſions) racking, tormenting, inſupportable Pains on the Neck of the Bladder, caus'd originally from a Venereal Taint, *and for want of good Management; if he made Water at any time, it was ſcalding; if held it more than two Hours, had a moſt preſſing Occaſion and violent Pain, and yet could not make a Drop for many Hours together, and not able to lie in Bed above two Hours without occaſion to make it, and when he roſe, could not under a long time, and without intolerable Straining and Pain, make any; but now, by the Bleſſing of God, he is cur'd,*

cur'd, at which I am exceeding glad, and heartily congratulate his Recovery.

The following Letter came to me by a Porter, repreſenting the Writer's Caſe, viz.

Dear Sir,

BY a peculiar Providence of Heaven, hearing of your moſt famous and unparallel'd Book, Entitl'd, *A Succinct Account of the* Lues Venerea, *with all its Symptoms, Attendants,* &c. I went inſtantly to the *Seneca*'s Head in the *Strand* and bought it: Upon reading which I was divided in my Paſſions; joyful to think the impos'd and miſled World might (if not wilfully blind) be hereafter undeceiv'd, and rendred capable of ſaving what, next their Souls is moſt valuable, namely their Lives and Reputations. And on the other hand as violently hurry'd with Horror and Indignation, with the only bare Idea which I juſtly conceive, and firmly believe, of the many thouſand unfortunate Perſons (wounded in the Wars of *Venus)* that have been cheated of their Money, chous'd of their Lives, and dy'd in Ignominy and Diſgrace, unpity'd by their beſt of Friends and neareſt Relations. Which Tragical Scene is totally owing to a Gang of *Emperical Rogues, Villanous Quacks, Devil*'s *Emiſſaries, Impoſtors* in grain, *Ignorant Pretenders,* who underſtand juſt as much of Phyſick and Surgery, as Children in their Horn-books do Mathematicks or Metaphyſicks.

Tuesday Night, and in the mean time beg leave to underwrite my self,

Your most obedient humble Servant.

Mar. 21. $170\frac{6}{7}$.

A Gentleman who was afflicted with Incontinency of Urine, tho' but by Drops or Dribling, and which was generally foul, and came away with some sharpness, and sometimes had stoppage of Urine, sent me the following Letter from the Queen's-Arms *Tavern near where I liv'd then,* viz.

Worthy Sir,

THE useful Learning, great Integrity, and universal Compassion to Mankind, you have shown the World in your two Treatises, the one of the *Venereal Disease*, the other in the Translation of Dr. *Greenfield de Cantharidibus*, with large Additions, give me full assurance of speedy help by your Assistance, desir'd by one unknown to your Person, but an Admirer of your Virtues, and

Humble Servant,

X Z, *&c.*

Be pleas'd, Sir, to favour me with your Company at the *Queen's-Arms Tavern* in *Aldersgate-street.*

I went

I went to this Gentleman, who told me his Case as above describ'd; I put him into a proper Course, by which he soon recover'd. He came and thank'd and gratify'd me; and acknowledg'd, he could not but admire at the efficacy of what I gave him, and with what Ease and Expedition he was cur'd of that which had baffled the Efforts of many others before.

The following Letter came from a Poor Man, whom I cur'd, upon his Promise of Payment as soon as able; not hearing from him after Cure, I refresht his Memory with a Line; to which I had this Answer.

Dear Sir,

I Am heartily sorry I was oblig'd to give you the trouble of Writing; I thought to have been as good as my Promise and Intentions, *viz.* to have paid you before now, but have been unaccountably disappointed of Money. Sir, You may be sure I'll pay you the first Money I receive (which I hope will be this Week or next at furthest) for I am this day going to give in a Bill in order thereto. I have been sorry a hundred times I could not pay you, by reason of your unparallel'd Civility, Easiness, and Reasonableness in my Cure. I thank God I never was yet guilty of the Sin of Ingratitude, and hope I shall not now.

Feb. 3. 170$\frac{4}{5}$. *Your humble Servant.*

A Gentleman of good Worth sent for me one Night to a Tavern, and told me his Case; which was the Effects of an ill-cur'd Gonorrhæa, *and left in a scurvy Condition indeed; I that Night provided him Medicines, which he took, and upon finding the Effects of them, sent me the following Letter,* viz.

Sir,

I Take care strictly to observe the Dictates of your Prescriptions, but wave particulars of the Success, till I happily shall pay my Respects to you at the Place and Time appointed; where and when I'll (God willing) most certainly wait on you. In the interim, with a due Esteem of the very singular Favour you conferr'd on a meer Stranger, tho' upon Honour without Design, and beyond all manner of Expectation; I not in the least deeming the Fates had ordain'd an immediate Remedy for my Misfortunes that Night, as it happily prov'd; but thought only to explicate my Case to you, and to have discoursed about the future Management of that Affair.

I am (in haste)

SIR,

Yours in all Secrecy,

Jan. 29. 170⅞.

and Sincerity.

He

He is now cur'd, and many others. One that had Pills of me for an unsufferable Venereal Head-ach, *almost to Distraction, sent me a Letter with this Expression. Sir,* I took the Pills, and thanks be to God for it, and next you, most worthy Sir, I have found great Ease and Benefit —— *Another says, Honoured Sir,* I write this with a great deal of Satisfaction, being, as I hope, freed from the Malignity of the filthy Disease, for which, next after God Almighty, are my Thanks to be return'd to you. I will never be forgetful of your great Care and Honour, *&c.*——

But taking no more notice of Letters here, and laying aside any private Advantage, I may fairly, and I think without Ostentation, assert, That the Benefits which have accru'd to many hundreds by means of this Treatise, *are so extraordinary, that otherwise they might have been led on in Ignorance, not discerning whether they were in the* right *or* wrong *Method of Cure, 'till the succeeding ill Symptoms and Effects had too plainly made manifest, they were rendred incurable. And others also, who as they thought, were perfectly Cured of their former* Venereal Indispositions, *have, by comparing their remaining, and as they imagin'd, insignificant Symptoms, such as* a small weeping, or issuing of either white or transparent Matter from the *Yard*; gumminess at the end of the Passage; uneasiness, heat, or tingling about the *Privities*; slight transient Pains in the *Head*, about the *Nose*; *(at which both the* Disease *and* Mercury *ill administred, seem to have a particular spite) upon the* Shins, *in the* Limbs, &c. Itchings *or* Breakings

ings out, *which they look'd upon to be the Scurvy*; Giddineſs in the Head *at times*; Wearineſs of the Body; Reſtleſſneſs a Nights; Weakneſs, Faintneſs, *and the like: I ſay ſuch, by comparing, as they thought, their trivial Symptoms, with thoſe mention'd in this* Treatiſe, *have been ſenſible they were not ſo perfectly well as they fancy'd, or at leaſtwiſe were told by their Doctors, and by timely Applications and proper Remedies, have been happily ſecur'd from the miſchievous, and (as ſometimes it has prov'd to ſome) diſmal Conſequences thereof; ſuch as* Venereal Stranguries; Ulcers in the Kidneys *or* Bladder; Venereal Apoplexies; ill Habits of Body; impair'd *or* ruinated Conſtitutions, Conſumptions, Dropſies, *Miſchiefs by much or ill-prepar'd* Mercury, *and the like, or worſe, which in all probability might have enſu'd, and which, not only themſelves, but their whole Poſterity might ſooner or later, have been made too ſenſible of; numbers of People having come, who from the ſame or ſuch like trivial Symptoms neglected, were plung'd into thoſe deſperate, too often irretrievable, and ſometimes ignominious Conditions, to the Reproach and Diſgrace, as well as Diſcomfort and Diſſatisfaction, both of themſelves and Relations. And when there is a diſgraceful Appearance,* &c. *what the* Diſpenſary *Poem, pag.* 74. *ſays, (tho' on another account) is certainly true, and will hold good here,* viz.

When *Honour*'s loſt, 'tis a relief to die;
Death's but a ſure retreat from Infamy.

I ſhall

I shall therefore, (hoping and not doubting, but that the Amendments, Revisings, and Additions, both of fresh Observations, as well of ill Practices *as* Symptoms *and* Affects *of this* Disease, *will make sufficient Compensation and Apology) proceed to inform the Reader that tho' this* Treatise *was written for the sake of the Publick in general, yet was not intended either to Instruct or Teach the* knowing *Men of the Profession, or to Direct or Inform the* ignorant *Ones, any further than that it might confirm the Opinions of the former, and serve as a Glass to the latter, whereby to discover the Fallacy of undertaking the Cure of that* Disease (*which is ever attended with innumerable differences) upon a hap-hazard, not understanding what they meddle with, when all the Success they can expect, is,* as the blind Man caught the Hare, Hit or Miss, Luck is all, *Ten Patients oftner miscarrying under their Hands, than One perfectly Cur'd; (for when a Patient applies to one of these* Quacks *of the Town, 'tis twenty to one, but he is run into a* Pox; *and I generally have found it in my Practice that the major part of the People by far, that come to me from them, are so serv'd, and that what at the beginning might have been easily and quickly carry'd off, is then, by their Management so firmly Radicated, as to be extreme difficult and tedious to be ferreted out) And indeed, to both the* Knowing *and* Ignorant, *it may serve at best but as an Introduction to what I may further write on this Subject at one time or other, which when done, may be of much greater Benefit to all that profess the Cure, as well as to those that labour under the Misfortune of this Disease, than what (notwithstanding the Additions) is here contain'd in this* Treatise.

In the Book, Page 35. *I have taken notice of a Letter from a Surgeon (who was my Man) near* Portſmouth: *Since which I have had another from him, but it coming too late to be inſerted in its proper place in the Book, think it not amiſs to bring it in here, for that the Reader may gather ſomething by it, worth his Obſervation. 'Tis this.*

Goſport, Jan. 13. 1706-7.

SIR,

I Receiv'd your obliging Letter of *October* 1. will not admit your Refuſal of the Honour juſtly due to your Name, reſulting from your laudable Labours, in endeavouring not only the Reſtoration of the Diſeaſed, but even Publick Correction of the Male Practice of moſt Pretenders. I could heartily wiſh my ſelf able to ſuck in the real Good, flowing from that Reſident in you. I'm in hopes your good Nature will remain and abound for my Inſtruction.

The Perſon I deſired your Advice about, has almoſt ever ſince been free from all manner of Symptoms, except the *Ozæna*. That (whereas it was moiſt) is now dry, which gives me ſome hopes 'twill be conquer'd in time. I have us'd many Mercurial and other Applications, alſo Fumes with *Mercury*; have long apply'd the *Tinct. Virid.* of your Preſcription. The Perſon is very diſorderly and negligent, which I find to be the chief reaſon of ill Succeſs.

Sir,

Sir, I imagine you miſtook the end of my Inſtance concerning the Lad. I gather it from theſe Words in yours, (*viz.* which way of Infection many deny) Actual Congreſs being the uſual Trap-door to let in the Diſeaſe; none need deny the poſſibility of Infection that way. But, Sir, if you remember in my laſt, I ſaid the Lad was by the Woman drawn into the place of her Husband (*i. e.*) ſo as to Copulate. This Inſtance of mine was to elucidate, that *Gleets* are not always Seminal Matter, (corroborating an Aſſertion of yours) it ſeeming unreaſonable to me to believe, that a Lad of his Age had any, or however ſuch a ſtock of *Semen*, ſufficient to be Fountain to ſuch a Gleety Stream, which equaliz'd a *Gonorrhæa* in a Perſon adult.

As to the poſſibility of receiving Infection, by lying in the ſame Bed, *&c.* with one having the *Lues*, I believe it, Reaſon ſuggeſting the ſame, even from the very nature of the Diſeaſe; tho',

A Patient of mine, grievouſly infected, having many Ulcers or large Scabs in her Body, *&c.* lay with her Siſter, and ſometimes with Servant-Maids, for a great while together, ſweating plentifully, and often in the ſame Bed (tho' perhaps not when both in Bed together) without damage to the well-Party

Alſo a certain Midſhip man had a large Running *Ulcer* in the ſeat of his Thigh; upon taking of Purgatives, often repair'd to the common Eaſing-place. The Miſtreſs of the Houſe at the ſame time under my Care for

the *Bloody-Flux*, went very often to the ſame Seat. This Woman complain'd in a little time of *Bubo's* in *Amb. Inguin.* being much troubled with the *Whites*, took no notice of the *Gleet*, tho' I enquired; but however, I tax'd her with being converſant with this Spark, ſhe ſolemnly and perpetually deny'd it. I cur'd them both; and ſince they have removed from this Town, and about three Weeks ago from the Date of this, I ſaw this Midſhipman, and ſpeaking of the old Concern, fairly confeſs'd he lay with this Woman, according to my Jealouſie.

Sir, I have adventur'd the uſe of *Cantharides* and *Camph.* in *Hydrops*, and in Gravel. In the former only the uſual effects of Stoppage and Heat of *Urine*, &c. appear'd; in the latter it evacuated much Gravel and Slime, to the eaſe of the Patient, without any troubleſome Symptom: 'Tis doubtleſs a powerful Medicine, but I want the true Knowledge of uſing them, and therefore Courage for the Application, they commonly making Perſons ſo very uneaſie.

The Inſtance you give of the ſudden Cure of an inveterate *Gleet*, is really worth the publick's Knowledge; ſuch ſeldom being ſo expeditiouſly accompliſh'd, I could wiſh my ſelf able to do the ſame.

Sir, I give you many thanks for your proffer'd Kindneſs; and as for my Inſtance, if you think

think it worth the publiſhing, as it is a certain Truth, ſo you are heartily welcome to inſert it at your pleaſure.

Remain, with due Reſpects, &c.

as formerly,

Your obedient humble Servant,

Tho. Leddel.

But by the way, let me obſerve here, that there are ſome Perſons ſo very ſevere, or ſhall I ſay, uncharitable, as to affirm, that the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe *ought not by any to be practis'd, or ſo much as taught; for that the eaſineſs Patients find (ſome of them however) of getting well again, is an encouragement to the Sin, and cauſes them the more readily to perſiſt in their Debaucheries; but whether thoſe Perſons Opinions ſpring from a good Deſign, that they might fright incontinent People from the Sin, by the fear of the ſucceeding Puniſhment, of never to have Cure; or becauſe they would be thought by others to be very Chaſt themſelves, I ſhall not undertake to determine; but I muſt declare, I cannot be of their Opinion, becauſe it ſeems to ſhut out Charity, which at leaſt however ought to be afforded to our Fellow-Creatures in Miſery; And beſides, we are all frail, the ſame Fleſh and Blood as others, all ſubject to the ſame* Venereal *Pleaſures, tho' God forbid all guilty of unlawful ones, Nature having plac'd in us all, exceſſive Delights in the Parts adapted for the Actionf*

of Love, or Propagation of our own Species; and considering the Union, Proportion, Figure and Action of the Parts ministring to Generation, as also the exceeding Tickling and inexpressible Pleasure the Spirits bring thither, strike our Senses with, and is felt in the Act, we cannot but admire we are (I mean Persons that are single) preserv'd from using them unlawfully, and ought to bless God for the Restraint, and not impute it to our selves; for Nature having plac'd the Seat of Pleasure and Lust, in the Glans *in Man, and* Clitoris *in Woman, which may justly be term'd* the Fury and Rage of Love, *and that in those Parts the most excessive Titillations, and transporting Ticklings are established (which however some care not to own, yet most of both Sexes take extream delight in) let us, I say, trust not to our own Strength,* but every one take heed how he standeth, lest he fall, *many having to my knowledge exclaim'd against others, when they themselves have at last fain Victims to the same Vice. I remember that great Man St.* Austin, *in his 14th Book of the* City of God, *Chap.* 17. *says,* "He "does not wonder that the Pleasures we take "with Women are so excessive, surpassing all "that Men may be made sensible of, they "touching to the quick both inwardly and "outwardly, seeing our Bodies and Souls are "so transported, that as holy as we may be, "we cannot avoid those Pleasures in Matri-"mony, if we apply our selves to get Chil-"dren. *And tho' the Disease is what unthinking People bring upon themselves by their Folly, we ought yet to use our utmost endeavour for their*

Cure,

Cure, it belonging to God Almighty to punish them for their Guilt and not us, it being without doubt our Duty to help the miserable as much as we can, and not suffer them to languish by any Disease, or so much as vex them with our Censures in this.

And indeed, to see what Miseries some People undergo, by means of taking that false Step, either by their own neglect afterwards, or ill management of those who have them in Cure, would move the hardest Heart to commiserate, rather than aggravate or upbraid them, tho' at the same time I can't but acknowledge, they suffer no more, (some of them at least) than what they have justly deserv'd, but as my design in delivering what I have observ'd and try'd in this Disease, is not to make Men worse but better, and is in order to Cure their Bodies, which is only my Business, I shall not concern my self about their Sin any otherwise, than as it is the part of a Christian, *to admonish them to avoid the like for the future; and that they would only remember, how that repeated* Infections *produce more stubborn and oftentimes irretrievable Evils, especially when manag'd by* Quacks; *as was the Case of (and may be seen by the following Epitaph upon) one* Thomas Bamford. *a noted Musicianer, who would take no warning, tho' he was every time ill manag'd: which Lines a very worthy and ingenious Gentleman communicated to me, and are these,* viz.

No Marble Monument shall cover
The Grave of this poor Martyr'd Lover.

Here

Here lies no Bones nor Fleſh, but rather
Guaiacum, and *Saſſaphras*,
And *Turpentine*, the *Quacks* diſgrace,
Have ſent *Tom Bamford* God knows whither.

No doubt but Pox *and* Mercury *together* (*the worſt two that can meet in the Body to a diſadvantage*) *was the ruin of this Man, not that I explode* Mercury, *for it is one of the greateſt and moſt ſovereign Remedies for the Cure of* Venereal Maladies *we have in Phyſick, when it is by a diſcreet Hand us'd as it ſhould be; but is certainly full as dangerous, when it happens into the hands of* Quacks, *who uſe it upon all occaſions, for all ſorts of Diſeaſes,* (*the* Venereal *eſpecially*) *giving it indifferently to all ſorts of Perſons,* Salivating *every one, without any reſpect to the Temperament they are of, or knowledge of the true Nature of their Diſeaſe, to the producing divers very pernicious Conſequences: Something of which may be ſeen by the following Caſe from a certain Author.*

A young Gentleman (*ſays he*) whom it is by no means proper to name, becauſe he is reclaim'd from his extravagant Courſes, and now lives reputably among his Friends, after the moſt irregular and lewd Life, for three or four years together, in which time he had been ſeven or eight times *Clap'd*, *Pox'd*, and *Flux'd*, at laſt apply'd himſelf to me, when he was in a very miſerable Condition, his Tongue was all full of *Ulcers*, and one ſide of it ſpread over with a *Callous*, which I perceiv'd had been occaſion'd from his uſe of *Vitriol Stone*, and ſuch like

like *Cauſticks*; he had almoſt loſt his Voice, and he had a dry *Leprous Scab* upon his Arms, Elbows, under his Knees in the Gartering-place, *&c.* I found Bleeding under the Tongue wonderfully relieve the *Calloſity* of it, and that, with ſome proper *Gargariſms*, ſoon freed his Mouth from the *Ulcers*. After this I put him into a gentle *Spitting*, that he might go abroad with, and that, together with an *Electuary* afterwards of *Sweeteners*, freed him entirely from his *Leprous Scabs*. However, living very wild and drinking exceſſively, he would every now and then complain of *ſhooting Pains* in his *Shins*, Brawn of his *Arms*, and other parts of his Body, which proceeded from his manner of ſitting up all Night, and bringing on him Colds, which caus'd thoſe *Rheumatick Pains*, rather than from any *Venereal Ferment* that remain'd. However, nothing would ſerve him but to be *Salivated*, which I refus'd to do; ſo he went to *Kenſington*, and was there put into a *Flux*, which was ſo ill manag'd, he was forc'd to undergo a ſecond lying-down, which was ſo ſevere upon him he hardly eſcap'd with his Life, tho' he had the beſt Conſtitution I ever met withal.

After 16 Weeks, in which time I ſuppos'd him not to be in the Land of the Living, he applies himſelf to me again, and begg'd I would take care of him once more, and he would never follow any other Advice. In ſhort, I could not forbear pitying his Folly, that had now reduc'd him to a meer *Skeleton*; his Body, which was before *Muſcular*, *Robuſt*, and *Strong*, was

was now quite *Emaciated*, his Eyes were ſunk into his Head, his Sleep gone from him, and his appetite entirely loſt, and to compleat all, he was languiſhing with faint *Colliquative Sweats*, and had a violent *Bloody-Flux*.

I told him preſently his danger, that it was poſſible he might draul on a few days or weeks in miſery, but that he was a dead Man, without the *Cold-Baths* aſſiſted him; but a deſperate Caſe muſt have a deſperate Cure. I told him I would not warrant his coming alive out of the Water, but aſſur'd him he had a better chance for it, that in the condition he was in. Being a bold deſperate Fellow, he anſwer'd briskly, *He would venture inſtantly*, and accordingly went that Morning, it being about ten a Clock: I ſaw him not again till he had Immers'd three times, after which he comes to me, tells me he was Cur'd, for that he *Eat*, *Drank*, and *Slept*, *as well as any Man in* Chriſtendom, his *Sweats* had left him, and nothing remain'd now but his *Bloody-Flux*. He was then deſign'd for *Tunbridge-Wells*, where I was going my ſelf; ſo that there I order'd him a *Chalibeat Courſe*, with the *Balſamicks*, and in three Weeks time his *Bloody-Flux* ceas'd, and he became as it were a new Man, only he recover'd not his Fleſh, or Complexion to this day.

And indeed Cold-Bathing *was the propereſt Method, But yet as the Patient's Caſe was circumſtanc'd, 'twas very hazardous; it has done Wonders in ſome Caſes; but when the ſame Author re-*

com-

commends it for the Cure of the Venereal Diſeaſe, *with all its Symptoms, even to cure a confirm'd* Pox; *which, he ſays,* it will abſolutely do, with little aſſiſtance: *and that* Gonorrhæa's *are Cur'd by* Revulſion *in three or four Immerſions, and the* Fluor Albus *in Women more ſucceſsfully reliev'd by this means, than any other in Practice. I ſay in ſome of thoſe things he goes a little too far, in my Opinion at leaſt, but I have ſpoken of thoſe things ſufficiently in the Book.*

We ſee the danger of Mercury *by thoſe who dig it out of the Mines, or work much with it; for they often fall into the Palſie, by reaſon of Sulphurs that continually ſteam from it: For thoſe Sulphurs conſiſting of groſs parts, do enter through the Pores of the Body, and fixing themſelves rather in the Nerves, by reaſon of their Coldneſs, than in the other Veſſels, do ſtop the Paſſage of the Spirits, and hinder their courſe, ſo that Palſies conſequently enſue, (as is at large obſerv'd in the Book) and is ſometimes next to Poyſoning; for in time it rends the Parts, and whatſoever thing is able to break and deſtroy the* Oeconomy *of the Body, and the orderly connexion or derivation of the Humours, or to hinder or ſtop the progreſs of the Natural Courſe of the Spirits, is really a Poiſon, call it elſe by what fine Name you will; and that hard Fate hath befaln ſome that I knew, owing to nothing more than the ill, profuſe or untimely uſe of it in* Salivations, *by which means the* Salival-Veſſels *have been ſo dilated and extremely opened by the Corroſive Salts which caus'd the* Salivations, *that they could not be clos'd again, no, not by any kind of Gargariſm or other means whatſoever, whereby the*

the Brain has by little and little been dry'd up, and Death the consequent of all; and this often by only suffering the Flux *to run too long, of which great care ought always to be taken, and this caution is now given to young Practitioners, worth their observation; for I verily believe, and have good reason so to do, that those mortal* Venereal Diseases, *which we see happen to many, are more from* Mercury *than any thing else, I mean from the indiscreet use of it, and gross abuse that is very easily made of so active a Medicine, especially when* Quacks *or ignorant People boldly intermeddle with it; not that it is such a frightful Monster, or Hobgoblin, as some have an apprehension of, or are Bug-bear'd with neither, but that Men, I say, ought to have great Care, and be wonderful Cautious how they presume to make use of so suspected a Medicine; not but that Man must be deem'd unskilful, or has seen but a very little way into the Nature of Things, or else is wholly swallow'd up in a popular Prejudice against it, that knows not that* Quick-silver, *as quick as it is, may be tamed by Art, and may, by a discreet hand, be applied to very extraordinary purposes; and now I am speaking of taming it, I shall observe, as I have largely in the Book, that there is a Medicine which being exhibited, where* Mercury *has been unreasonably or unskilfully given, either incorporates with it, and passes off by Stool, or drives and forces it thro' the Pores of the Skin, so as to discharge it, even tho' lodg'd in the closest Recesses of the Body.*

But this by the way.

The

The true Intent then of this Treatiſe *is to render the Patient capable of diſcerning what Uſage he meets with, before he proceeds too far to his utter Ruin and Deſtruction, and that every one that ſhall fall under the unhappineſs of this Diſtemper, may the more* ſafely, eaſily, *and* ſpeedily *be reſtored to perfect Health; I ſay to the unfortunate of either Sex, in this or any other part of the World, into whoſe Hands this may fall, who have upon any occaſion, or by any means, whether deſervedly or undeſervedly, got the Diſtemper, (this Diſeaſe being confined to no particular Perſons, Region, Country, or Climate, but as one obſerves, perambulates,* hic & ubique; *and walks through the Earth, viſiting all Nations, being familiar with* Nobles, *and even finds admittance in the Courts of* Princes) *and which is yet worſe, are or may be abuſed by the Ignorant, and thereupon deſpair of a Cure, is this* Treatiſe *addreſs'd, in order to give them ſome Light, whereby they themſelves may for the greateſt part know when, and when not, they are in ſafe and skilful Hands for Cure, nothing being more common than for Patients to fall into ſuch Hands, where they (eſpecially thoſe that never had the Diſtemper before, and ſo are altogether Strangers to its Symptoms) are drill'd along by their ignorant or deſigning Medicaſters, until they have ſpent perhaps all their Mony, and at laſt been diſmiſs'd with a* nihil aliud agendum ſupereſt, no more can be done for them, *to their often unſupportable, if not irreparable Damage.*

This, I ſay, is the practice of the QUACKS *of the Town, and this will be the Fate of thoſe that commit themſelves to their Care, many ſuch unfortunate*

tunate Patients having come to me out of their Hands, some of them first brought into such deplorable Conditions, that I have admired such Mischiefs should so continually be perpetrated, and yet those mercenary Miscreants, have the good fortune of escaping without Punishment, notwithstanding there are so many very good Laws expresly in force against them.

Nay, not only do we see those Fellows, (who know nothing at all of the matter) daringly and audaciously Practice, and abuse the People, but even do it under the very Noses of those that have a power to punish them, thereby bidding defiance to their Authority, which is the more amazing as it is intolerable! and which surely no place in the World besides, more connives at, or gives so much Countenance and Encouragement to, as we do here in London.

For *Quacks* by Shoals, with Boldness in this Place,
As *T——g*, *W——ll*, *K——us*, Doctor *C——e*,
S——k, *C——m*, and *N——y*, and th' rest o'th' *Quacking* Crew;
Practice for Gain the People to undo.

And indeed, as one well observes, it is a sad and Bleeding Reflection to consider the lamentable Practice that is here in this great City commonly used in the Cure of this Disease, *by many, why slily lurk in Corners, and impudently paste up their senseless Pretensions in all the Publick but Stinking Places of the Town, and acquire to themselves a Reputation*

putation by nothing more than good ſtore of Confidence, to the daily committing infinite Miſchiefs, and frequent Murthers; crying up at the ſame time This and That Arcanum *or* Panacæa, *telling the World that that alone will do the Feat in all* Venereal Caſes, *without any other Medicine, as the* Dutch Quack *mention'd in this Book,* p. 255. *ſays of his* Royal Decoction; *as alſo others in* p. 251, 253, *and* 254. *but the World begins to grow Wiſer, and to ſee through their Cobweb Aſſurances, for that moſt are now ſo aware as not to believe that any one Medicine is to be depended on in all Caſes, if it could, we ſhould not only know it, but every Practicer would gladly purchaſe it to give to their own Patients. We have ſeen that This and That Medicine, under the ſpecious Title of* Panacæa, Arcanum, Catholicon, *&c. have been ſo in Vogue as to have a Run for a while as univerſal Medicines, to Cure all Diſeaſes, in all Perſons, as your* Aurum Potabile *of Dr.* Anthony, *your* Sal Volatile Oleoſum *of* Silvius, *your* Goddard's Drops, Lockyer's Pills, Daffy's Elixir, *and the like, which after all, by failing in three Caſes perhaps in four, have at laſt dwindled and come to be rejected, as much or more than before they were admir'd.*

One Dr. *Daviſon,* who was many Years paſt, Phyſician extraordinary to the then *French* King, and famous for his Chymical Writings, had his *Arcanum* for the Cure of the *Lues Venerea,* which he manag'd ſo dextrouſly, as to acquire the Reputation of being the only univerſal Medicine for that *Diſeaſe,* ſo as that the Phyſicians in *Paris* gave him 20000

Piſtoles for diſcovering it to them, and he to deſiſt Practice, unleſs to the King's Perſon, which he agreed to; but yet by that Medicine's not ſucceeding in all, nor it may be in half that took it, it dwindled, ſo as that now we hear no more of that once ſo famous *Panacæa*; and to be ſure for no other reaſon than becauſe it would not anſwer in all.

This I take notice of to ſhew that as there never was, ſo there never will be any one Medicine ſo famous in Venereal *or other* Cures, *but that it will fail in ſome, unleſs every Caſe was alike, and all People of one and the ſame Conſtitution and Temperament, which all that know any thing, know to the contrary; therefore, that any ſhould be buoy'd up with the Notion of one Medicine for all Cures, is a Wonder; yet is what we frequently ſee to be believ'd by ſome, thro' the Artifice and Cunning of their Authors, tho' at length upon its frequent failing in the Cure, have given thoſe Patients ſo admiring them, another turn of Thought, even quite different to their former Opinions. And thus are the People impos'd upon.*

The ſuffering and not redreſſing theſe abuſes in a Chriſtian Country is indeed very ſad, by which we may ſee to what paſs the World is come; and ſtill the more enormous is it, if we conſider how much Men who profeſs thoſe Cures, ought to be well grounded in the Rational part of Medicine, before they engage in the Practical; and yet not only ſpeculatively, but practically alſo, and treat all according to the many different Progreſſes it uſually makes in the Body; and as both of them are ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary Qualifications, it cannot but affect ſuch

that

that are so Qualify'd, (if they have any Sense of Honour and Humanity) to see not a few of those QUACKS, *who have no other Foundation, than* Ignorance *and* Impudence, *to bubble so many Thousands out of their Money and Lives.*

That no Persons therefore for the future may be drove to the Necessity of Ship-wrecking their Bodies, Purses and Reputations upon those Rocks of Destruction, (I mean those wretched Ignoramus's QUACKS, MOUNTEBANKS, *and* ASTROLOGERS *that swarm in every Corner, imposing on the too credulous World their pedling insignificant* Remedies, *which they make returns of with excess of Usury, applying them with scarce so much as Hopes of Success, tho' under the Titular Names of* Panacæa's*) but may take warning by the irreparable Sufferings of others, (a Specimen of which you are herein presented with) is this usher'd into the World, and if it proves so serviceable as to direct any to avoid the Dangers, which they are so liable to, and herein caution'd against, the Intent of it is answer'd, and the Author sufficiently gratify'd, whose chief Design was the peculiar Benefit and Advantage of distressed and abused Patients of all sorts, who labour under a two-fold misfortune,* viz. *a* Malignant Distemper and an Unskilful Physician.

And I think it an incumbent Duty upon every Man so far as he is capable, to publish to the World, what he has found useful for the good of Mankind; but every Pretender to the Cure of this or any other Disease, *how great repute soever he may be in, is not a competent Judge of some experimented and demonstrated Truths; nay, some that I have talkt*

with, cry'd up for Proficients in the Knowledge and Cure of this Diſeaſe, *have at length diſcover'd their ignorance, by being ſtrangers to that Rule in Phyſick,*

That what will Cure a Diſeaſe, will moſt effectually prevent it.

If therefore any thing I have herein written, be found in the leaſt uſeful to the Publick, or will but animate ſome abler Pen to take the Hint, and do better, I ſhall think my pains very well beſtow'd; if not, I know not how to help it, having however this Satisfaction, that I *ſhall not be the firſt, or only Man, that has been miſtaken in his own performances.*

Some may look upon what is herein written after one manner, others after another, and ſo praiſe or diſcommend it, according as it ſuits them, or is their Humour; ſome judge by the outſide appearance, or by one Part *of the Book only, and go no further, as do your* would be Wits, *who take things in the worſt ſence, being ſo opiniated as not to liſten to any thing but from themſelves, crying up boldly their own Notions, and deciding by halves of others, that they know or underſtand but very little of. Which, as* H. Khunrat *ſays, is not as it ſhould be, for that none ſhould paſs Sentence on a Book till he has read it thro', and compar'd it with Truth.*

Others read it thro', and weigh what is written well, and then paſs their Opinions, which is the trueſt way of judging: But whatever the Opinions of the People may be concerning it, I ſhall not much trouble

trouble my self, since the best Books undergo the same Fate, and that in every thing, what one likes, another dislikes, and so vice versa ; *tho' they should shew better, before they carp at anothers ; and besides, if we may believe the wisest of Men, no Author, would be fond of the Peoples Opinion ; for that he tells us,*

The Opinion of the People, is the Opinion of Fools.

As to the Stile, I must confess it is very indifferent, and not in the least inviting, but my aim was, that it might be intelligible, so as to discover the right way to those that wander, whereby they may be deliver'd from the crafts and deceits of Sophisters *and* Impostors, *and so far it answers the End, for as general Good, so the fitting it to every ones, even the meanest capacity, was intended ; minding more the Truth of the matter, than the ornaments of Elocution.* Euripides *says, it is no matter what stile we use, when Truth is to be explain'd ; and* Plato *says, to set things in a clear Light, the Elegancy of Words are not to be heeded ; for as* Cicero *requires no Eloquence in a Philosopher, much less does* Celsus *in a Physician ; but tho' it be no learned Discourse, as it was yet design'd well, and done from a principle of Honesty, 'tis hop'd it will be read without prejudice, ill nature, or carping ; for were it writ in a learned Stile, 'tis still success that crowns all ; for a Man may write Learnedly and Well, and yet be a stranger to the Practick Part of what he writes upon ; but methinks I hear*

the Readers ſay, that's true, but then how ſhall we know that you underſtand the Practick Part, or however be convinc'd that you are ſucceſsful in what you do? Why truly, Gentlemen, I muſt own it is a proper Queſtion, and ought to be anſwer'd, but yet I can ſay no otherwiſe to you, than that you muſt e'en take my word for't, here are Letters, &c. from thoſe that have receiv'd Benefit; if that wont do (they having no Names to 'em) I cannot help it, you muſt then go to thoſe that can give you better aſſurances; for I promiſe you, none that have been my Patients will ſuffer themſelves to be ſent to for Your *ſatisfaction, any more than you would be pleas'd that they ſhould come to you for* Theirs, *neither is it reaſonable or convenient for either; ſo that by your making it your own Caſe, you are I think ſufficiently anſwer'd.*

However, Gentlemen, I don't ſay you muſt all come when you want help and be my Patients, no, I only ſay and preſs it upon you, never to ſuffer your ſelves to fall Victims to the wretched and notorious Practices of Impoſtors, Cheats, Fortune-tellers, Mountebanks, Doctreſſes, *&c. but when you get a Miſhap, exerciſe your own Reaſon, conſider well who it is you truſt your Healths, Good-Names, and perhaps Lives too, with; enquire their Reputations, Qualifications,* &c. *be not drawn in by their Bills, and bubbl'd by 'em, but go to ſome regular honeſt Surgeon, who for his own credit will do you Juſtice, unleſs you are willing to be under the neceſſity, when too late, of repeating and applying to your ſelves the Lines of the Poet us'd in another Caſe,* viz.

But

But since we scorn'd thy * *Wiser Laws* t'obey,
We're made to Fools a Scorn, to *Quacks* a Prey.

* *Reasons Dictates.*

For Quacks, Cunning-men, *or* Astrologers, *as* Hudibras *has it, are so far from being Physicians, that they are only such*

Who deal in Destinies dark Counsels,
And sage Opinions of the Moon sells;
To whom all People, far and near,
On deep Importances repair:
When *Brass* or *Pewter* hap to stray,
And *Linnen* slinks out of the way:
When *Geese* and *Pullen* are seduc'd,
And *Sows* of *Suckling-Pigs* are chous'd;
When *Cattle* feel Indisposition,
And need th' Opinion of Physician;
When *Murrain* reigns in *Hogs* or *Sheep*,
And *Chickens* languish of the *Pip*:
When *Yest*, and outward Means do fail,
And have no Pow'r to work on *Ale*;
When *Butter* does refuse to come,
And *Love* proves cross and humoursome,
To them with *Questions* and with *Urine*,
They for *Discov'ry* flock, or *Curing*.
They'l search a Planet's House to know
Who broke and robb'd a House below:
Examine *Venus* and the *Moon*,
Who stole a Thimble, who a Spoon?
And tho' they nothing will confess,
Yet by their very Looks can guess;

And tell what guilty Aſpect bodes,
Who ſtole and who receiv'd the Goods.
They'l feel the Pulſes of the Stars,
To find out *Agues*, *Coughs*, *Catarrhs*;
And tell what Criſis does divine
The *Rot* in *Sheep*, and *Mange* in *Swine*:
In Men what gives or Cures the *Itch*,
What makes them Cuckolds, Poor or Rich,
What gains or loſes, hangs or ſaves;
What makes Men Great, what Fools, what (Knaves;
But not what Wiſe: For only of thoſe
The Stars, they ſay, cannot diſpoſe.
Some Calculate the hidden Fates
Of Monkeys, Puppy-Dogs, and Cats,
Some running *Nags*, and fighting *Cocks*;
Some Love, Trade, Law-Suits, and the *Pox*.
Some take a meaſure of the Lives
Of Fathers, Mothers, Husbands, Wives,
Make Oppoſition, Trine and Quartile,
Tell who is *Barren*, and who *Fertile*.
As if Men from the Stars did ſuck
Old Age, Diſeaſes, and ill Luck,
Wit, Folly, Honour, Virtue, Vice,
Trade, Travel, Women, *Claps* and Dice,
Or when the *Moons* in fitteſt Mood
For cutting *Corns*, and letting *Blood*:
When for anointing *Scabs*, or *Itches*,
Or to the *Bum* applying Leeches,
When Sows and Bitches may be Spay'd,
And in what *Sign* beſt Cyder's made,
Whether the Wane be, or Increaſe,
Beſt to ſet Garlick, or ſow Peaſe.
Quote Moles and Spots in any place
O'th Body, by the Index Face. De-

Detect loſt Maiden-heads by Sneezing,
Or breaking Wind of Dames, or Piſſing.
Cure *Warts* and *Corns*, with application
Of Medicines to th' imagination.
Fright *Agues* into Dogs, and ſcare
With Rhimes the *Tooth-ach* and *Catarrh*.
They know whatever's to be known,
But, much more than they know, would own

For they will even pretend to know every thing, when they know nothing.

Therefore once more let me not (for your own ſakes) have cauſe to ſay, good Counſel is caſt away on you; *which, as I well remember, a very wiſe Man us'd to ſay was never ſo, but upon the* Arrogant, *the* Self-conceited, *or the* Stupid, *who are either too proud to take it, or too heavy to underſtand it: For wiſe Men read Effects in their Cauſes, but Fools will not believe them till 'tis too late to prevent the miſchief: Beſides, remember the Sufferings of others, conſider them well, and upon all like Accidents and Occaſions, let that true and noted School Document, be ever freſh in your Memories,* viz.

Fœlix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum.

But to conclude, whatever ſiniſter Conſtruction may be made of this Treatiſe, *by the Ignorant, Opiniated, or Malicious, (who I expect will attack it, (for* Habent ſua fata Libelli*) tho' they can't contradict it, it being confirm'd by the moſt evincing*

Te-

Teſtimony in the World, viz. Matter of Fact;) *ſuch generally carping at, deſpiſing, or decrying the moſt accurate, exquiſite, and elaborate Endeavours of the Well-wiſhers to the Publick, (for as the Proverb is,* Ill Will never ſpeaks well *) I hope I ſhall (maugre all the malevolent Attempts of the Invidious) (my Works juſtifying me) continue ſtill to augment the Satisfaction I now enjoy, and Pleaſure I take, in ſeeking faithfully all I can to be Serviceable to my Generation.*

From my Houſe in *Hatton-Garden*, on the Left-Hand beyond the Chappel, turning in from *Holborn*, *John Marten*, Surgeon, being writ over the Door.
London, May 17th. 1708.

John Marten.

Remov'd thither from *Bridgwater-Square*, at *Michaelmas* laſt, *viz.* 1707.

A Gentleman, a Scholar, who not long since was under an Infirmity of some Years standing, that rendred him extreme Languid, Feeble and Frigid in his Genital Parts, *and which, (abating for some other Indisposition) he attributed to his Age, being about Fifty Seven Years; brought me the following Copy of Verses, which he said, He could not but in Gratitude make and present me with, for the great Services done him in his Health by the Medicines I Administred to him; which he said had that powerful Prolifical Effect, as to enable him to Procreate again; for that his Wife was soon after his taking them with Child by him, though she had had none for many Years before, and out of all Expectation of having any more by him.*

They are these, viz.

Ad Ornatissimum Virum *Johannem Martenum* Chirurgum Londinensem.

ARTIS Apollineæ Antistes, Sacrate camœnis,
Mors mortis, vitæ præses, & ipse pugil.
Tu facis insanos sanos, renovasq; senectam,
Quo melioretur triste cadaver habet.
Implicitam solvis Cytheream, & Adonidis inguen,
Tu sanare potes, languida membra juvans.

Hip-

Hippocratem magnum præ cunctis fers, tamen illo
Te fero majorem; (quod paradoxon erit)
Ἡ τέχνη μακρὴ, dixit, βραχὺς βίος ἔστι,
Vitam longam, Artem tu facis arte brevem.
Mille tuum vivat *Martene* ſpecificon annos!
Vivet, & uſq; Indos experimenta ferent.
Quid nos? ipſe Struis monumentum firmius ære,
Cum fueris doctis *Bibliotheca* viris.

T. B. *Scholæ liberæ Liſerpaludenſis*

Agro Lancaſtrienſi,

nuper Archididaſcalus.

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*** *The Reader is desired to Correct with his Pen what Literal Mistakes or Over-sights, may have escap'd the Press, or the Author's notice; which he may probably find here and there in the Book as he reads it.*

A

TREATISE

OF THE

Venereal Diſeaſe.

CHAP. I.

The Nature, Cauſes, and Signs of the Venereal Diſeaſe, the various Ways of Infecting, with the difference and degrees thereof; the certainty of knowing whether Infected or not, and how to prevent or hinder Infection.

I Shall not trouble my ſelf, or the Reader, in this Treatiſe, with the many different and indeterminate Notions of the Natural Cauſe of this Diſtemper, as to its *Original Production*, whether it be (as ſome have undertaken to make out) meerly the effects of Divine Wrath and Judgment, inflicted on Mankind as a Scourge for their wanton and luſtful Debaucheries, or whether (as others ſtrenuouſly aſſert) it was contracted by the carnal Conjunction of ſome *Scabby*, *Leprous*, or other ſort of unclean Perſons; or

whether deriv'd to us from the *Spaniards*, *Neapolitans*, *Italians* or *French*; I say, I shall not spend time about those Definitions which are only speculative, and tend more to satisfie the Curious, than to edifie the Necessitous, and therefore for brevity sake, purposely pass them by.

Neither is it pertinent to my present Design, to relate here, *Where*, or from *What* this Distemper owes its Original, or *How*, or *When* it came to be spread over the greatest part of the World, it being sufficient, and too notorious, that we know it to be a common Disease, which, tho' it may arise by many Ways and Accidents, yet now a-days is gotten for the most part, by the impure and carnal Embrace of an infected Person, or the Child of an unclean Parent may bring the Distemper into the World with it, and that Child infect the Nurse that Suckles it, and the Nurse her Husband, *&c.*

Or the Nurse infected, may infect the Child that is sound, Children whose Flesh is more lax, and Pores more open than grown Persons, being much sooner liable and apt to receive the Infection, and that not only by *Sucking* a polluted Nurse, but also by the *Slaver*, in being kiss'd by those foul *Sluts* that have Venereal Ulcers in their Throats, or Mouths, as too many miserable Instances have made manifest.

I say, it is sufficient that we know it to be a Distemper daily gotten, and know how to Cure it; and indeed so very frequently is it gotten now, that as a certain Author takes notice, it is undeniable that the *Pox* in this loose and dissolute Age, is more propagated in one Day, than an hundred Years ago it was in a Month, and the number of Venereal Patients consequently multiplied.

And indeed so universally is the Distemper now become, that it is almost as much a wonder to hear of many Persons that never had it, or that never had taken the way to get it, as it was formerly a wonder to hear of any infected; and so obnoxious were the People

ple in thoſe Days that had the *Pox*, that I have ſomewhere read, they were oblig'd, when it came to be known, under a ſevere Penalty, to withdraw themſelves from the City, or Town, where they dwelt, to a certain Place appointed (as are our Hoſpitals) for their Reception and Cure, and there to be kept cloſe confin'd, leſt their Society and Converſation ſhould infect others, the Diſtemper then being thought by moſt as equally infectious as the *Plague*, and the People were altogether as equally afraid of it.

And *Sennertus* tells us, that *Jul. Palmarius* writes in his Book *de Lue Vener. cap.* 5. That the *Pox* at its firſt riſe, was reported to be ſo filthy, that that which reigns now is ſcarce thought to be of the ſame kind; for then thoſe infected, had innumerable Ulcers, rough Puſtulous Excreſcences, bunching out in the figure and bulk of Acorns, from which flowed a filthy Humour, of ſuch a ſtinking exhalation, or ſmell, that the Noſes of thoſe that ſmelt it, were believ'd to be preſently infected. The colour of thoſe filthy Puſtules was between black and green, the ſight of which as much tormented and terrified the Patient, as did their grievous Pain. Therefore all People did ſhun the ſight of them, and more avoided touching them, than any thing belonging to any Diſeaſe beſides.

And that in *China*, as I have been told by a Gentleman that was my Patient, who for a conſiderable time liv'd there, the Venereal Infection is call'd the *Lazarus*, and affects thoſe that have it with a contraction of the Fingers, *&c.* and breakings out in the Body, particularly with thick Scabs all down the Thighs and Legs, like the Diſtemper call'd the Farcy in Horſes, and that they are very unſightly, painful and loathſome, and are ſeldom, if ever, Cured, if the Infection be great, or arrives to its height of Inveteracy.

This Infectious Evil, ſays an Author, raged by Wholeſale in the *American* Iſlands, and (tho' I thought not to mention, as aforeſaid, theſe matters here, yet

shall give a little hint) was brought from thence into *Europe* by the *Spaniards* there, but from whence it came so as to infect the *Americans*, that is, from whence this Disease sprung *ab Origine*, or had its first beginning, is the great Question in dispute.

Dr. *Martin Lister* says, it is to be believ'd, that it proceeded at first, either from the Biting of some Venomous Animal, or from some Food certainly Poysonous; it being very well known that the *Americans* freely eat certain Serpents (of which innumerable new Species or Kinds are amongst the *Indians* unknown to us) and so either from the poysonous Nature of that their impure Diet, or the Bitings of those poysonous Serpents (as from the Biting of a Mad-Dog, an *Hydrophoby* is occasion'd) either, says he, from that external and internal Cause was the Venereal Disease certainly bred, which when once begotten, infected afterwards with a Contagion.

And he tells us, That *Consalvus Oviedus* a Noble *Spaniard*, make the same Observation, who among all the *Spaniards* was the most faithful Historian of the Nature of Things, and was for many Years one of the chief Governours of those Islands; of him there are some Books extant, although many written by him are lost; and was a Man *Cardan* allows to be compared with ancient Writers; and among the other Animals, which he mentions to be in *West-India*, he exactly describes the *Inguanas*, to be no mean little Beast of the kind of four-footed Serpents, upon which the *Indians* fed greedily, accounting them a Dainty; therefore the *Spanish* Men after their example, put them into their Food also, their Taste being not in the least displeasing, but on the contrary, more savoury than the Flesh of Rabits; and says, That the eating of them hurted no Body, unless such who had been infected with the *Venereal Lues*, and those, although they had long before been Cured thereof, it presently offended, and at length did stir up and renew the Disease, as if the same had lain only dormant; and

and this, ſays he, our Men experienc'd by innumerable Examples.

And for that reaſon, ſays Dr. *Liſter*, 'tis not ſo abſurd to believe, That this *Lues* had its Original from the like, if not from the ſelf-ſame Cauſes, when ſurely by the eating of them, forthwith the Malady revives, dead as it were, long before.

And the more, ſays he, am I confirm'd, becauſe the ſecret Parts of either Sex infected with this Diſeaſe, even when other Symptoms are wanting a great while, are beſet with certain *Tufts*, thick-Tooth'd, like Coxs-combs, juſt like thoſe in the Serpent *Inguanas*, whoſe Body commonly is all overlaid with Creſts of that ſort; certainly a proper repreſentation from what Animal that Diſtemper deriv'd its Being. But thoſe creſted Maladies, perhaps are reckoned by others, amongſt the ſwelling Inflammations of the Fundament and Hæmorrhoids, becauſe thoſe are commonly viſible without any pain or certain tenuity of the Membrane.

It is common, ſays he, That poyſonous Animals alſo imprint proper and peculiar Characters of their Contagion; for example, A Barking in *Hydrophobia*, caus'd by the biting of a Mad-Dog, alſo a Dog-like voracity of ſwallowing, with an aptitude of licking, rather than drinking, by a continual putting out of the Tongue. Alſo by the biting of a Flea, like a Spider call'd *Tarantula*, is caus'd a conſtant deſire of leaping; neither is the goings of thoſe Spider-like things, other than after the manner of Fleas, *viz.* a skipping from one place to another. I am not Ignorant indeed that this may be accounted a Fable by ſome, even Learned Men; but certainly, ſays he, not ſo by me, to whom the cuſtoms of Spiders, are a little more diligently conſider'd than others; yea, that kind of Spiders may be afforded in hot Countries, as *Calabria*, by which moſt pernicious bitings may be inflicted: Indeed the Hiſtory of the Nature of thoſe things is only begun, and therefore, ſays he, I wonder not ſo much that that, and innume-

rable *Phænomena's* of that sort, are hid from us, and justly suspected.

Moreover, says he, they who have eaten a Sea *Lepus*, (that is a kind of naked Sea-Hare, of a purple Colour, found even in our Sea) make a purple colour'd Urine; and in their sleep, ever and anon seem to hear the Waves of the beaten Shores, and their Bodies become livid; this Fish is reckon'd to be Poyson to Man, and Man to him, as *Scribonius*, *Dioscorides* and others, say.

Thus does this Author say of those mention'd, and other Poysons, how that they imprint the like upon the Person that has either been bitten by them, or has eaten of them; to shew how the possibility of the Venereal Infection, from those poysonous Animals, may be infus'd, and that it might be propagated at first from Beast to Man, and so transferr'd from Man to Woman, or Woman to Man, to what we daily find it to be now; and thus he states the Original of the Venereal *Lues*.

Firovanti will not allow that this Disease was brought from the *West-Indies*, but on the contrary affirms, That the *French* first got it at the Siege of *Naples*, by feeding upon dead Mens Carkasses, which Diet they were forced to take up with, being almost famish'd; and as a proof thereof, says he, feed but a Sow with Sows Flesh, or an Owl or a Whelp with Flesh of their own Kind, and they will be mark'd, as he has try'd and found, with Botches, Spots and Pimples, even like those of the *Pox*.

Paracelsus says, The Disease was bred between a *French* Leper, and a *Neapolitan* Whore, when she had her Courses upon her.

Others again report, That a *Leper* of *Valentia*, *Hispania Tarraconensi*, was the first that gave this Disease, and that it was to a Noble Whore, of whom he purchas'd a Nights Lodging for fifty pieces of Gold, and that she since has dispers'd it among many others.

And

And ſome (as Dr. *Harvey*, &c. from others) ſay, That it was firſt caus'd by *Greek* Wine, daſh'd with *Lepers* Blood, which the *French* drank, having been purpoſely left them at *Suma* by the *Spaniards*.

But Divines, eſpecially ſome of them, impute the riſe of it to God Almighty's Judgment upon Adulterers, Fornicators, and other ſinful Criminals.

The moſt Learned *Leonicenus*, and *Fracaſtorius*, and certain others, were of the Opinion, that the riſe of the *Venereal Diſeaſe* was Epidemical, and proceeded from a common Cauſe, for that at its firſt beginning, Boys, Men, Old Folks, Girls and Women, were infected, without any Communication or Hereditary Diſpoſition; and that the ſaid *Fracaſtorius* writes in his Book, *de Morbo Gallic. cap.* 7. That tho' the greateſt part of Mankind, in his Time, had contracted the Diſeaſe by Contagion, yet it had been obſerv'd, That Numbers of others were infected Epidemically, without receiving it, or contracting it, from any one. And thinks it impoſſible, that in ſo ſmall a time, the Contagion (which, ſays he, of it ſelf is ſlow and not eaſily receiv'd) could ſpread it ſelf over ſo many Lands, when at firſt it was brought but by one Fleet of the *Spaniards*.

But if it was ſo, that it was at firſt brought to us from *America* upon the diſcovery and conqueſt of that part of the World, and that it was not known in *Europe* before, as it has happen'd, it has prov'd to us an untoward Conqueſt in that reſpect, as Mr. *Tate*, in his Epiſtle to Dr. *Thomas Hobbs*, before his Poetical Tranſlation of *Syphilis*, or the French Diſeaſe (written in *Latin* by that famous *Poet* and *Phyſician*, *Fracaſtorius*) well obſerves, *viz.*

Dear was the Conqueſt of a New *found World,*
Whoſe Plague e'er ſince thro' all the Old *is hurl'd.*

* *If then by Traffick thence this Plague was brought?*
How dearly, dearly, was that Traffick bought.

Others impute its Original rise to the Stars; others to the inundation, or over-flowing of the River *Tyber*, the Air being infected by the Corruption of several Creatures which the Waters had cast up and left upon the Shore, *&c.* And thus we see *Quot homines tot Sententia*, many Men many Minds, for that those that lived about the time of the first beginning of the Disease, cannot agree in their Judgments about the true rise thereof; and if they could not then, what must we do now, that live more than two Ages after them? As therefore it would take up a great deal of Time and no small Pains, to enquire into the validity or probability of those several Conjectures, (which I cannot stand here to do, and consequently give my own Sentiments about) shall pass it by as not at all material to the matter intended, and only observe what a Gentleman in his Commendatory Verses upon the aforesaid Mr. *Tate*, upon his Translation of *Syphilis*, says, *viz.*

Blame not the Stars; 'tis plain it neither fell,
From the distemper'd Heavens, nor rose from Hell:
Nor need we to the distant Indies *rome;*
The Curst Originals *are nearer home.*
Whence should that foul infectious Torment flow,
But from the baneful Source of all our Woe?
That Wheedling, Charming Sex, *that draws us in*
To every Punishment, and every Sin.

Some say it is a Distemper very Malignant, Poysonous and Contagious, others differ so much from that Opinion, as to say, the highest degree of Infection has no Malignity in it at all, and that whenever

* *Translation*, page 4.

they

they meet with a Patient that has a *Clap*, do, as faſt as poſſible, adminiſter Medicines to ſtop the Running, without any regard to what other Symptoms occur; for that when the Running once ceaſes, all the other Symptoms, (which, as they alledge, ever ſpring only from the Running) go off in courſe, without any detriment to the Patient. But let thoſe that believe ſo, do ſo if they will, I am ſatisfy'd, and too many unfortunate People can very readily agree with me, that it is the only ſure way to *Pox* the Patient, and when once that is done, the Symptoms and Conſequences, will ſpeak too plainly how far they have been in the wrong, and what injury they have done the poor Patient. Several Inſtances of which kind, the Reader will obſerve, before he gets to the end of this Book. But this by the way.

Perſons in Years may alſo be infected by the immodeſt open-Mouth'd, laſcivious Kiſſings of Venereal People, eſpecially thoſe of them that have Ulcers in their Mouths or Throats, and where at the ſame time they dwell as it were upon their Lips and Mouths, reiterating wanton, unſeemly Kiſſes, thereby conveying their ſlimy, infectious *Slaver*, to ſuch; I ſay, grown Perſons by that means may, and frequently have gotten the Venereal Diſtemper, but then generally they have been obſerv'd to complain of their Throats firſt, it ſeizing them after the ſame manner, as if ſome Cold had been taken, the *Saliva* of the Pocky Perſon communicating its infectious Steams no farther at firſt, than about the *Glandules* in thoſe Parts, and which if not ſpeedily minded, *Inflames*, *Ulcerates*, and ſpreads its Infection to the no ſmall damage of the Patient.

To this way of Infection alſo a certain Learned Author aſſents, who ſays, that if it be received only by Kiſſing of the Lips, it Bloſſoms there firſt, and appears with Scabby Eruptions, and a ſore Mouth or Throat; but if it be gotten by the *Tail*, 'tis not preſently Characterred in the Face or other Parts,

but

but stays some time in the lower Parts, the place of its Conception or Birth, and afterwards upon neglect or ill management, or both, Travels into other Regions of the Body, and appears here and there, with variety of ugly Shapes, and unwholesome Salutes to its new Quarters, such as *Pains*, *Pimples*, *Itch*, *Spots*, *Scurf*, *Scabs*, &c.

But Infections this way, that is, by Kissing, are soon cured, if taken in time; indeed in Children much more difficultly, what with their not being suspected by the Parent or Attendant, of having any such Infection, and also not being capable of complaining, and their tenderness (as observ'd before) much sooner attracting the Taint, it is the more easily diffus'd and radicated, than in grown Persons, which with their incapacity of going thro' a Method that is proper, renders them consequently much harder of Cure, as the following Instance will demonstrate.

A Child that I had in hand, some Years since, upon sucking a Wet-Nurse, to whom it was put out in the Country, grew ill, accompanied with breakings out all over the Head and Face, (the Child being perfectly well when it went from Home) I going one Day to see it, and taking notice of the Nurse, observ'd she had a sore Eye; upon a narrow inspection of it, I had sufficient cause of suspicion, whereupon I examin'd her concerning it, and tax'd her with having the Distemper, which at first she denied, but afterwards when I had told her I was positive it was so, and declared to her my Reasons for it, (other Symptoms concurring) and at the same time urging her to acknowledge it; she, with some Reluctancy and Shame confessed the whole matter, saying, she got it from her Husband, who (by the Character I afterwards heard of him) I do believe was only in the Fault, not but that the Nurse was exceedingly to blame, and indeed very indiscreet and base to take the Child to Suckle, when (whatever Ex-

Excuſes ſhe made to the contrary) ſhe could not but beforehand be ſenſible of her Condition; but notwithſtanding all the prudent endeavours, and neceſſary means that could be uſed, as well by the Preſcripions of an Eminent Phyſician, as my own, to ſave the poor Infant, it daily grew worſe and worſe, and ſoon after died in a moſt miſerable condition, to the no ſmall trouble of the tender and honeſt Parents, whoſe Grief, as may eaſily be ſuppos'd, was ſo much the more aggravated, as the manner of its Death was woful and unexpected.

This ſingle inſtance, without enumerating others of the like kind, which have occurr'd in my Practice, may ſerve for a Caution to Parents to be wary and careful what Wet-Nurſes they chooſe, and alſo to wholſome Nurſes what Children they take to Suckle, the danger being almoſt equal both to the one and the other, ſince many Children that are Born of Venereal Parents, bringing the Diſtemper into the World with them, do, upon being put out to Nurſes to Suckle, very often convey the Infection; as was the condition of a Nurſe that I lately Cured, who by giving Suck to a Pocky Child, of about two Months Old, had her Breaſts all over ſpread with a Humour, beginning firſt at the Nipples, which ſwell'd the Glands, and Tumified, before ſhe ſo much as imagin'd what ſhould be the Cauſe thereof; till upon growing worſe, with breakings out, Inflammation and Pain, ſhe ſought for help, and was told it was Venereal; and making application to me, by the recommendation of another, I ſoon recover'd her to her Health, which ſhe now enjoys.

Likewiſe a good ſober Woman, who had Suckled ſeveral Gentlemen's Children, to their great ſatisfaction, as good a Nurſe perhaps as can be, upon giving Suck to a Child, ſeemingly, as ſhe thought, very Healthy, (only had ſome breakings out about it, which the Mother ſaid was only Heat and ſharp Humours) was exceedingly infected with the Pox, her

her Nipples breaking out, her Throat sore, with Ulcers, a Hoarseness, and Pains about her, *&c.* at first she did not mind it, not in the least suspecting any harm; but when it invaded her Throat, causing Hoarseness, as also Pains in her Limbs, and breakings out on the Privy Parts, *&c.* she began to fear, and came for my Advice; for her Cure I advis'd to a Salivation, which she is now preparing for, and will go into as soon as the Ulcers in her Throat are so well amended as to give leave.

Also divers others of the like Infections have happen'd in my Practice, to the Disadvantage, and sometimes Ruin, both of Nurses and Children, the smallest Species of the Disease being sufficient many times, especially in Children, and other tender Constitutions to infect either, by which means many Families have been undone, who not knowing for a long time what has ail'd them, and little dreaming of such a Distemper, or the possibility of getting it that way, have been drill'd along in a mistaken Course, till (when too late perhaps) it has been discover'd that their Distempers were *Venereal.*

And 'tis not to be doubted, but that numbers of Persons, more especially Children, are yearly destroy'd in this City, by means of that Disease, notwithstanding they pass in the Bills of Mortality for *Fevers, Convulsions, Consumptions, Gripings in the Guts, Rickets, King's-Evil, Worms, Teeth,* and the like; tho' at the same time it might be, that they died of those Distempers, but then too often caused by, and complicated with, the *Venereal* Infection, so as justly enough to be term'd *Pocky Consumptions, Pocky King's-Evil,* &c. and indeed it is great pity poor innocent Babes, (they always fairing the worse under such a Disaster) should be (as they too frequently are) depriv'd of their Lives, and at best of their Healths, by the barbarous Treatment of their polluted Attendants; who, tho' they too well know before-hand what Distempers they have

have upon them, will, for the lucre of a little Money, run the hazard of the Childrens Lives.

And not only do Children become Sufferers by Wet-Nurſes, but alſo by Nurſery-Maids, many of whom, however paſſing for modeſt Perſons, have ſecret *Venereal* Infirmities upon them, which they too often communicate to the Children they lie with, whoſe open Pores by Sweating, do attract thoſe infectious Steams, and which has ſoon after appear'd, as I have obſerv'd in ſeveral Children, either by breakings out about the Body, Sore-Eyes, Swellings, or after ſome other manner diſcovering it ſelf, ſo as not to be doubted but that it is *Venereal*, and which for ſome time perhaps has not been in the leaſt ſuſpected by the Parents, to be what it has proved; for which reaſon Parents can never be too careful what Servants they take to Bed with, and bring up their Children, ſince ſo many Miſchiefs by means thereof, have too demonſtrably accrued; among ſeveral of which that I could recollect, I ſhall take notice only of one, that happen'd but very lately, and is as follows, *viz.*

A Nurſery-Maid that had the care of the two youngeſt Children of an eminent Shop-keeper in this City, committed to her, was one day obſerv'd by ſome of the Family, to have divers Medicines in her Trunk, as *Pills*, *Electuaries*, *Powders*, *Balſams*, &c. and being ask'd what ſhe did with them? ſhe anſwer'd, that ſhe always kept ſuch by her, in caſe any illneſs ſhould happen to her, pretending that ſhe had great skill in Diſtempers. Some ſhort time after this, the two Children ſhe attended grew ill, with loſs of Stomach, being hot and feveriſh, and upon one of them aroſe a ſwelling under the Ear, and in one of the Armpits, which rendred it very froward; the other had Sore-Eyes and Breakings-out in many places of the Head, Face and Body, attended with a violent hot, ſharp Humour upon the lower Parts; in ſhort, both of them were ſo bad, that notwithſtanding the endeavours of an Apothecary that was employ'd to adminiſter

ster to them, they grew worse and worse; upon which he advised them to a Surgeon, and mentioning me, I was sent for; when I was there, after inquiring into their Conditions, ask'd what they had taken? which, when I had been inform'd, and being what was proper, told the Parents, I wonder'd those attempts should prove fruitless, and that their Cases must needs be rebellious to resist those Medicines; besides it was something unaccountable, that two Children (who, as I was told, were ever till then very healthy) should fall ill, almost all of a sudden, and after such a manner, and wish'd it was no hurt; upon which they ask'd me what I meant by saying so? I presently enquired for the Person that attended them; and she that lay with them being in the Room, I ask'd her how she did, for that I suppos'd she was their Bedfellow, and whether she had any Breakings out, &c. she immediately answer'd no, and that she lay with them, but for her part was as well as ever she was in her Life: So I said no more, but after ordering what they should do at home for them, and telling the Parents I would send what was necessary, went away. After I was gone, the Parents were uneasie at my Expressions, not knowing what I meant, which the Servant that had seen the Medicines in the Nursery-Maids Trunk, observing, told her Mistress thereof, and said, she fear'd the Nursery-Maid had given the Children some Physick that had done them harm; upon this they immediately calls and asks her, but she positively deny'd it; but suspecting something of the matter, would needs see her Trunk, wherein among many Boxes and Pots, &c. they found a written Paper of Directions for the taking of her Medicines, and dressing her Sores in the Groins and other Parts; and they remembring my words, ask'd her what Distemper she had? and sent immediately away for me. When I came, I found them all alarm'd, and after telling me what had occur'd, ask'd my Opinions;

nion ; upon which, I told them plainly, I believ'd their Children had got the foul Diſeaſe, but how they came by it I knew not, unleſs by lying with the Nurſery-Maid. It was thereupon agreed that I ſhould examine her, which accordingly I did, but ſhe with a great deal of Confidence denied it, and not only ſo, but that ſhe would make me prove my Words ; but however, the more ſhe denied it, the more I aſſerted it, and what with urging her, threatning her, and telling her I was ſure what I ſaid was true ; ſhe began to relent, and at laſt told me her Condition, and how ſhe came by the Infection, but ſtill upon my promiſe of Secrecy, and that I would intercede with her Maſter and Miſtreſs for her, which I did, who after ſome exclamations and ſharp reprimands, diſcharged her of their Service. This Creature had a Sore, Scabby Head, which run much, had an Ulcer in each Groin, and ſeveral Sores beſides, attended with malignant Eruptions and Puſtules in ſeveral other parts of her Body, which by lying between the two Children, one of them about two, the other above three years old, and Sweating often with Medicines which ſhe ſaid ſhe took, muſt needs have convey'd the Infection to them, and which, under God, I ſet them free from, tho' not without a great deal of difficulty, and no ſmall time ; but ſo deplorable were their conditions, that I often fear'd the Succeſs, they for a long time appearing to all, eſpecially one of them, more likely to die than to live.

A Child alſo of an Apothecary that was infected by the naſty Slavering of a Pocky Servant-Maid that attended it, it appearing in the Child's Mouth, which was grievous Sore, I Cured ; as alſo the Wenches Ulcerated Throat and Hoarſeneſs, which ſhe at firſt call'd a Cold. Being alſo recommended to my Care by her Maſter, who took more compaſſion on her than ſhe deſerv'd. But I ſhall not ſtand to enumerate Inſtances here, intending to be more particular as I paſs

pass along, and take notice of divers, where they may pertinently be incerted.

Many are the ways assign'd by Authors of the Propagation of the *Venereal* Distemper, several of which, (as I shall by and by mention) seem very absurd and irrational, and which I should particularly here enlarge upon, and shew the fallacy of, but for brevity sake, I having never in all my Practice, (which has been none of the least) observ'd any one Person really to have gotten the Disease those ways, tho' I have made the most exact Enquiry into several Patients, who (to screen their Guilt) have endeavour'd to amuse me therewith, tho' afterwards confess'd the contrary: Those Authors asserting that the Distemper is to be gotten by barely lying in the same Bed with an infected Person, (of which I shall anon say more) or after such in the same *Sheets*, or by wearing their *Cloaths*, *Gloves*, &c, or by sitting presently after them on the same *Close-stool*, or by Drinking out of the same *Pot* or *Glass* immediately after them, or by receiving the *Breath* of infected Persons, by talking with them, or the like, which tho' nothing be more common, than that the Patient to avoid the Shame and Disgrace of having gotten it by Copulation, will pretend, and work some (especially over-credulous or ignorant People) into the belief of, and at the same time please themselves to see them impos'd upon, (as certain Matrons which *Gabriel Fallopius* in his Book *De Morbo Gallico*, cap. 10. takes notice of Scoffingly, who having the *Venereal* Distemper, and willing to be accounted Chast, would have it believed by their Physicians, *&c.* that they got it by sprinkling themselves with Holy-Water, which some *Pocky* Persons had polluted) yet is what Men skill'd in the Distemper can quickly see thro' and detect; and indeed are such ridiculous Fancies, that I have often wonder'd any should take up with and believe them; for besides my own Observations, I never by all the Enquires I have made of Men of Business, could learn that any of them ever met with one

one that really was infected thoſe ways; and the more I have improv'd in the Knowledge of the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, the more I have been convinc'd of the impoſſibility thereof; for were ſuch a thing poſſible, how univerſally would the Diſtemper be ſpread? how many hundreds, I may ſay thouſands, would be daily in danger of getting it? and how few by this time would have eſcaped it, I leave all Perſons to judge? but the Reaſons thoſe Authors aſſign to maintain their Opinion, are no other than what are eaſie to be confuted, and indeed ſo weak and groundleſs, as not worth Time and Pains to take notice of.

The ſame Authors likewiſe aſſert, that the Diſtemper may be, and frequently is gotten in Coition, between a ſound Man and a ſound Woman, by their too much forcing the *Spermatick Veſſels*, and over-heating the Parts, eſpecially the *Proſtate Glandules*; but this alſo *is* without the leaſt colour or ſhew of Reaſon; indeed a *Gonorrhœa*, or *Running*, may be procur'd thereby, and is what very often happens, by the weakning the *Spermatick Veſſels*, and diſpoſing them to receive ſharp Humors, but yet is ever attended with different Symptoms, than uſually appear when the Caſe is *Venereal*; neither is it poſſible it ſhould ever be ſo, for the Seeds of one Man and one Woman in Coition that are Sound, can never degenerate into a Contagious or *Venereal* Ferment; the Laws of Nature being always uniform, and which (as one obſerves) are no ways capable of alteration, otherwiſe than for the generating a Natural Birth, or ſome other Production; or if it happens that ſome diſpoſition be wanting for ſuch a generation, thoſe Seeds then are only loſt, but never produce any Bodily-harm, at leaſt no Contagious or *Venereal* Diſtemper, as many Authors fancy, and Patients that have got it otherwiſe would, to preſerve their Reputation, have to be ſo; ſomething elſe being neceſſarily required to make the Seed degenerate into a Ferment that is *Venereal*, and altogether contrary to Nature; for the *Pox* proving

Infectious upon Copulation, is because its engender'd out of very infectious Diseases, and conveyed by the Seed, which as it is the Spirits contracted, and Flower of all the Juices in the Body, so must it likewise consist of the Spirits contracted, and Flower of all the Infection, or infected Juices of the whole Body.

But I shall not expatiate upon those Matters here, the narrow compass I am confin'd to preventing; and besides, I intending to be a little more particular as I go along, shall therefore, as pertinent to the purpose aforesaid, only relate the Cases of a Gentleman and his Wife lately under my Care, that were *Venereal*, (tho' they would have it that it was only from Weakness) and conclude this Head; which Cases will demonstrate, how easily ignorant Practitioners may be impos'd upon in this respect, and what ways some Patients take, and Stories they invent, to hide their Guilt, tho' manifestly to their own hurt: The case is this.

A Gentleman and his Wife, (who were but newly Marry'd) came to me together, and told me a Melancholy Story of a great Weakness that attended them, contracted, as he said, by over-indulging themselves in their conjugal Enjoyments, and that it appear'd upon them with a *Running*, Sharpness and Stoppage of Urine, *&c.* In short, upon enquiry, I found they had nothing less than the apparent Symptoms of a *Clap*. They had been, as they told me, in the Hands of a Doctor, who for some time together had administred strengthning Medicines, but to so little purpose, that they grew worse, (as no wonder but they should) upon which he advis'd them to live abstemious, and hasten down to the *Bath*, which he said would cure them; even the same, said I, as *the old Womans Plaister did the Bone out of Joynt, which she said would draw it in again.* However upon his meeting with my Book, they came, as aforesaid, to consult me; and I telling them they might be cured, gave them such encouragement, that put a stop

to

to their *Bath*-Journey; but finding his Wife ignorant as to the real Cauſe of their Indiſpoſitions, and believing it to be his fault, I enquired not ſo ſtrictly, nor told them what my Opinion was as to their Diſtemper, when they were with me together, leſt it ſhould ſtir up difference between them; but the next Day when he came for the Medicines, I plainly told him their Caſes were *Venereal*; but he (for fear, I ſuppoſe, that his Wife ſhould know it) poſitively denied it, and ſeem'd diſpleas'd at me for telling him ſo, and ſaid, if it had been *Venereal*, his other Doctor would have diſcover'd it; but inſtead thereof, always aſſur'd them it was nothing but weakneſs. I told him his Doctor was certainly miſtaken, and that I was ſorry I had any Reaſon to tell him ſo; but if he himſelf was ſure he never deſerv'd for the Diſtemper, and alſo (as he ſaid) could engage for his Wives Honeſty, he had better employ ſome Body elſe, for as 'twas my Opinion their Caſes were *Venereal*, ſo I could not pretend to Cure them any otherwiſe than by *Anti-venereals*, which if their Diſtempers were not ſo, would do them an Injury; upon which he reply'd, if they had the Diſtemper, it was gotten by only too violent Coition; but I telling him that could not be, he at laſt, upon engaging my Secreſie, acknowledg'd the Matter, and told me, that a few Months before he was Married, he got a *Clap*, but thought he had been as well from it, as ever he was in his Life, but now, as it appear'd otherwiſe, he begg'd Pardon for his denying it, and entreated my aſſiſtance; which I readily gave him, and with ſuch Succeſs, that both of them were very well Cured in a very ſhort time; and to this Day his Wife knows no otherwiſe, than that it proceeded as at firſt repreſented; and there being no ſuſpicion nor cauſe for it, they live very kind and lovingly together. This Gentleman, as an acknowledgment of my Care, over and above what I required and was paid for their Cures, has ſince made me a very generous Preſent.

I promis'd a little before to take further notice about getting the Distemper by barely lying in the same Bed with an Infected Person, and observ'd, that I had never met with any that receiv'd the Taint that way; but at the same time it is to be understood, that 'tis dangerous Sweating in a Bed with one that hath the *Pox*, so as to be wet with the Sweat, especially for young People, whose Constitutions are tender, Flesh more lax, and Pores more open, and readier to receive the Infection than those of Years, and such have been known to be infected thereby, witness the two Children infected by the Nursery-Maid, which I a little before related; but yet it is not very commonly known; and to hear of grown People so infected, is very rare, especially robust, hardy Constitutions, who are scarce ever infected, tho' in the most Danger that way imaginable; an Instance of which was a Woman, whose Husband I had in Cure for the *Pox*, that lay with him continually in the same Bed, wherein he was frequently Sweated, (they not having the conveniency of lying apart) and yet receiv'd not the least Injury, notwithstanding the disadvantage she was under, of being very ill at the same time of another Distemper, and her Husband too in a most miserable Condition, labouring under as radicated a *Pox* as most that I have known.

Also a late Patient I cured that had a thorow *Pox* upon him, with Breakings out in many places of his Body, who lay for many Weeks together in the same Bed with his own Brother, a sound fresh-colour'd young Man, lately come out of the Country, not letting him know what ail'd him, tho' he frequently complain'd that he smell'd so strong, he could scarcely lie with him, yet never receiv'd the least Infection; notwithstanding he told me, (when he came to know what his Brothers Distemper was) that some Nights when he awak'd, he found himself to Sweat, and his Flesh stick to his Brothers Sores, and was in such fear concerning himself, that he could hardly be perswaded

ed but that he had gotten the Infection. Nay further than this, I have read that a certain Noble-man of *Padua*, that had the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, for which he had uſed *Guaiacum* for Cure almoſt twenty times, and was thrice anointed with *Quickſilver*, yet the Diſtemper was ſo ſtubborn, as that he could not be cured. This Man, tho' infected, lay with ſeveral Virgins, and yet never gave to either of them the Diſeaſe.

And *Antonius Muſa*, relates one whoſe Wife had the *Venereal* Diſeaſe about her Breaſt, and tho' he continually lay with her, yet never contracted the Diſeaſe. The Cauſe of which muſt be, that the Diſeaſe had taken its ſeat in remote Parts, and was not carried to the Genitals, elſe would certainly have proved Contagious, excepting for what we allow as to the diſpoſition of ſome Bodies, as we ſhall particularly mention by and by, in which there is not an aptitude to receive it at all times, as we daily obſerve, by ſeveral Mens lying with one and the ſame infected Woman, and yet ſome of them ſhall be tainted, and others go free, as *Gabriel Fallopius de Morbo Gallico*, cap. 22. particularly makes mention, of in 12 Scholars who had to do at one time, with one and the ſame *Whore*, that had the *Pox*, one after another, and that only three of the twelve got the Infection, the reſt eſcaping clear.

And *Euſtachius Rudius* writes, *lib.* 5. *de Morbo occult*, cap. 9. That he hath obſerv'd a thouſand times, that many young Men have on the ſame day Copulated with one and the ſame *Whore*, and yet not all of them Infected, and thoſe that were infected, not infected alike: It appearing in one with a *Running* of the *Reins*, in another with a *Bubo*, in another with *Rottenneſs*, another with *Pain* in the *Head*, another with falling off of the *Hair*, and in others with other different preternatural Effects; which doubtleſs, ſays he, happens by reaſon of the various diſpoſitions of Bodies, weakneſs of the Parts, and variety of the Humours; for weak Parts do more eaſily receive Vi-

tious Humours than the strong; and strong Bodies oftentimes resist Vitious Humours, when weak ones can't; again one Body is more clean, another more foul, one abounds with one sort of Humours, another with others, which when they are corrupted with the *Venereal* or Poisonous Matter, do cause this, or that Symptom, *Secundum Corporis habitudinem*; by which is indicated both the Certainty, Degree and Nature of the Infection.

And tho', as I have said before, that by the lascivious Kissings of impure or infected Persons, whose Lips are *Ulcerated*, or that have *Ulcers* in their Mouths or Throats, the Distemper is in like manner convey'd and attracted; yet it is not to be understood, that it can be gotten by the common modest way of Kissing, or being Kiss'd by such Persons; for were it so, what numbers of People would be daily infected with the *Pox*? and what Danger would Thousands be in of getting it, that never gave occasion for it? Besides if the thing were possible, Kissing for that very reason would be soon out of use, many Women diseas'd being perhaps Kiss'd by twenty, when not lain with by one Man, and the same by a Man so Distemper'd; and after all, it is very rare that the Disease gotten this way, should only seize the Throat without any other Symptom attending, tho' I have observ'd it so, yet more commonly with other Concomitants, but then perhaps more through neglect of taking it in time, or other Irregularities either in themselves, or ill management of the Practitioner, or both; it being very easie for the Patient, and too often for the Practitioner, to be mistaken as to its Cause, and look upon it only as a Sore Throat, from Cold, *&c.* which mistake proves too frequently to the Danger, if not Destruction, of the Patient; several such unhappy People having come within my Knowledge, that would scarcely be perswaded it could proceed from a *Venereal* Cause.

It's

It's likewiſe by ſome Authors mightily affirm'd for Truth, that if a Woman that is perfectly Sound, ſhould keep Company with half a dozen young Fellows, as ſound as her ſelf, and be Debauch'd by them ſeverally, time after time, ſome one or other of them ſhall quickly receive a *Venereal* Taint, and that 'tis rare but all of them, by a repetition of the *Venereal* Act, ſhall at laſt be infected, by the corrupt Ferment of mixt Seeds: But it is an aſſertion that I never could Credit; for were ſuch a thing poſſible, as there have been *Whores* from the Creation that drove a common Trade, ſo we ſhould conſequently have had the *Pox* among us long before it had a beginning; it never, as the generality of Authors aſſure us, being known in any part of the World till the Year 1493. and that was at *Naples*, from Cauſes quite different to any thing of that kind; and beſides, by the many Enquiries I have made in my own Practice, and the opportunities had of informing my ſelf among others, and ſome of them the moſt curious, I could never find or hear of any one ſo infected, tho' ſeveral Authors in their Writings have aſſerted it.

And the better to demonſtrate the contrary, I will relate what I was told by a young Fellow, who was the ſeventh that lay with a certain Servant-Maid that was clean, one after another, as faſt as they could, and yet neither of them, nor the Female, as he poſitively aſſured me, got the leaſt harm; and the more to convince me that what he ſaid was true, he further declar'd, that they ſeven being Intimates, and in League one with another, did frequently make uſe of her afterwards, for a conſiderable length of Time, and that it was rare but one, two, or three of them lay with her every Day, they allowing her a competency for the freedom, whereby ſhe became a Proſtitute to their Service, and no Bodies elſe; and indeed in my Opinion ſhe needed no more.

Thus plainly appears the unlikelineſs, or rather impoſſibility of getting the Diſtemper that way, which the better to ſtrengthen my Opinion, and confute thoſe Practicers that believe the contrary, I ſhall curſorily relate what a certain Author has obſerved concerning the like Matter. The Story is this. A Woman came and remain'd a conſiderable time on Board a Ship, of which he was the Surgeon, and was familiarly and frequently made uſe of for ſome Hours together, by the greateſt part of the Ships Crew, they taking it by turns, and yet all of them came off clear without the leaſt *Venereal* Taint, and poſitively affirms, that the Woman was likewiſe the ſame.

The ſame Author alſo gives an Account of another Woman that had been Drinking all Night, with ſome Officers belonging to a Garriſon, with whom they had all the freedom of her Body they could deſire, and the going Home afterwards in a reeling Poſture, was taken aſide by ſome Soldiers, who made the like uſe of her, to the number of thirty of them, one after another; yet notwithſtanding all this mighty Heat of Action, neither the Woman, nor the Men, upon the ſtricteſt Enquiry and Obſervation that could be made, for a long time together afterwards, received the leaſt Hurt or Injury.

Theſe Inſtances one would think are ſufficient to confute thoſe that believe the *Venereal* Ferment is produced by the Corruption of many *Seeds* received into the *Matrix* of the ſame Woman; and not only do ſuch Authors contend that it does, but alſo aſſert, that after thoſe mixt *Seeds* have bred the *Pox* in her Womb, another freſh Man that is Sound converſing with her, ſhall carry off with his *Yard* that *Venereal* Ferment, and abſolutely free the Woman from the ſame.

'Tis from this, I ſuppoſe, that the Libertines have a Notion, that when they have got the Diſtemper, their converſing with a Sound Perſon clears them from the Diſeaſe; as a young Fellow that I Cured of a

Clap

Clap about 12 Years ago, or more, who being ſent in the time of his Cure by his Maſter, to carry ſome Goods to an Inn with a Country Girl, *a Virgin*, that had bought them of him, told me himſelf, he prevailed with her as they went along to go into a Houſe to Drink with him, and afterwards to let him Debauch her, which he ſaid he did, and for no other Reaſon, as he alledg'd, but becauſe he had heard it would clear him of the Diſtemper; which yet was ſo far from having ſuch an Effect, that, as it happen'd, it rendred his condition much worſe.

But notwithſtanding how plainly theſe Inſtances here given, may indicate the unlikelineſs of the Diſeaſe being bred by the mixture of divers *Seeds* in the ſame Womb, yet many contend that it is poſſible, and one Author that I have met with, does ſtrenuouſly aſſert it, and gives the following Inſtance, which was communicated to him by one of his Friends, to confirm his Opinion, and convince us of the ſame, which I ſhall here incert from him, *viz.*

A Girl between 14 and 15 Years of Age, running from the mercileſs Hands of her Mother, threw herſelf under the protection of one that belong'd to a certain Manufactory, who having brought her into his Chamber, not only abus'd her by debauching her, but likewiſe expos'd her to the freedom of one of his Comrades, and he to a third, and ſo to one another, that in three days, which was the time the Girl continued in that place, ſix of the Fraternity had familiar Converſation with her. But one of the Sparks reflecting upon what had been done, ſent the Girl home to her Mother, and at the ſame time charg'd the old Woman, whom he had employ'd to conduct her, to tell her Mother, that ſhe had found her Daughter in a Church. The Girl was forthwith ſhut up in a Chamber, to which none but the Mother had acceſs. She had not been ſix days under this confinement, but ſhe complain'd of violent Pains in making water. A Surgeon being call'd to viſit her, aſſur'd the Mother that her

Daughter

Daughter was *Clapt*; but she stiffly denying it, the Cure was neglected; but about twelve days after a *Bubo* appearing in her right *Groin*, so far convinc'd the Mother, that the Girl found her self under a necessity of confessing her Crime, and all that had happen'd. Upon which the Men who had been concern'd with her, were brought before the Magistrate, who having commanded them to be inspected, were all found to be sound and untainted, without the least sign of any *Venereal Distemper*. And the Author of this Relation says, that he was every day in company with them afterwards, and assures us that they all continu'd very well in health for 12 Years together; so that he wou'd have it believ'd, the Infection the Girl had, was by the corrupt Ferment of the mixt *Seeds* in her Womb.

However, this Relation is no convincing Reason to me, that the Girl got the Infection that way; for many Men, to my knowledge, have *Venereal* Indispositions upon them, which none but themselves can find out, if they please to conceal their complaints, and yet is sufficient to infect any sound Companion they shall have to do with, tho' at the same time they look well, have no *Running*, *Bubo*, *Sore*, &c. about them; and no doubt but one or more of those Men had the Disease, and gave it to the Girl, tho' the Surgeon could not discover it upon them, it being so much their Interest to conceal it all they could; and it not appearing to him they had, was no assurance of their being clear; as many Patients that may chance to read this Story, can too well affirm to the Truth of; which yet the following true instance will more plainly demonstrate.

A certain Gentleman was to be Married on a day appointed to a Lady of Fortune, but a Letter coming to her Father, of his having had the *Foul Disease*, the Solemnity was put off; but he denying the matter, and desiring to be inspected, the Father and he goes privately to a Surgeon of Eminency, who upon the nicest

niceſt enquiry, gave aſſurances he was well, and perfectly free from all *Venereal Taint.* Upon this they were Married, but had not been ſo a Month, but the young Lady was *Clapt.* Upon complaining to her Mother, a Midwife was ſent for; ſhe adviſes to me, and that Night I was call'd; where, upon informing myſelf of the matter, found her and her Husband both in the ſame pickle. I extorted from him a confeſſion, how that a year before, by a Woman, he got a ſwelling on the *Yard,* and another in the *Groin,* which a *Quack,* by a few Purges, told him, he had effectually carry'd off, tho' he us'd frequently to complain of Aches and Pains, and when hot would have red Spots in his Skin, which went away when he was cold, and that he was aſſur'd when he told him of it, that it was only the Scurvy in his Blood. But he infected her, and ſhe him, and they both had *Runnings.* They were committed to my Care, and diſmiſs'd perfectly Cured. Thus by concealing complaints in ſome Caſes, the beſt Artiſt may be deceiv'd, which yet by ſome Medicines will be diſcover'd, as I ſhall by and by take notice of.

Neither is it poſſible (tho' many perſwade themſelves to the contrary) to get the *Venereal* Diſtemper, by lying with a Woman when ſhe has her Monthly Viſits upon her; for were that likely, how many hundreds of Men ſhould we have every Day infected? there being many that are of ſo hot and ungovernable a Temper, as not to ſpare their Wives, even in that, the moſt forbidden Seaſon, altho' they have heard (it being what ſome Phyſicians and Mid-wives aſſert) that Children begotten at that Juncture, moſt commonly are Born either Weakly, or Diſtemper'd; or as ſome ſay (tho' without the leaſt parity of Reaſon) Red-hair'd. I remember I have read, that the *Jews* ſtrictly avoid all Copulation with their Wives, during their Menſtruous Impurity; which if *Chriſtians* would obſerve, would not be amiſs; for by that their good obſervance, not only Conceptions are prevented, but vitiated and defiled Conceptions alſo, which are

thoſe

those times generally prove Impure, and oftentimes fix Diseases in the Principles of the Birth, and, as some say, is more the cause of *Small-Pox*, and *Measles*, than any thing else, by the Menstruous Impurities of the Mothers Blood, which the Infant contracts in the Nutriment of the Womb. But at those times also, as well as at other Times and Seasons, even in the most Amorous Embrace, can it possibly procure to either of them the foul Disease, (provided the Parties be sound) for the Reasons already alledg'd, however some others may be of a contrary Opinion; an Instance of which was a Man that I not long since had in Cure for a *Clap*, who to excuse his Folly of Rambling abroad, possest his Wife, and endeavour'd also to amuse me, that he got it by conversing with her at that Juncture, which the poor credulous Woman believ'd, and had nothing more to say, but that he might e'en thank himself, it being his own Fault; which was indeed too true, tho' she poor Woman at the same time was under a sore mistake.

But tho' neither of these last mention'd ways can produce that Disease, there is yet a certain way of becoming infected, without *Carnal* Copulation, or attracting it by any external Means, and that is, by *Hereditary* Succession, the Parents Mass of Blood, and consequently *Seeds* being infected with the *Venereal* Taint at the time of the begetting the Birth, and being connatural with the Seminal and Sanguine Principles of the Body, makes the deepest Stain and Tincture, and is most difficult to be fetcht out; many of which, Born with the Disease upon them, I have had in Cure, and which has prov'd very stubborn and obdurate, when arriv'd to the height of Infection: One that just now occurs to my Memory, among the many others that I could recollect, is as follows.

A young Person Born of impure Parents, whose Cure not being look'd after, or endeavour'd in its Minority, (tho' if it had, might very probably have been difficultly cured) was, when grown up, so confirm'd;

and

and the whole Maſs of Blood and Juices ſo contaminated and ſpoil'd, that all the Efforts of Curing were but fruitleſly attempted, inſomuch that the Life it led, which wes to 15 or 16 Years of Age, was a Life of Miſery and Pain, it rotting away, as it were, by peace-meal; ſome part of the *Noſe*, *Cheek* and *Jaw*, beſides the *Palate*, &c. being conſumed, before it approached to the time of its deplorable Death: So that we may ſee, that the *Hereditary Venereal* Diſeaſe is the worſt to be endured, hardeſt to be cured, and is what generally proves the moſt fatal to the Patient, the malignant Venom being eſſentially implanted into the very nature of the Birth, and is very difficultly in all, if ever perfectly in any, eradicated and cured; and it's to be obſerv'd generally, that as ſuch *Hereditary Poxes* are harder of Cure, ſo the Infection in Children born with it, is the ſooner and eaſier communicated to the Nurſes that give them ſuck, and ſtill the ſooner convey'd to others that they converſe or have to do with. I remember I have read ſomewhere of a Child that was born thus Diſeaſed, that infected the Nurſe that ſuckled it; ſhe not knowing any thing of the Matter, infected her Husband, and two Children more that ſhe gave ſuck to; thoſe Children were no ſooner taken home but they infected their Mothers, their Mothers their Husbands; and ſo, in ſhort, no leſs than nine ſeveral Perſons, by means thereof, were infected in the ſpace of one Months time.

Hence it is that there are ſo many *Hereditary* Maladies; ſo many *ſcrophulous* Tumors and Diſeaſes; ſuch *breakings* out and *weaknſſes* in Children; ſuch complaints of their not *Thriving*; that ſo many die of *Convulſions*, are afflicted with *Rickets*, *&c.* Hence alſo is it, that if they live to grow up, they are troubled with *Scurvies*, old *Ulcers*, *Gouts*, *Rheumatiſms*, *Collicks*, &c. that there are ſo many *white Courſes* amongſt Women; and, in a word, from thence it is that moſt part of thoſe Diſeaſes which we obſerve in *Families* do ariſe, and which are uſually and unſucceſsfully

cessfully treated with only Remedies suitable to what they represent to be, because the original Cause is either ignorantly or wilfully conceal'd, and which, for fear of offending, the Physician himself dare not be too inquisitive about.

But it may be objected here by some, that notwithstanding the Parents may have the Disease upon them, yet Children have been Begotten and Born sound and clear from any Infection or Symptoms thereof? Which, may be true, as to outward appearance at least, yet, as the Learned and most Ingenious Dr. *Baynard* says, the Infection has lain smother'd in their Bloods; and either such Children, when grown up, have prov'd Sickly and Weak, or their Children been *Rickety*, *King's-Evil'd*, or *Consumptive*; for the *Shakes* and *Girds* strong Physick gives the human Fabrick, [which the Parent under that circumstance must of Necessity have taken] cannot but loosen some *Rivets* and *Pins*, as I may say, that should go to the fastening of the Foundation of his Family. And quotes that true saying of *Galen*, *lib. de sectis prope finem.*

Neque impune posse administrari remedia, cum omnia præter naturam sint, ob idque naturales facultates infestent, nec possint adeo morbosas Causas rescindere, quin una illis aliquid etiam benignæ substantiæ rapiant.

Which is in *English*, viz.

Neither can those Remedies be administred without harm, seeing all things are preternatural, and for that Reason may infest the natural Faculties, nor can they so rescind or cut off the Morbifick Causes, but at the same time must snatch away or ravish along with them something of the benign or kind Substance. And this is that, says he, which causes no good Texture in our *Off-Spring*. Hence the complaints of *Mala stamina Vitæ* when the *Web* and the *Woof* are not well struck together.

How

How many Children, ſays he, have I heard (from their bitterneſs of Soul) Curſe their Parents for begetting them, the wretched Heirs apparent to *Pills*, *Potions*, and *Poſſet-drink*, dwindling out their ſputtering *Snuff* of *Life*, in Pain and Miſery, and ſpending their little Subſtance among Phyſick-*Harpies*, and their ravenous Attendants, *Nurſes*, *Quacks*, *Apothecaries*, &c.

Were I, ſays he, a young *Woman*, I think I ſhou'd very well be acquainted with my Man, and his *Manners too*, e'er I ventur'd on the Voyage-Life, in the Ship Matrimony; and *é contrario*, the Man ſometimes has been Ship-wreck'd on as *Rotten a Bottom*, &c. for *Non ſemper Inferius, ſicut ſuperius.*

One may look Brisk, *with* Cherry-Cheek,
And yet Below-Stairs *very Weak.*
That Woman's in a doubtful Caſe,
That builds her hopes upon a Face;
As One was cheated when ſhe Choſe
A Husband *by the length of's* Noſe.

But I go on.

There is yet another way of getting the Infection, without *Carnal* Copulation, or by *Hereditary* Communication, and which has been but very little taken notice of by Authors, by ſome indeed judg'd unlikely; but the Account I am going to give, will make the contrary manifeſt; the way I mean is by only a ſuperficial contact or meer touch with the *Privities*, the Man no more than placing the erected *Yard* to the Womans *Labia*, without the leaſt entrance into her Body; which wanton and luſtful Dalliance, have, notwithſtanding their imagin'd Safety, prov'd of bad preſage to numbers; the *Pocky* Steams of the diſeaſed Woman having, by means thereof, as effectually imprinted their malignant Miaſms on the Genitals of thoſe wary Gentlemen, as if they had purſued a cloſe Engagement; ſome Inſtances of which I have

have met with, and could divertingly enough relate; but they being too tedious to be particulariz'd in this place, shall only take notice of two or three which happen'd very lately, and reserve the remainder for their proper places by and by.

An Apprentice that had the *Venereal* Distemper, importun'd the Servant-Maid in the House, (who was a Virgin) upon the promise of Marriage, to let him lie with her, he assuring her, that by what he had learnt by reading some Physick Books, he could so order the Matter as that it should be great pleasure to them both, and yet he would not get her with Child, (a great Belly being most she fear'd) to which at length she consented, not in the least imagining him to have the Distemper; but how far the Thoughts of his Condition might restrain him from a close Engagement, I know not, but when she came to me to be cured of a sore Throat, which she said she had gotten by Cold, observing her to be Hoarse, and finding upon inspection there were foul *Ulcers* upon the *Uvula* and *Tonsils*, I suspected her Condition, and charg'd her with having the Distemper, which, after some denial, she confess'd, and related the whole Story. But that which seem'd very much to please and comfort her under this melancholly Disaster, was, that she neither was with Child, nor so much as had parted with her Virginity, she declaring that he was so far from ejecting any *Seed* into her Body, that he did not enter her any farther than the *Labia*, which, upon some further Questions that I ask'd her, and further Assurances she gave me, I was almost ready to believe; but when I again consider'd the unlikelinesse thereof, I could not but be of a contrary Mind, and concluded that he might either emit Seed into the *Uterus* and not get her with Child, or not emit into her, and so escape, notwithstanding by either of which means he might give her the Disease; but otherwise I cannot believe, nor that she retains her Virginity, whatever she may fancy; for a small Running and heat of Urine

she

ſhe told me ſhe had, and the Ulcers in her Throat as aforeſaid were viſible, ſo that ſhe was both *Poxt* and *Clapt* together, and without doubt no Virgin. This Perſon I cured, and ſhe remains now in as good a ſtate of Health as any one can enjoy.

Another that I think neceſſary to take notice of, was a Man that upon going to converſe with a Woman, that he had pickt up in the Street, found her Body wet, and fearing the harm, retreated, after he had juſt toucht her with his *Yard*, and contented himſelf with the accommodation ſhe was capable of affording him by her Hand, and diſmiſs'd her ; the next Morning when he aroſe, he found a great pain in his Back, and ſoon after in his *Yard*, with a redneſs ; upon which he applies to a Surgeon, who in the ſpace of three Weeks or a Month, left him as he found him, or rather worſe: He goes then to another Surgeon, who in about the ſame compaſs of time, afforded him likewiſe no Relief ; and finding he could not cure him, told him at laſt he ail'd nothing, and that he was ſure there was nothing in it, for that he had not the Diſtemper ; but meeting with my Book, he comes from him to me. I told him by his Complaints he certainly was infected, and put him into a method of Cure ; upon taking of the Medicines other Symptoms appear'd, which the more confirm'd me that his condition was as I ſaid, which to be ſure it was, and of which in ſome time after I cured him, and he remains now as perfectly well as ever in his Life.

And further to ſhew how poyſonous and penetrating thoſe malignant *Venereal* Effluvia's are, and how eaſily, and before a Man is aware, he may get the Diſtemper, I'll relate one Caſe more, which is as follows.

A certain Gentleman came to me, and told me he had got a *Clap*, and deſired my aſſiſtance, and that he got it in a Coach with a Woman he one Night pickt up at the Play-houſe. He proteſted in the firſt place that he never lay with her, nor ſo much as touch'd her *Privities* with his *Yard*, by reaſon ſhe told him ſhe

was *Poxt*, which he said he soon found to be true, by a soreness, and scabbiness, and moisture upon her *Privy-Parts*, upon which she only accommodated him with her Hand; which to be sure (if he got the Infection no other way, nor of no other Person) I told him she had before wetted and besmear'd with the filthy Matter from her own Body; and that he told me she certainly had done, and did it out of Revenge, because she required more Money for the Civility than he was willing to give her, and that he observed at the same time her Hand felt wet to his *Yard*; but however it was, and which way he got it, this I am sure of, that he was severely *Clapt*, and I cured him; not but that I believe at the same time, it is possible to get the Infection that way, and that by Friction or rubbing the *Yard* with a warm Hand, just wet with a virulent *Venereal* Matter, the *Pocky* contagious Miasms may enter into the Pores of the erected heated *Yard*, and prove infectious.

I instance these Cases to shew how that Dalliance oftentimes carries Danger, when least suspected, and that it is not only upon the immission of *Rem in Re*, and ejecting *Seed* into the *Uterus*, that the Distemper is gotten as many fancy, but that it is also gotten, as has been sufficiently prov'd, by a simple bare contact, or meer touching of one infected *Privity* with another.

And still the more to demonstrate, that Infections by Contact are possible, the Reader is desired to take notice of the following Letter, which came very opportunely to me by the *Post*, (just as this was Printing) from a Surgeon living at *Gosport* near *Portsmouth*, who was my Apprentice, an expert, ingenious Young Man, and the last that serv'd me; the former part of the Letter is an Acknowledgment for two Books I sent him some time since, *viz.* My Translation of *Cantharides*, and the fourth Edition of this Book; the latter part of the Letter (which

(which was the occaſion of my Inſerting it) contains a Remarkable Account of a young Boys being infected by Contact or Touch; and happens very pat, to corroborate what I have but juſt now obſerved and aſſerted, concerning Infections by that means.

The Letter is *Verbatim* this.

Honour'd Sir,

'TIS not want of Gratitude in my Boſom (but a Senſe of over-boldneſs which wou'd neceſſarily occur, ſhould I uſe my deſired freedom) that reſtrain'd my Pen from expreſſing that which is due; yet at the ſame time conſidering to remain as hitherto, would naturally bring one under the Irraſible Crime Ingratitude, which I hope will never prove a Stigma to me; therefore now, as high time, I venture the offering of many Thanks, for your kind Preſent and Advice, abhorring the Thoughts of being Ship-wreck'd on that deteſtable Rock of Eternal Unthankfulneſs; well knowing, that thereby I unavoidably become a Victim to my Self, or my own remarkable Fault.

'Sir, not knowing the Ruminations of your Mind, I make thus bold in the Frontiſpiece, to take off in ſome meaſure the Edge of your Reſentment; and having ſome knowledge of your Lenity, don't deſpair.

'Sir, I have read both Pieces of your Labours, and as I am not ſo arrogantly conceited as to ſay (in reſpect of my viewing 'em) I have apply'd 'em to the Touchſtone, yet muſt needs give this Opinion leave to appear, *viz.* That they are like a Beacon on the Cone of a lofty Mountain, ſerving for two uſes; the one reſulting from the other (*i. e.*) Light, and from thence Information of danger; ſo

'you having generously offer'd your Labour to the 'World, well-fraught with good Experience, and 'penetrating Ability, have been able to give Light, 'and so (*First*) cause the Miserable (as not being 'altogether in the dark now) to as it were look about 'em, and from thence (*Secondly*) search for Safety 'or Health. The Matter here may be raised higher 'yet, you plainly pointing by the Index of the Pen 'to the Horns of the Altar, or Place of Refuge from 'Voracious Enemies, *viz.* Cruel Diseases of the 'highest Rank, for the misery they cause, in a man-'ner calling to those who lie in Agonies of Distress 'and Pain, to let you lay on 'em eternal Obligations 'of Gratitude, for your restoring their tormented 'Carkasses, before they by piece-meal or otherwise 'drop into Ruin and perpetual Silence. 'Tis also 'very Incumbent on me to confess, that such Notions 'as you have given Birth to, could not possibly be 'harbour'd in, or be the product of a confused or 'empty Brain.

'I hope, Sir, that if a sensibleness of the general 'Ingratitude of Men, should render you liable to 'detain some Things in the Curative part, *&c.* as 'too precious for a universal Publication or Disco-'very, yet you will to me, as one in a private 'Corner of the World, and as utterly unable, (by 'what I can do) as truly unwilling to injure you, 'give me Instructions of 'em, in order to the ad-'vancement of my Knowledge; and since you have 'been so generous to all, I hope you will be more 'singularly free in private.

'I also, Sir, request your Advice, having a Pa-'tient that has been under the Fatigue of a torment-'ing *Pox* for six or seven Years, having been Wea-'ther-beaten with five or six Salivations of all sorts, 'is at last dropt into my Hands with an Incorrigible '(as to all Attempts yet) *Ozæna*, Nocturnal Pains, 'from large *Nodes* on the *Radius* and *Tibia*, which 'no Mercurial or other External Applications would

'move

'move, all raiſed under her Salivations; ſhe is very 'weak and very troubleſome in taking Phyſick; ſhe 'was a very filthy Figure to behold, was cloathed 'with Scabs and Ulcers, and many other Symptoms 'when I firſt undertook her, but is now by what I 'have uſed clear'd of all, except the *Nodes* on her 'Arms (which are declining) and *Oxæna*; I have 'cured the *Nodes* on her Legs by opening 'em with 'a Cauſtick, the Bones were very Carious, but are 'now perfectly well. I know not what to do with 'the *Oxæna*, having uſed many Medicines to that 'part, and ſtole down ſome Catharticks; but all 'makes no revulſion, *&c.* this with the reſt coming 'in her Salivation.

'As a Confirmation that *Gleets* are not always Se-'minal Matter (as you ſay) I have now a very 'uncommon Inſtance, which I think may be ſerviceable 'to diſcuſs the the Point, *viz.* A Man of good Re-'putation in this Town, happen'd to ſuffer a cer-'tain (as he thought modeſt) Woman to lodge in 'his Houſe, who for a few Nights (for want of pre-'ſent conveniency elſewhere) lay with his Son, a very 'harmleſs, ſilly Lad, about the Age of eight or nine 'Years; ſhe being very lecherouſly moved by the 'Spirit of the Fleſh, in the Night drew the Child ſe-'veral times into the place of her Husband; ſo that 'tho' the Child uſed no Activity of Body, nor in any 'meaſure enjoy'd himſelf there, yet by his crying 'when he made Water (in three or four days time 'after) gave cauſe for Inſpection, and there was vi-'ſible an inflam'd *Penis*, with a painted Shirt, by 'reaſon of a plentiful green *Gonorrhœa*. The Lad at 'firſt bore Examination without any manner of Con-'feſſion for ſome time, becauſe he was obliged to Se-'creſie, but (as is uſual) when he began to ſpeak to 'the purpoſe, was as free as before reſerv'd; 'twas 'plain how the Matter was, but for more ſatisfaction 'and proof, the Woman was ſearch'd, which gave a

' fatal Blow to all her Excuses, for she was sentenc'd to ' the Whipping-Post, where she had Justice tipp'd her ' very severely, and from thence to the Ducking-' stool, whence she just escap'd alive, *&c.* I think ' this very true Instance may be something to the pur-' pose above, but shall not light such a Candle to my ' own Presumption, as to offer to inform you here ' any further.

' Pray give my Duty to my respected Mistress, with ' my humble Service to Mr. *James Marten* and his ' Lady. Now 'tis time to believe my Prolixity is ' irksome, as well as too bold, and I most hearti-' ly beg your Pardon, and leave to still re-' main,

SIR,

Your obliged humble Servant,

Gosport, Sept. 21*st*, 1706.

to Command,

THO. LEDDEL.

By

By this Account it plainly appears, that the Lad got the Infection no otherwiſe than by Contact, and as it diſcover'd it ſelf in a *Gonorrhœa* it ſtill the plainer appears, it not being to be ſuppos'd a Child of eight or nine Years of Age, could either perform the Act, or emit *Semen.*

How fallacious therefore, and erroneous are thoſe Opinions, that aſſert the Diſtemper cannot be gotten but by Ejection of *Seed* into the Womans Body, and and if a Man withdraws his *Yard* in the critical Minute, *i. e.* before the *Seed* is emitted, he comes off without Injury; for that, as they ſay, the Taint is never communicated from the Woman, nor receiv'd by the Man, otherwiſe than through the *Urethra* or paſſage of the *Yard*, which, as they ſay, powerfully attracts it into the Man's Seminal Veſſels, after the *Seed* is ſent out, and ſo got by Suction; and that the Woman never receives the Taint from the Man but by the *Seed* caſt into her Body; which Reaſons are ſo abſurd and groundleſs, (much like the Story which *Averroes* writes, of a Woman that was got with Child in a Bath, from ſome *Seed* which wicked Men had ſpent there, and which her Womb had attracted into it) that I wonder any ſhould take up with them; and whatever any Men or Women of Pleaſure may fancy and perſwade themſelves, as to the Truth of theſe Aſſertions, and rely upon the ſame and venture it; this I am confident of, that where one Perſon has the good fortune that way to eſcape, ten have the ill luck to get the Infection, provided the Perſon they convers'd with was polluted before-hand with the Diſeaſe. But I ſhall ſay no more of this here.

I ſhall now enumerate the Signs, and ſhew the difference and degrees of the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, and how any Perſons may certainly know whether they are infected or not, and give ſome Hints how the Infection may be prevented: But before I begin, I think it neceſſary to take notice of a moſt unfortunate ſort of People, who once having contracted this Diſeaſe,

fancy (tho' a perfect Cure has been made, and not the least Symptom of ill left) for a long time afterwards, that they are still infected therewith; and those Hypocondriacal People, whose Fears and Imaginations are as endless as they are groundless, will at those times that they are really infected, tho' but with some slight and gentle Symptoms, fancy themselves ten times worse than they truly are, and will not be beat out of it by all the Art that can be used; and unless the Practicer sides with them as to the height of their Infection, and difficulty of Cure, they will daily wander from one to another for help, and he that tells them they are very bad, and worse than really they are, making the Case very desperate, shall surely be the Man that they'l entrust themselves with: But how far it may be justifiable for any to do so, I shall not here dispute; but in such Cases I think no fair skilful Practiser, will Administer any further than the Distemper truly requires, it being mercenary to make a Prey of those unfortunate Discontents, notwithstanding so fair an opportunity offers, it much more becoming a generous Mind to compassionate and help them, tho' some within the verge of my own knowledge have misled and deceiv'd their Patients upon this score, than which nothing plainer discovers a degenerate, base Spirit, and shews that if they have but the *Power*, they want not the *Will* to perform, so hey get but the Money. This brings to my mind ne following Case.

A melancholly, fanciful Gentleman of my Acquaintance, who some years ago, had by rambling abroad with ill Company, such a desire to strange Flesh (notwithstanding the advantage of having a pretty Woman to his Wife at home) that nothing would serve him but he must do as the rest; and from among other Women that were then in Company, he takes aside one of a florid, healthy Countenance, whose Artifice and Cunning were such, that upon the Question ask'd her, if she was clean? seem'd so highly affronted, that he

he could hardly afterwards prevail with her. The allur'd Gentleman fired at the alteration, thinking her Modeſty the greater, and that by her Countenance and Carriage ſhe could not but be clean, makes better Terms to her than before ſhe had agreed to, and upon that gains her conſent; but ſhe prov'd to him a Fireſhip and infected him to purpoſe; but what was worſe, he putting confidence in the Slut, and before he perceiv'd that any thing ail'd him, gave the Diſtemper to his Wife. A few days after the Diſcovery he came to me for Cure, relating the Adventure as aboveſaid. I preſently enquir'd how it far'd with his Wife? He fell a crying, and told me that he fear'd he had given it to her, which quickly after prov'd to be too true; upon which I undertook them both, and ſoon finiſh'd their Cure. But for a long time after this unfortunate Gentleman was perfectly freed from the Diſeaſe, I could not perſwade him to believe (at leaſt-wiſe long together) that he was well, but he would frequently come to me *in Terrorem*, in a Fright, complaining of this and that Symptom, either in himſelf or his Wife, which he ſaid he was ſure was from the *Pox*; tho' it was really nothing, and what only proceeded from his melancholly Indiſpoſition, as after the expence of a great deal of Money and Time in other Hands, (who ever ſaid as he ſaid) he was convinc'd.

And we too well know that the Hypochondriack Diſtemper changes it ſelf, *Proteus*-like, into any ſhape, repreſenting ſometimes in the ſpace of a few Hours, almoſt every Diſeaſe incident to Mankind, bringing the Patients under ſuch diſmal apprehenſions, and rendring them ſo unaccountably Whimſical, that it is really the hardeſt Task imaginable to perſwade them to the contrary, notwithſtanding the Reaſons given them to be back'd with never ſo plain and undeniable Arguments. This, I ſay, is the nature of the Hypochondriack Diſeaſe, which yet has a much worſe effect upon thoſe People that have once had the *Venereal* Diſtemper,

Distemper, or that have but once gone the way to get it, tho' at the same Time they have really had the good hap to escape it: I say, upon those has this Disease had such an effect, that several have came to me and would not be satisfied 'till I had given them something for that purpose; and scarcely then would they be easie, or at least but for a little while, so strangely does Melancholly possess some People, and so difficult a Task it is to procure *Mens Sana in Corpore Sano*; for as *Lucret. lib.* 5. says,

--- Nisi purgatum est pectus, quæ prælia nobis,
Atque pericula tunc ingratis insinuandum?

Unless the Mind *be purg'd, what Conflicts strait*
And Dangers, will it not insinuate?

The like effects of Hypochondriacal People, are also taken notice of by a late eminent Surgeon of this City, that tells us of a Tradesman, who, after his Wife's Death, falling into ill Company, and being heated with Drink, stray'd and got a *Clap*; for which he had been under several Hands, having cost him amongst them Forty Pounds, and he still worse and worse. This Surgeon ask'd him, if ever he had a *Gonorrhœa?* to which he answer'd in the Affirmative, accompany'd with great pain in his Back, which still continued; also such a pain in my Nose, says he, that I fear it will fall. Upon more particular Enquiry, says this Author, I found no such thing, only upon his straining to make Urine, or upon a Close-stool, he had an involuntary effusion of *Seed*, which was an old Infirmity the Patient had forgot. This Surgeon endeavour'd to satisfie him that he had escaped better than he deserv'd; but whether the Patient continued in that Belief, he something doubted, but heard afterwards that he had taken no Physick, nor found any Cause for it, he continuing very well.

My

My ſelf alſo had a Woman in Cure, who receiv'd the Infection from her Husband, and being but of a melancholick Diſpoſition, would not for a long time be perſwaded but that her Noſe was coming off, and was in ſuch Frights concerning it, that ſhe would often feel of it, and riſe up in the Night to look in a Glaſs; but ſhe at length found it was more her Fears than any thing elſe, ſhe and her Noſe too remaining in a very good Condition, tho' it be ſome Years ſince the Cure was perform'd.

Theſe dreadful Apprehenſions have frequently poſſeſt the Imaginations of ſome People that had taken the way to get the *Pox*, ſo, as to be ſoon perſwaded they have it, whether it be ſo or no, ſtrangely imagining they had all the Pains and other Symptoms they have either read of, or heard others talk of, and who were ſo far from being ſatisfied to the contrary, (tho' they really had it not) that they would go away with unquiet Minds, and range about till they had found ſome Undertaker that would agree with them, in ſaying what they ſaid. Which done, inſtead of being better, grew worſe, the Imagination, where the Imaginary Diſeaſe was ſeated, remaining ſtill uncured, and like to be ſo, for all the Methods that were taken for their ſuppos'd Cure, and this, *Quia mentis morbus*, becauſe the Mind was diſeas'd; whereupon they preſuming they were not in Hands skilful enough, have gone to others, and ſo forwards, 'till they had ruin'd both their Bodies and their Purſes.

Several more of thoſe unhappy People I could mention, many of them ſo bad as to be hurried by the Perplexity (*torrenti Similis*) to almoſt deſparation, and which by the Devil's Inſtigations (he ever making uſe of the opportunity) have been led oftentimes to the horrid Act of laying violent Hands on themſelves; but regarding what I deſign further, ſhall ſay no more of this here, but proceed to enumerate the Signs, Difference, Degrees, &c. of this Diſeaſe, and conclude this Chapter.

The

The Prologue to the *Venereal* or Confirm'd *Pox*, is a *Gonorrhœa*, *Clap*, or *Running of the Reins*, or as the *French-men* call it, *un Chaude Pisse*, or Heat or Scalding of Urine, of which it will be expedient first to say something, before we describe the Signs or Symptoms of the other.

The Pickle then that a Man finds himself in, after he has convers'd with a *Pocky* Woman, is, *viz.* a sharpness of Urine, and pressing to make Water, tho' he had made Water but just before; a heat in his *Yard*, which soon after occasions an Erection, and consequently in some a desire to repeat the former Act; presently after, perhaps a dribling of hot and sharp Urine by little and little, and sometimes by Drops only, with a Pain and Sharpness through the whole Duct of the *Urethra*, upon which sometimes succeeds Soreness all over the Limbs like Cold, Dulness, Heaviness and Melancholly, and a little *Gleeting* at his *Yard*, especially upon squeezing it with the Hand; after which follows a greasie yellow Matter, and sometimes greenish, which stains his Shirt, and is oftentimes attended with great Pain in the erection or standing of the *Yard*, especially when the *Running* is virulent, causing a contraction of the *Frænum* or Bridle of the *Yard* like a Cord, which draws the end of it upon erection downwards, and is call'd a *Cordee*, being intolerable painful, attended sometimes with great induration or hardness about the *Glans* or *Nut* thereof; and even so extream painful and pricking is it sometimes, that a Man cannot endure to touch himself, or suffer any thing else to touch him.

These are the Signs or Symptoms of a *Clap*, *Gonorrhœa*, or *Running of the Reins*, contracted by the embrace of an unclean Person, (a foure Sauce for the sweet Sin) and which always as it is more or less virulent, is attended with one, two, three, or more of those Symptoms, according as the Person they convers'd with was infected, and according as is the

the Temperament, Habit or Conſtitution of the Patient.

Women are ever troubled with the ſame Symptoms as are the Men; for when they are *Clapt* their Urine is alſo hot, pricking and ſmarting, and carries oftentimes with it when its made, a ſtrong Smell, and is frequently full of whitiſh Sands and darkiſh Hairs; they moreover feel themſelves ſometimes ſo ſore within the *Privy-Parts*, that they cannot ſuffer the leaſt touch without making Complaint or wry Faces; they are alſo troubled with a *Running of the Reins*, in every particular reſembling that in Men, and which they often find themſelves miſtaken about, by judging it to be only the *Whites*, being every ready to take up with that Deluſion and let it paſs ſo, to the neglect of their Cure; and the Phyſician alſo truſting too much to the Womans relation is frequently deceiv'd, believing it to be no more than the *Fluor Muliebris*, as ſhe had told him.

They are likewiſe ſubject to *Bubo's* in the Groins, *Shankers*, and *Cordee's* of the *Clitoris*, *Warts* in the Privy-Parts, *Puſtules*, *Ulcers*, *Night-pains*, &c. and frequently when Infected, are troubled with virulent and ſometimes immoderate Courſes, *Menſium fluxus immodicus*, which look yeliow, or of a deep red, and which are very hot and ſmarting; and thoſe that before Infection were vexed with the *Whites*, find them then, ſometimes thick and ſtreaky, and at other times thin, ſharp and gnawing; ſometimes more of them, *Albæ mulierum Fluxiones*, and ſometmes leſs; and ſometimes I have known ſome Women to be afflicted with a bearing down, that never was ſo before, through foulneſs and weakneſs of the Womb, and ſometimes with a *Procidentia Matricis*, or falling out of the Womb; but it's obſerv'd the Symptoms are generally more favourable in Women than in Men, I having known ſeveral of them not ſenſible of any *Running* or any other Miſchief, tho' at the ſame time juſtly ſuſpected (by the Conditions their Husbands have been in) that

that they were infected by them, and which has afterwards appear'd so; and which, if had not been taken in time, might have terminated into a thorow *Pox*; it being what is possible, and has been often observ'd, that some *Venereal* Matter or Pustules have lain hid in the sheath of the Womb, and been there detain'd, and the Woman notwithstanding seem very well all the while, but then the Taint has been but small, occasioned by Men that have had *Claps*, who as they were told were quite Cured, and by leave of their Doctors, convers'd with their Wives, and so *really*, tho' *slightly*, infected them, they themselves not being perfectly cleared from the Disease; and this *slight* Infection appears not in the Woman with the common Symptoms of heat of Urine, Pain, *&c.* but affects with a Flux of the *Whites*, sometimes thin and watery, at other times thick and slimy, as before-mention'd, which they never observ'd in themselves before, and which when the Husband, and after him the *Doctor*, comes to be acquainted with, the latter will however boldly assert, it proceeds from no Infection, tho' at the same time can give no reason why the *Fluor* should afflict them more then, than at any time before that late conversation.

By this means many Women have suffer'd; and many also that have been sensible of Hurt receiv'd, yet being pretty free from Pain or much Disorder, have slightly regarded it, 'till the increase of the Symptoms have made 'em sensible of their neglect, by the approaching Ruin which have seem'd to threaten them.

The *Running* either in Men or Women, doth not always appear upon the Infection receiv'd, sometimes it is two, three, or four Days first; in some eight, ten, twelve, or fourteen Days, or longer; in some sooner, in others later; in some nothing has appear'd until a Day or two after the next *Coition*, as I have observ'd in many Men, who having convers'd with strange Women, have forbore their Wives for a fort-

night

night or longer, upon fearing Hurt, and finding no Symptom appear all that while, have adventur'd with their Wives, and at the ſame time have given them the Diſeaſe, and found preſently after, themſelves alſo in the ſame Pickle.

And tho' in ſome it lies long, as for a Month, two or three, before it ſhews it ſelf, yet the Venom lies not idle all that while, for the longer it lies hid, the more inveterate it afterwards proves.

Trincavellius lib. 11. *de Curand. rat. particul. affect. cap.* 11. reports, that a certain Woman brought forth a Child diſeas'd with the *French Pox*, being every where full of cruſty Ulcers, when as ſhe her ſelf never had any ſign of that Diſeaſe contracted, but was always to her thinking very well.

Horſtius writes of one that got the *Pox* in his Youth, which did not appear before he was grown Old.

Amatus ſpeaks of another who was troubled with a hidden *Pox*, and got two ſound Children, but the third Child prov'd Infected with a rank *Pox*; the Mother of thoſe Children enjoying her Health very well, until ſhe was deliver'd of that laſt Child, at which time ſhe found her Lips and Breaſts to burſt out with a ſevere *Pox*.

Theſe and the like dreadful Conſequences of that mercileſs Diſeaſe, which I have too often obſerv'd, brings to my Mind what the moſt Ingenious Dr. *Baynard* (who we before mentioned) ſays, in his Hiſtory of *Cold Bathing, viz.* That through the many miſerable Spectacles, and ſuch deplorable Caſes he has ſeen, *Poxes* and *Claps*, &c. are the greateſt Curſe that can befal a Man in this Life; and declares, that ſo old as he is, he would rather chooſe to be hang'd this moment, than have any Infirmity in that corner of his *Microcoſm*; for a Man, ſays he, does not only Ruin himſelf, but Docks the Entail of his own Blood, and brings a *Ne plus ultra* on his Name and Family; ſo that one falſe ſtep in the Whoring Adventure, is the

Ruin

Ruin of the whole Cargo of Boys and Girls. And that therefore, says he, *Sylvius*'s Definition of the *Pox*, was the best I ever met with, having *Brevity*, *Perspicuity* and *Verity*, when he call'd it,

Flagellum Dei in Scortatores.

The Scourge of *God* upon Whoremongers.

Yet though the *Doctor*'s Opinion is such, from the frightful Spectacles he has seen, *&c.* it must notwithstanding be allow'd, that thousands in a Year in this City are Cured; but when the Disease is ill manag'd, and by that means rivetted as it were into the very Nature of the Patient, then indeed it may truly be said to be the greatest Curse that can befal a Man, tho' even then have I known several that have got perfectly well, and particularly a Patient that I had in Cure for a *Pocky Leprosie*, who boldly Marry'd after he had got a little clear, tho' I told him I fear'd it would return again in *Autumn*, which it did; yet had several Children, who all, and his Wife also, are very well, and continue so to be, without the least appearing Symptom of the Disease.

But it has been observ'd, that tho' Children born of impure Parents do come into the World very clear, and with the appearance of very sound Bodies, yet notwithstanding have been certainly Infected, and died thereof, tho' seem'd to have been brought to their ends by some other Disease; and many Children are daily Born infirm, and remain weakly and distemper'd, which the *Pox* is too often the Foundation of, as before I have hinted, and shall have occasion to speak more of before I come to the end.

And tho' in many the Distemper lies hid, on the other Hand, in others it soon after appears.

Gaspar Torella tells us of one who the next Day after his conversing with a foul Woman, was seiz'd with a sordid Ulcer in his *Yard*, and within the space

of

of ſix days was taken with the moſt inſufferable Night-Pains of his *Head*, *Neck*, *Shoulders*, *Arms*, *Legs* and *Sides*, eſpecially in the Muſcles, which caus'd continual Watchfulneſs; on the tenth Day were diſcovered many *Puſtules* (ſome of them very groſs and cruſty) in his *Head*, *Face* and *Neck*.

Another the ſame Author mentions, had his *Yard* immediately after congreſs Ulcerated; and thirty Days after, awaking out of his Sleep, found himſelf pencil'd all over with red Spots, pealing off in Scales like Bran; five Days after that, again, he began to be rack'd with horrible Pains of the *Head*, *Neck* and *Shoulders*, and broke out into numberleſs Botches, which occaſioned the World to ſhun him, as if he had been a *Leper*.

And ſeveral that I have had in Hand, have complain'd of the Symptoms the next Day, and ſome in a few Hours after converſing with foul Women, particularly one, who in leſs than twelve Hours after, had ſuch a heat and burning in his *Yard*, without any other Symptom, as that by the moſt proper means uſed, he could not get rid of it for many Weeks together.

All ſorts of *Running*, or iſſuing of Matter from the *Privities*, are not to be underſtood, or lookt upon to be *Venereal*; for there are ſome that no ways relate to that Diſtemper; ariſing from a weakneſs or laxity of the *Spermatick* Veſſels, and a decreaſe of the natural Heat, the Veſſels thereby loſing their ſpringineſs or retentive Faculty, and is what oftentimes is brought upon Men by violent and frequent Friction of their Genitals in their Youth; as alſo from *over-ſtraining*, *Lifting*, *Running*, *Riding*, *Jumping*, or the like, and is likewiſe incident to weak People, whether naturally or accidentally ſo; alſo to thoſe afflicted with the Falling Sickneſs, or that are ſubject to the Apoplexy, Palſie, *&c.* and again from indiſcreet and violent exerciſe in the Act of *Copulation*.

It may happen sometimes, and I have known it so, that without any *carnal Commerce* with an unclean Woman, a Man by heating himself with Amorous Embraces, as also by using *Friction* with the Hand, may be surprized with a *Priapism*, *Satyriasis*, or a *simple Gonorrhœa*; but these three Distempers, which are not dangerous, if they are timely lookt after, may be easily Cured, the Cure consisting only in releasing the *Fibres* of the Parts, from their over-stretch'd or extended State, to their natural Constitution or Texture.

The first of these, that is the *Priapism*, is an extension or kind of convulsion of the *Yard*, which continues stiff or erected without any desire of *Copulation*, and even with an *Impotency* and *Pain* that proceeds from a continual contraction of the Muscles that cause the erection of the *Yard*, whereof the *Glands*, and other nervous Parts, have by over-hard rubbing or fretting, lost the lithness and pliableness or agility, which render'd them capable and liable to be tickled and provoked to Action.

The second, that is the *Satyriasis*, tho' one is too often taken for another, is a stiffness not quite so rigid and inflexible, for 'tis a certain palpitation of the *Yard*, with an actual feeling of Pleasure, an uneasie or restless desire of *Copulation*, and with effusion of a little *Seed* in the Motion. The subtilty or fineness, and the keenness, or points of the Juices, that filtre or strain themselves by drops into the Genital Parts, and the use of warm Nourishment, and abundance of *Seed*, which an Imagination fix'd upon some Object of Pleasure, causes to Ferment and Boil up, are commonly the occasion and origin of this Second accident, the *Satyriasis*.

The third, or *Simple Gonorrhœa*, is an involuntary Shedding of *Seed* without delight, without *Erection*; proceeding from a too great *Acrimony* and *Slipperiness* of the *Seed*, and is call'd *Profluvium Seminis*, or from Weak-

Weakneſs of the Seminal Veſſels, as before hinted; the Cure of each of which are diverſe, and which with Skill and Care may be perform'd.

Alſo a *Running* in Women-kind, is frequently cauſed from Weakneſs, which tho' it be ſometimes ſo diſcolour'd, as to cauſe the Ignorant to pronounce it *Venereal*, is yet eaſily underſtood by Men of Knowledge, the ſame being never attended with the Symptoms that go along with the other, excepting ſometimes heat and ſharpneſs of Urine, and that but very rare neither, for Reaſons to be given too tedious here to inſert; and when heat of Urine does happen in thoſe Weakneſſes, it never is ſo conſtant, nor ſo violent, as where the Caſe is *Venereal*, it not being poſſible (as I have obſerv'd before) that any *Iſſuing* or *Running* from the Privities whatſoever, (except where it is gotten from an infected Perſon) ſhould at any time produce or be attended with *Venereal* Symptoms, whatever ſome Authors may imagine, or the Patient endeavour to amuſe us with, by their plauſible and ſpecious Pretences, for the ſcreening their own Guilt.

A *French* Gentleman that had been a great Traveller (and happens at the writing of this to be my Patient for a *Gleet*, which has been troubleſome to him for almoſt two Years) told me, but how true it is I cannot ſay, that it is very common for Strangers at their firſt coming to *Germany* (in which Country, as I have read, there are fewer troubled with the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, than in other Countries) to get what they call there a *Clap*, by only drinking the Country Liquors, which ſhews it ſelf in a *Running* and heat of Urine, like as if it had been gotten by a Woman; and which by temperate living, and drinking cool Liquors, goes off in three or four days, without any Medicine; and that he himſelf was ſerv'd ſo at his firſt arrival in *Germany*; and acquainting a Phyſician of it there, he preſcrib'd as juſt now mentioned, and it went off.

The ſame Gentleman alſo told me, that he got the like *Running* and heat of Urine, by only too frequent and violent *Coition* with a Woman, who for a long time he had liv'd with; at the appearance of which he thought ſhe had *Clapt* him, but putting it to her cloſe, and ſhe ſtrongly denying it, and telling him 'twas uſual, he told her then he would take nothing, which ſhe deſired; he took nothing accordingly, but only forbore *Coition*, and in three or four days it went off and never return'd again; yet, ſays he, I found it equally the ſame for the time it held me, as the *Clap* I got eight or nine years after; for which, ſays he, you have me now in Cure for the *Gleet*. The ſame I have been inform'd ſince by a *German* Gentleman my Patient, does frequently happen to Strangers at their arrival in *Germany*, upon drinking that Country Liquors. The ſame alſo I was told not ten days ago, by an old Commander of a Ship, at this time my Patient, and that it happen'd to him in *Germany*, and making his complaint to a Friend there, he laugh'd at him, and bid him only tie each corner of the fore-flap of his Shirt in two knots, and in a few days he would be well; which he did, and it prov'd as he told him; for a few days after he heard no more of it: But what Magick there is in that, I know not, or why this ſhould happen in *Germany*, more than in any other place, I leave wiſer Heads to judge.

But for the better underſtanding of theſe Matters, and for Information of thoſe that may take one ſort of *Running of the Reins* for another, and thereby deceive and prejudice themſelves, or thoſe they have to do with, I will here briefly ſhew the difference between a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, and a *Virulent* one, that is, one that is gotten by *Strains*, *Hurts*, *Weakneſs*, &c. and the other gotten by *Impure Copulation*, &c.

A *Simple Gonorrhœa*, then, is a far more grievous Miſchief, and more difficult in Cure, than a *Virulent* one; for it ariſes from the very Weakneſs of the retentive

tentive Faculty ; whence it is always to be Cured by *Corroborative*, *Aſtringent*, *Balſamick* Medicines, but never by *Purgatives*, (unleſs where, as ſometimes it may happen, the Blood and Spirits by length of time are impaired and corrupted, ſo as to degenerate it into a *virulent* or foul *Running*, not an *infectious Running*, for that can't be;) but that you may more eaſily diſcern a *Simple* from a *Venereal Running*, obſerve theſe Tokens following.

Firſt, A *Virulent* or *Venereal Running*, is, for the moſt part accompanied, at the beginning eſpecially, with a *Strangury*, and heat of Urine, but the other in no wiſe, for often a cold and watry *Seed* diſtils inſenſibly.

Secondly, in a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, when the *Penis* is erected, the Matter flows not ; but in a *Virulent* one, the *Penis* is often inflated, and, as it were, extended by a *Venereal* Vapour, with great Senſe of Pain, and is follow'd frequently with a *Gleeting*.

Thirdly, what flows in a *Simple Gonorrhœa* is commonly wateriſh and thin, but in a *Venereal* one, more concrete and thick ; whence it is, That

Fourthly, The *Venereal* one imprints yellowiſh Spots upon the Shirt, and ſometimes green ; the *Simple* alſo indeed ſtains the Shirt, but is like Water, or rather thick Urine.

Fifthly, When it is a *Venereal Gonorrhœa*, and arriv'd to its height, the Patient has frequent Inclinations to *Venery* ; but in a *Simple* one he is not moved thereto.

Sixthly, Perſons afflicted with a *Simple Gonorrhœa*, do waſt by little and little, and at laſt die, unleſs the *Tone* of the weakned Parts be timely reſtor'd and ſtrengthned. On the contrary, in a *Venereal Gonor-*

rhœa there is scarcely perceiv'd any diminution of Strength, notwithstanding the *Running* is very considerable; for Patients under that circumstance, follow their wonted Business, and labour and act like sound Men.

Seventhly, In the *Venereal Gonorrhœa*, That that flows is like *drops* of *Milk*, in the other, after the manner of little drops of pretty thick Urine.

Eighthly, The *Simple Gonorrhœa* comes often, as said before, by a fall, by too much *straining* to lift some Weight, by *Riding*, by over-much *Exercise*, and the like; but the *French*, or *Venereal* one, is wont to arise almost always by impure Embraces with *foul Women*.

The differences in these things my Experience hitherto has taught me; others, and my self too, upon longer Practice and Experience, may, perhaps, find out more; however, it is of the highest Moment and Consequence, to distinguish both these sorts of *Gonorrhœa's* very nicely, before they be undertaken, because they cannot be Cured without almost quite contrary Remedies; the want of a true Understanding of which, is the reason why so many *Practisers* have been deceiv'd, and more *Patients* so lamentably disappointed.

And having just before spoken of *Simple Gonorrhœa's*, and how they weaken the *Tone* of the Parts, and spoil the Patient, I shall give an Instance or two as follows.

Hippocrates, where he treats of *Consumptions*, says, That Consumptions of the *Back* principally proceed from too much *Venery*, and seizes those that accustom themselves to it, with a *Running* of the *Reins*, which, says he, drains the Body, and often happens to new Married Men. This properly is a *Simple Gonorrhœa*.

Zacutus,

Zacutus, alſo in his *Praxis*, relates, That he Cur'd a young Man, Hairy, Lean, and Melancholick, who being newly Married, was immeaſurably addicted to *Venereal* Delights. This Man, tho' he was nouriſh'd with ſtrong Meats, yet was daily more and more extenuated, till being ſeiz'd with a ſmall Fever, and fetching his Breath ſhort, the retentive Faculty of his *Spermatick* Parts being weakned, he fell into a *Gonorrhœa*, with extream Leanneſs, ſo that he could not go without a Staff. Being call'd to Cure this Man, becauſe he had before *Laſciviouſly* addicted himſelf to his Wife, I order'd him to abſtain from her, and the Company of all *Women*, and *Venereal* Diſcourſes. I refreſh'd him with Sports, the Converſation of his Friends, an healthy Air, Singing, Muſick, and ſoft Meats: And becauſe the Diſeaſe aroſe from emptineſs or inanition, I uſed Meats that did breed a tenacious Juice, that would ſtick to his Ribs, as we uſe to ſay. I gave him Broths of *Sheep-Heads* and *Feet*, new laid *Eggs*, *Claret-Wine*, *Reſtaurative Electuaries*. I ſtrengthned his Liver with *Epithems*, I applied *roborating* Plaiſters to his flagging Stomach: So that by theſe things, and afterwards by the help of Milk, he being well nouriſh'd, recover'd.

It is very cuſtomary for Perſons that have gone the way to get the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, upon finding nothing to appear for a Week, two, three, or more afterwards, to conclude themſelves free from the Infection, which very often proves as they imagine, yet ſometimes it happens that they are much miſtaken, for that it afterwards appears when they little expect it; and if we conſider the nature of the Infection, and the difference there is in Peoples Conſtitutions, it's a thing not to be wondred at that they ſhould; for the Diſeaſe call'd a *Clap*, being always ſeated in the *Glandules*, and the glandulous *Lympha* of the external Parts, and the *Venereal* Steems being ever clammy and cleaving, and conſequently ſtick ſo cloſe, and prove ſo tenacious in ſome Bodies, over what it does

in others, that it cannot, nor does not in some, move so fast as in others; which is the reason that some find no hurt for a long time together, and others find it immediately; and as the Infection is in degree, and as is the difference of the Temperament and Constitution of the Patient, so is the Cure performed sooner or later.

And tho' some after congress with a *foul Woman*, find no Running or other Symptoms of a *Clap* at all, yet oftentimes they do feel some uneasiness more than ordinary, that they are at a loss to account for; sometimes they have complain'd of a little transient Burning, or pricking Pain in the *Yard*, or other Parts, some slight touches of Pain for a moment in their *Shins*, *Shoulders*, *Hands*, about the *Nose*, &c. which they no sooner feel, but vanishes away; which Symptoms, tho' slight and trivial, prove oftentimes of worse consequence than a *Clap*.

Women likewise as well as Men, are liable to the same mistake about their Conditions, and sometimes not only themselves, but the Practitioner also is at a loss, to know whether the Symptoms they complain of, be *Venereal* or not, and not seldom are they deceived therein, thinking the Case many times *Venereal* when it is not, or not so when it is; and especially are they mistaken about the *Running* which Women have complain'd of, sometimes looking upon the same to be only the *Whites*, at another time fancy it to be *Venereal*; which thing has puzled many, and some of 'em Practitioners of Note, that I could name, they not knowing how to determine, or what judgment to give about it.

And indeed the *Whites* in Women and a *Clap*, are ever accompanied with Signs so alike, that all Physicians almost are deceived, and know not most times how to discern the one from the other, especially where they meet with designing Women, who to save their Reputations, would cover their Whoredom with a pretence that it is the *Whites*. Therefore for the sake

of

of all, whether Practitioners or Patients, that may be ignorant of, or unacquainted with theſe Matters, and for the prevention of Inconveniencies that may accrue by the miſtake, I'll here give an infallible Sign, from the famous *Baglivi*, Phyſician to the preſent *Pope*, how they may know and diſtinguiſh the one from the other.

When a Woman, ſays he, has a *Running*, enquire whether that *white* Flux continues upon her when her *Courſes* come down? If ſhe ſays it does, you may, without regard or favour to her Modeſty, tell her plainly ſhe is *Clapt*: But if the *white Running* vaniſhes, during the menſtruation or flowing of the *Reds*, and returns again when the *Menſtrual* Flux is over, you may take it for granted 'tis nothing but the *Whites*; it being impoſſible for the *Whites* and *Reds* to flow at one and the ſame time, for Reaſons to be given too tedious here to be taken notice of.

But if any other Symptoms in Men or Women ſhould prove ſo abſtruſe, difficult, or uncommon, as that they cannot certainly determine whether their Caſes be *Venereal* or not (for no Perſon ought to be undertaken for Cure as having the *Venereal* Diſtemper, when no convincing Signs thereof appear, for that would be to undertake the Cure without knowing the Diſeaſe;) The only and beſt way to be ſatisfied therein, is to take ſome good *Anti-venereal Medicine*, which, if rightly prepar'd and adminiſtred, never fails to diſcover it, and is what I have given to numbers of People, with very ſatisfactory Succeſs, and no leſs reward to my ſelf, more eſpecially where Marriage has been depending, ſuch being unwilling (as all that have any regard to future Happineſs are) to injure innocent People, or run the leaſt riſque of entailing the Diſeaſe upon their Poſterity.

For which reaſon, it is good to be ſure, and as Mr. *Tate* in his Poetical Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of the *French Diſeaſe*, ſays,

Who

Who e'er can soon *discern the* lurking *Grief,*
With far less *labour may expect Relief.*

I know some advise their Patients, when the Case seems doubtful, to wait a while and see what it will come to, alledging it an error, and dangerous to take Physick upon an uncertainty; but this Distemper oftentimes lies so latent in the Body (as we have already shew'd) that in my Opinion it is not safe to neglect it, since, as it has elsewhere been observ'd, that tho' a *Venereal* Poyson may lie latent, yet it lies not idle, therefore *Turpiùs ejicitur*, &c.

And I always found, that if it was an Error to give a Medicine that had a prevalency of stirring the Humors, in order to discover whether a Patient had the Distemper or not, it was an Error on the right side, and many that I have administred it to, have found it so to their Benefit, more especially since they have been assur'd, that if in case they had not the Disease, the Medicines could do them no injury.

I advise all therefore that are doubtful concerning themselves in that Matter, to apply to some skilful honest Practitioner, that knows what is proper in such Cases, whereby they'll soon be satisfied, and freed (if they ail nothing) from the Torment of a thousand perplexing Thoughts; and if it proves that they have the Disease, they will be in a much better Condition for Cure, than before they were likely, upon so great an uncertainty; according to that general Rule, *Principiis obsta*, &c. and the Patients also at the same time sav'd from the miserable Conditions which some have been brought into, upon such neglects, as Mr. *Tate* in his Translation of *Syphilis*, well says.

But when the Foe has deeper Inroads made,
And gain'd the factious Humours to his aid;
What Toil? what Conflicts? must be first sustain'd
Before he's dispossess'd, and Health regain'd.
Therefore with care his first approaches find? ---

But

But I ſay it is to be diſcover'd upon the adminiſtration of a proper *Anti-venereal*, I mean not any *Mercurial* or Purging Medicines, for thoſe will not always do, but ſuch an one as the Skilful only knows how to prepare and adminiſter; for of the ſame Ingredients, Medicines may be prepar'd that are inimicous or ſalubrious, as is the Skill or Unskilfulneſs of thoſe that prepare them: It is not therefore becauſe it is prepar'd of *Mercury* that it muſt do, for of that *Mineral*, one Medicine may be made *Purgative*, another *Emetick*, another *Diuretick*, another *Diaphoretick*, &c. a little turn or alteration in the preparing, often making a great difference, ſo likewiſe in the adminiſtration; but to illuſtrate the Point more familiarly to every one's Underſtanding, and the plainer to ſhew how a nice a Matter it is to prepare ſome Medicines, do but conſider the Preparation of *Gun-Powder*, which is only a proportionate mixture of *Cole-duſt*, *Nitre*, and *Sulphur*; notwithſtanding which ſimple Ingredients, if it be artfully done, what ſtupendious Effects does it produce in the *Microcoſm* or great World, as the blowing up of *Houſes*, *Ships*, *Earth*, &c. of vaſt Weight into the Air? Yet but take away one of theſe three Ingredients, or leſſen or add to the quantity of either, or put but a fourth to them, and it is preſently all ſpoil'd. The ſame Accidents occur about the Preparations of ſome Medicines; therefore, as ſaid before, it requires Skill and Dexterity to prepare them, eſpecially ſome particular ones, which can only be done by thoſe that underſtand the Nature and Cauſes of Things, ſuch being happy in the Knowledge, as *Virgil* well expreſſes it, *Felix qui potuit Rerum cognoſcere Cauſas*: And therefore to prepare a Medicine to *diſcover* and *heal* the moſt *obnoxious* Diſeaſe in the *Microcoſm* or little World, *Man*, is certainly as great a piece of Art as the other, and my Experience has ſufficiently taught me ſo: For the Medicine I give to diſcover the Diſeaſe, is one among a thouſand, endued with full Efficacy to actuate and ſtir the *Venereal* Poyſon,

son, (if any be) and make it soon after appear, tho' never so dormant, sluggish, or fix'd; which is what I never could find upon the use of the common (tho' many of them deem'd, celebrated) Preparations of *Mercury* in Practice.

And I look upon such a way of discovery proper, because sometimes in some Bodies the Case proves so doubtful, which, together with the melancholy Apprehensions of the Patient, that the most skilful Practiser, upon a bare Enquiry only, and without giving such a Medicine, is rendred uncapable of discerning; whereupon it is (as before observ'd) that many have been told they are free from the Disease when they have had it, and others that they have had it, when in truth they have been absolutely free: I say, the most Skilful sometimes are deceiv'd in that Matter, and what the consequences of such Mistakes have been I leave all Persons to judge, tho' the miserable Patients too unhappily (and perhaps too late) have been best able to give the account of.

By this time, I need not doubt but the Reader is in a longing expectation of being directed the way *How to prevent or hinder getting the Venereal Infection*, that is, to know by what means a Man or Woman may keep themselves clear, tho' they have to do with an infected Person; it being, as some Physicians say, safer to prevent a Disease than to Cure it. But how far it may be necessary for me to make such a Discovery, I know not, since it is the Opinion of many, that it is a thing unlawful, and what ought not to be revealed: Others again say, that it may be useful to the Innocent and Honest sort of People, who are frequently liable to have the Distemper undeservedly; as for example, an honest Wife from an extravagant Husband, and on the other hand, an honest Husband from a dissolute Wife; the concealing it from them, would be a greater injury, than the revealing it to all, would be a hurt to any, and that as the knowledge of it cannot be confin'd to a part only, it is better that some

ſome ſhould have the benefit of it, than that all ſhould go without it; which Reaſons, tho' carrying ſome weight with them, I think not ſufficient enough to induce me to preſcribe it; but I think there can be no hurt to ſay, that ſuch a Medicine there is, and tell how it is to be uſed.

But before I proceed therein, it may be neceſſary to obſerve what the *Curtizans* at *Venice* do to prevent the Infection. They (as I have read in a certain Author) immediately after they have had to do with an infected Perſon, make Water, and with it Bath the *Privy-Parts* for a ſmall time, which they experimentally find does preſerve them from all manner of *Venereal* Infection, inſomuch that they make no ſcruple to converſe with Perſons tho' never ſo much *Pox'd*; ever finding that the abſterſive and ſearching Faculty of their warm Urine, wipes off all thoſe infectious clammy Steems, before they ſettle, and have time to penetrate deep into the Membranes of the external Neck of the *Uterus*, or Womb in Women, or *Yard* and Seminal Veſſels in Men; But whatever the Urine may do in ſome I cannot tell; but in all I am ſure it will not prove effectual, it being what, as I underſtand, is daily uſed here in *England* by many, and ſeveral to ſo little purpoſe, that they have afterwards come to me for Cure.

In my Tranſlation of the worthy Dr. *Greenfield*'s Book, of the *Safe Internal Uſe of* Cantharides *in the Practice of Phyſick*, lately done; there is an Account communicated by the ſaid Doctor, That *Cantharides*, as he had been inform'd, had been found prevalent to *prevent* the *Venereal* Infection. His Words are theſe, *viz.* A great *Whore-maſter*, a Seaman, told me not long ago, that after he had made uſe of a *Whore*, he boiled eight or ten *Cantharides* in three or four Ounces of Brandy for a little while, ſtrained it and uſed it, and had thereby kept himſelf free from the Infection theſe many Years.

But

But tho' warm Urine is not always successful, nor the several Lotions recommended by some Authors, which I have advis'd some People to make Trial of, nor perhaps the above Prescription of *Cantharides*; yet there is a Liquor in *Rerum Natura*, which may be depended upon, and never will fail in a thousand Trials together, tho' the Persons have had to do with the most *Pocky* People known.

Sennertus says, That *Fallopius*, in his Book *De Morb. Gallic.* has writ a whole Chapter about securing from the Distemper, which any one may have recourse to, being *chap.* 89. and says, That he should have seem'd to have done nothing, unless he had taught how one seeing a handsome Woman, and lying with her, tho' she be infected, may be preserved from the Disease. And at last calls the immortal God to Witness, that he had made Trial of it in ten Thousand Persons, and none of them all were ever infected; and propounds there two Medicaments, by which the Contagion receiv'd, may immediately be drawn forth, dissipated, or dried up.

Also *Hercules Saxonia*, propounds the same, in his Book *De Luc Vener.* cap. 16. and does very much recommend them, as may be seen by the following, which is truly according to his meaning, tho' not in the same words: Says he, where he speaks of preservation, That tho' a Man or Woman that has got the Disease, may be quickly and perfectly Cur'd, yet it is much more acceptable to every one that engages with a suspected Person, to be certainly taught a way to be preserved from it, than to be Cur'd of it; and accordingly in the said Chapter, does premise the few following things concerning it.

The way, says he, to be preserv'd from the Disease, is either before the use of *Venus*, or after it; if before it, the Person is to be arm'd with something by way of Prevention, so as that the Disease shall not be receiv'd, tho' engaging with *Pocky* Bodies; if after the use of *Venus*, is by applying some effectual *Antidotes*, which

which have a Power immediately to attract or draw forth the *Venereal* Poyſon, (if receiv'd) ſo as that the Patients may be as clear, as if nothing had touch'd them.

To accompliſh the firſt, that is to prevent the receiving the Diſeaſe, he adviſes to a *Waſh*, which he deſcribes how to make, (the Receipt of which I purpoſely omit inserting, leſt it ſhould give too much encouragement to the Lewd;) and ſays, that if Lint or Linnen Rags be divers times wet in it, and dried in the Shade, of a ſufficient bigneſs to involve the *Glans* or Nut of the Man's *Yard*, or to cover the inner parts of the *Privity* of the Woman, and applied and kept on for a while before Engagement, will ſo harden the *Members*, dry up the ſuperfluous Moiſtneſſes, and reſiſt Putrefaction, as that no one that uſes them, ſhall ever be afflicted with the *Pox*. And alſo ſays, That *Gabriel Fallopius*'s Preſcription for that purpoſe is highly commended and approv'd of, yet this of his own is very much beyond it.

To accompliſh the ſecond, that is, immediately to attract or draw forth the *Venereal Venom*, after the uſe of *Venus*, (if the ſame be received, or if not, for the ſurety of being ſafe) he adviſes to another Medicine, which he alſo there gives the Preſcription of, and extols for an admirable and moſt efficacious Remedy, ſaying, that if the *Glans* and whole *Yard* and *Stones* in Men, or *Privy Parts* in Women, ſeveral times in a Day, (for two Days together after the Act) be well waſhed therewith, the *Venereal* Poyſon receiv'd, will immediately be attracted and drawn forth; ſo that the Patient will be as well, as if no ſuch thing had been done, and conſequently have no need of any Phyſical Courſe, which otherwiſe, were it remov'd, muſt of Neceſſity be made uſe of; and at the ſame time, if there was no Infection, can't upon any account prove Injurious.

But, ſays he, if theſe Cautions be neglected, ſo that the uſual Symptoms of Infection are attending the Patient, (as it is ſcarce one time in twenty but they do,

do, when nothing is done to preserve) he then advises to the proper methods of Cure that were used in his time, (as therein incerted) which he says, in a short time will put to flight and overcome the Disease; which Medicines he appropriates, internally and externally, as the Condition of the Patient requires. All which Methods, as also the Preservatives mention'd, any one that has the Curiosity, or will take the Pains to consult his Book aforemention'd, may soon be Masters of.

And *Aurelius Minadous*, in his Book *de Virulentia Venerea*, speaking of the same matter, says, That Men being guarded with those Medicines, as with a Buckler, may safely enter the most infected *Whores*, and ramble without hurt all the World over.

Jul. Palmarius proposes another way, *viz.* That the only means to prevent the Disease, after had to do with an infected Person, is by taking internal Medicines, and says, That he has found out an Antidote, (which he describes in his Book) by the use of which, all Persons will be secure and safe from the Disease; but entreats and charges all Physicians and Chirurgeons not to communicate or make known the same to any, unless it be for the Benefit of those Persons who must necessarily converse with such that are suspected or defiled, and so get the Disease undeservedly. *Eustachius Rudius*, also, in his Book, proposes the like Medicaments.

And indeed, I do believe a Man can't teach these things with a good Conscience, for were those *Preservatives* prescrib'd, every one would be for trying them, and upon finding the Success, both Men and Women, (lasciviously inclin'd) would be so much encourag'd, that they would not matter the Sin, when perhaps the fear only of the Disease, would otherwise have deterr'd them from it; therefore what this Liquor is, or how it is to be prepar'd, the Reader, I say, must pardon me at this time that I do not reveal it, and be content only to know, (for the present at least) that such

ſuch a Preſervative there is, and a quite different Medicament than what the abovemention'd Authors recommend.

With this Liquor, if a Man or Woman Waſh or Bath the *privy Parts* warm, 2 or 3 times a Day, for a Day, 2 or 3, and alſo caſt ſome of it into the paſſage of the *Yard* and *Womb* with a Syringe, within the compaſs of twelve Hours after Congreſs, (tho' the ſooner the better) it will infallibly reſcue them from that *Venereal* Miſchief, which (if not uſed) in all probability would moſt certainly have happen'd; it having ſecur'd many to my Knowledge, and never once known to fail, tho' it has been apparently known before-hand, that the Perſons they had convers'd with, were very ſeverely infected; for it immediately mixes and incorporates it ſelf with the infectious Matter ſticking to the Parts, and ſo blunts the Points of the *Venereal* Miaſms, as that it is upon the Spot deſtroy'd and waſh'd off, before it can have time to penetrate the Parts; the *Venereal* Steems going no farther at firſt, than is within the reach of this Medicine; but, as I ſaid before, what this Preſervative is, and how to be made, I cannot prudently declare, leſt it ſhould encourage any to commit that Sin, which the more to be lamented, is too predominant already.

But ſtill, when all is ſaid and done, in order to preſerve from the Diſtemper, the only ſure way of being ſecur'd therefrom, is for Perſons to avoid *Whoring*, (for they that touch Pitch muſt expect to be defil'd with it) tho' to the appearance of all, the Miſtreſs the Man has a mind to, and the Man the Woman yields to, may appear very promiſing; nay, and at the ſame time each Vows and Swears they are as clean as any People in the World; ſeveral that I have known having been caught by thoſe Snares. For

Howe'er Beautiful *and* Fair *to th' Eye*
The Jilt *may look, yet truſt nor try,*
For a Sting *in her* Tail *does often lie.*

And then on the other side.

That Womans Skill *may well fall short,*
That chooses a Man by's Looks *for th'* Sport;
Nay, tho' all below Stairs *seem secure,*
Yet Pox *or* Clap *he may endure,*
And Miss *not know't till she wants a Cure.*

Therefore *Cave facias.*

I remember *Boccalini* tells us of a Sovereign Antidote to prevent the *Pox*, and it is this.

Take, says he, a well-drawn Picture, of the most perfect and faultless Beauty that ever appear'd in Flesh and Blood; and then with a Pencil, touch it over again with *rotten Teeth, bleer Eyes, no Nose* at all; let it be as loathsome, in fine, as *Venom* and *Corruption* can make it. Cárry this *Picture* about with you, and whenever you have a fancy for a *Woman* you *suspect*, do but take a sober View of this Piece, and seriously consider what you are going about, and the Consequences thereof, and my Life for yours, it shall keep you safe and honest.

This is a lively Emblem of *Boccalini's*, for that the fairest Beauty may, and often does carry the foulest Taint. For says one Patient, I can't imagine I should get this *Clap* of her, for she look'd so *fresh* and *well*, with *cherry* Cheeks, *clear* Skin, *&c.* Says another, sure I could not possibly get it from the *Mistress* I had to do with, for she is one that I have known many Years, and am sure is Sound, is oblig'd to me, and would scorn to put a trick upon me; besides is as healthy jolly a good countenanc'd Woman as most you shall see, *&c.* Says a third, I put it close to her, and she positively told me, and Swore to it too, that she was Clean, *&c.* Thus are the Men impos'd upon, and taken with the bait of a good Face, wholsome Look, together with their Words and Oaths, that they

they are ſound, *&c.* when the ſame is no certain aſſurance of ſafety, judgment being not to be made by the outſide appearance, no more than what they tell you is to be credited; nor indeed ſometimes upon the narroweſt inſpection is their Malady known; the great Cunning, ſpecious Pretences and ſolemn Proteſtations, of thoſe deſigning Ladies of Pleaſure, being ſuch, as may, and too often does, Gentlemen, eaſily allure you, but very ſeldom Secure you: But Gentlemen, you cannot blame them, it is their Trade, and if you will run the riſque and truſt them, you muſt e'en take what they give you for your Pains, which if you ſhould chance to eſcape, yet cannot but allow is more owing to good Fortune than their Care, or your own Deſert!

For Whores *are* Whores, *their Trade it is to Sin,*
By them unblinking Fools are oft drawn in,
Shun then their Snares, for true, Pandora's *Box,*
Was ne'er more full of Ills, than they of Pox,

However there is a great deal in a Man and Womans managing themſelves, after having had to do with an infected Companion, I mean in their waſhing and cleanſing themſelves, which if done immediately with almoſt any Liquor, will ſomething at leaſt, ſcour off that *Illuvies* or Filth that cleaves to the Parts, and render the Infection the more tollerable, which the uſe of the Liquor I juſt now mention'd, would moſt certainly and effectually free them from, for the Reaſons already given; even tho' the Man made long ſtay in the Womans Body, and through the exceſſive Extacy, Heat and Satiety, welter and indulge himſelf in that *Coition*, which is much the more ſooner way to attract the *Venom*, than quickly withdrawing; I ſay, even then would the Liquor I mention'd, if us'd in time, abſolutely clear him of that Infection he had receiv'd from the Woman, as alſo the Woman, if re-

ceiv'd it from the Man. But I shall say no more of this.

I had almost forgot to acquaint the Reader, that there is yet another way of getting the *Venereal* Infection, (which indeed I should have taken notice of in its place) and that is by one Man's conversing with, or having the Carnal use of another Man's Body, *viz.* P————ry, an abominable, beastly, sodomitical, and shameful Action; an Action, as its not fit to be named, so, one would think, would not be practis'd in a Christian Country, more especially since the Laws of God and Man, are so directly in force against it; but I say by that means have we known the Distemper to have been contracted, and I am afraid is what is too commonly practis'd in this dissolute Age, and the Distemper by that means very frequently gotten, as it was lately by one (as I was told) that I had in Cure.

And which is still worse, this Distemper is also gotten after another manner of Conversation, *viz.* by a Man's putting his erected *Penis*, into another Persons (Man or Woman's) Mouth, using Friction, *&c.* between the Lips; a way so very Beastly and so much to be abhorr'd, as to cause at the mentioning, or but thinking of it, the utmost detestation and loathing; but by that means also has it been gotten, and a Man so Infected (one that I know not, nor where to find) had I in Cure not long since, who assur'd me (tho' with seeming concern for the committing so foul a Crime) that he contracted it no other way; and that the Person from whom he got it (being a Man) had at the same time (as he has since been assur'd) several *Pocky* Ulcerations, *&c.* in his Mouth; but in such a woful pickle was this Patient of mine, and indeed (as I told him) very deservedly, that I never in my Life before, saw one (both for *Pox* and *Clap* together) worse; and I being desirous to know the whole of this abominable Encounter, (having never known, tho' before had heard, that such beastly Abomina-

minations were practis'd) ask'd him if 'twas any Pleaſure to him, and how he diſpos'd of his *Semen*? he told me 'twas great Pleaſure, and that he ejected it into the Perſon's Month he had to do with, who both willingly receiv'd it, and aſſiſted, as he ſaid, in this foul Act, by ſucking his *Penis*. O monſtrous! thought I, that Men, otherwiſe, ſenſible Men, ſhould ſo vilely debaſe themſelves, and become ſo degenerate; ſhould provoke God ſo highly, contemn the Laws of Man ſo openly, wrong their own Bodies ſo fearfully; and which is worſe (without ſincere Repentance) ruin their own Souls eternally. A Sin ſo heinous and aggravating, that God particularly expreſſes his Anger againſt thoſe that commit it, as being hardned and given up by him to uncleanneſs, ſpeaking of ſuch in Rom. 1. ver. 4. *Wherefore God alſo gave them up to Uncleanneſs, through the Luſts of their own Hearts, to diſhonour their own Bodies between themſelves.* And again in the 26. and 27. verſes——*For even their Women did change their natural Uſe into that which is againſt Nature. And likewiſe alſo the Men, leaving the natural Uſe of the Woman, burned in their Luſt one toward another, Men with Men, working that which is unſeemly, and receiving in themſelves that recompence of their Error which was meet.* But I proceed.

When the malignity or contagion of a *Venereal Gonorrhœa*, or *Clap*, either by neglect or careleſsneſs of the Patient; or thro' ignorance or ill management of thoſe that have had them in Cure, (as ſometimes by its continuance, or by the imprudent uſe of Aſtringents, &c.) has tranſlated it ſelf from the Parts of Generation, and ſeiz'd the more noble Parts, imparting its viciouſneſs to the Blood, &c. there will then reſult a villainous Diſtemper indeed, which we call the *Pox*, and which by its ſigns, the skulking Poiſon is detected, (not but that the Patient may labour, and very often does, under both *Pox* and *Clap* at the ſame time, and from one and the ſame Infection, for Reaſons too long to incert here) and tho' not ſo frequently,

yet certainly it is, that the *Pox* may be as suddenly contracted as a *Clap*, whose milder Symptoms are small *Ulcers* or Sores, or *Warts* upon the *Privities*, and yet no *running* or heat of Urine at all; when the more inveterate Symptoms shew themselves by debility of the whole Body, as if wearied by much labour, caus'd by the Spirits being infected; breakings out all over, or in some parts of the Body also; Pains in the *Head*, especially in the *Fore-head*, with a heaviness upon the *Eye-brows* towards Night; a strange changeable Soreness of the *Gums*, sometimes feeling loose, as if the *Teeth* would drop out; a swimming of the *Brain*; a continual tinning noise in the *Ears*, and an aptness to be *Deaf*, or hard of Hearing; sharp defluxions into the *Throat*, whence proceed *Inflammations*, *Ulcers*, *pocky Hoarsnesses*, *Ulcers* in the *Tonsils*, or Almonds of the *Ears*, loss of *Palate*, &c.

And when the defluxion falls upon the *Eyes* or *Nose*, (the latter of which this Disease seems to have a spight at, tho' it be generally the last part it attacks) causes heat, redness, and thinness of the upper and under lid of the former, and snuffling and soreness in the latter, with numbness and pain, as if it would come off, and sometimes rotten eating *Ulcers* within the *Nostrils*, which infests the ridge, that it falls; breakings out, or botches about the Body of all colours; a dandrif of the *Head*, *Beard*, and *Eye-brows*, with a yellow or bluish Circle about the *Eyes*; *Pocky Piles*, or *Warts* about the Fundament, or a *Pocky Fistula* there; *Carnosities* or *Excrescences* in the passage of the *Yard* in Men, and *Privities* in Women. When it affects the Humours of the Body, it is bad; when the Blood is degenerated thereby, it is worse; and yet when the Nervous Juice is infected, 'tis much more prejudicial; and yet still worse in its Nature, when the virulent Taint has caus'd a Putrefaction of the *Seed*, (which is an Extract elaborated and refin'd from both) according to that known *Axiom*, *Corruptio optimi est pessima*, and such a Malignity is not ordinary.

When

When the Diſeaſe grows moſt inveterate, fixing *Mala Stamina* upon the whole Conſtitution, it appears in racking furious *Pains* in the *Joints*; fixt intolerable *Head-achs*, afflicting worſe in the Nights, and thence call'd Nocturnal; immoveable, darting, pricking Pains in the *Shins*, *Shoulders*, and *Wriſts*; gnawing, devouring, gangrenous *Ulcers*, and rottenneſs of the *Bones*; *Tophs* or hard Knots about the *Joints*; *Nodes* or Bumps about the *Head*, or upon the *Forehead*, *Wriſts*, *Shin-Bones*; *Gums*, or ſoft broad Swellings of the bigneſs of an Egg, or bigger, flat hardneſſes growing upon the *Shins*, *Skull*, *Arm-Bones*, &c. *Ulcers* of the Kidneys, Bladder; *Pocky* Conſumptions, Hecticks; *Pocky* Blindneſs, *&c.* which very often proves fatal.

Some grow very lean with the *Pox*, others grow fat with it; but their fat is yellowiſh, greeniſh, or wateriſh; their looks are very changeable, ſometimes for a Day, three or four, they will look very well, afterwards again they will look with an unwholſome Colour, it may be yellowiſh, greeniſh, bluiſh, or ſwarthy.

I ſay, when the Symptoms advance to this inveteracy, the Diſtemper may juſtly enough be deem'd a confirm'd, radicated, thorow *Pox*; and theſe being the moſt material and evident Signs thereof, all who are infected, make ſome of theſe Complaints, ſome of them happening to one, and ſome to another, according as their Conſtitutions and Temperaments differ, and as the Party they got it from, was more or leſs infected.

But further, to ſhew its Nature, Diviſion, and how variouſly the *Pox* is diſtinguiſh'd, obſerve what a certain Author ſays, That the ſlighteſt ſort of all, is when only the Hair of the Head and Beard Sheds, the *Venom* conſiſting in an exhaltation or ſteem, which fixes at the Roots of the Hair.

The ſecond kind is ſomewhat worſe, the whole Skin being mark'd with red and yellow Spots, and

then the seat of the *Venom* is in the Lymphatick *Juice*.

The third sort is yet worse, and is the true *Pox*, where red and yellow Pimples do first break out about the *Fore-head*, *Temples*, and near the *Ears*, afterwards on the *Head*, and over the whole *Body*, being round and dry without Matter, which afterwards are cover'd with a dry *Scab*, and often turn into foul *Running Sores*; in this Case the *Venom* has taken its place in the *Glandules*, and *Glandulous* Lymph.

The fourth and last degree of the *Pox*, is when it gets into the *Bones*, *Ligaments*, *Membranes* and *Sinews*, and then it's arriv'd, says he, to the *Brain* and *Marrow* of the *Spine* and *Nervous Lympha*, which may justly be said to be *Corruptio totius substantiæ*, rendring those that have it to be oftentimes past Cure, rending and tearing the Tendons and *Periostia*, causing implacable Pains; and if the corrosive Humour fixes in the *Bones*, it does so soften enlarge and distend them, that they have been known to become of a monstrous Shape and Figure; and that the Malignity and Acrimony is found by degrees to eat away, make rotten, and consume them.

And if we may believe *Palmarius*, he tells us, That he has seen many in whom the *Pericranium*, and the Skull under it, have been found wholly eaten away with Putrefaction, and consumed with Rottenness as far as the *Dura Mater*, and the Skin of the Head not in the least injur'd, and yet those Persons free from *Vomitings*, *Fevers*, and the like Symptoms usually attending *affects* on those Parts; and that one or two have been living without a Skull; but as to the veracity of the thing, I leave it, and others may judge as they please.

However those severe furious *Poxes*, are not so frequent as the milder sort, and seldom happen, but where the Patient has been abus'd, either through the ignorance or neglect of the Practitioner, or both; it not being to be suppos'd any rational People would ever

ever be ſo egregiouſly fooliſh, when they happen to get a Misfortune, to let it run on till it comes to the *Pox*, and then under the direful circumſtances thereof, wholly neglect themſelves, and ſuffer the Diſeaſe to advance to that degree; if ſo, the known advice of the *Poet* has been but ill beſtow'd on them, *viz.*

Principiis obſta ſero Medicina paratur,
Cum mala per longas invaluere moras.

That is;

Take Phyſick *early*, Med'cines come *too* late
When the *Diſeaſe* is grown *inveterate*.

And indeed no neglect, in ſuch Caſes People value their Lives, ought to be; for againſt ſuch a *cruel* Enemy as is the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, there ſhould be employ'd all the Force and Artillery that Phyſick can procure, to profligate, ferret out, and extinguiſh, all the Venom in the *Veſſels*, *Viſcera*, and *Solid* Parts, where it has taken up its abode, that the Parts hurt or corrupted by it, may be purify'd and reſtor'd, and thoſe weakned may be ſtrengthned, *&c.* By this means, that is, by proper Medicines, and proper Management, you'll be ſav'd from the amazing variety of *ignominious* Deformities, ſuch as the *Lame* ſwinging between two Crutches, the *faltring ſnuffling* Speech, the *mattery blear* Eyes, the *down fallen* Noſe, the *rotten* Palate, the *ſcabby* Face, the *ſtinking* Breath, the *bloated unwholſome* Look, the *incurable* Deafneſs, *&c.* The bare Thoughts of which, is enough to make the ſtouteſt Man (that has the Diſeaſe) to tremble, or even to do as that old Woman *Acco* did, who ſeeing her Deformity in a Glaſs, run Mad, *&c.*

Fracaſtorius in his Hiſtory of the *French Pox*, Tranſlated by Mr. *Tate*, one of our *Engliſh* Poets, ſpeaks of its Nature and Fury thus.

With

With great disturbance does this wretch'd Disease,
The Patients *with unwonted* Ills *to seize*,
With drooping Spirits, his Affairs pursues,
That all his Limbs *their Offices refuse*;
The chearful Glories of his Eyes *decay*,
And from his Cheeks the Roses fade away;
A Leaden *Hue o'er all his Face is spread*,
And greater Weights depress his drooping Head;
Till by degrees, the Secret *Parts shall show*,
By open proofs the undermining Foe:
Woo now its dreadful *Ensigns shall display*,
Devour *and* Harrass, *in the sight of Day?*
Again, when chearful Light has left the Skies,
And Night's ungrateful Shades and Vapours rise;
When Nature *to our Spirits* sound *Retreat*,
And to the Vitals calls her straggling Heat;
When th' Out-works are no more of warmth possest,
Bloodless, *and with a* load *of Humours prest*;
When ev'ry kind Relief's *retir'd within*,
'Tis then the execrable Pains *begin*;
Arms, Shoulders, Legs, *with restless* Aches *vext*,
And with Convulsions *ev'ry* Nerve *perplext*;
For, thro' all the Veins *th' Infection's spread*,
And by what e'er should feed *the Body fed*;
When Nature *strives the* Vitals *to defend*,
And all destructive Humours *outward send*:
These being Viscous, Gross, and loth to start,
In its dull March shall torture ev'ry part;
Wronce to the Bloodless Nerves *dire* Pains *ensue*,
At once contracted *and* extended *too*:
The thinner *Parts will yet not stick so fast*,
But to the Surface *of the Skin are cast*,
Which in foul Botches *o'er the* Body *spread*,
Prophane the Bosom, *and deform the* Head:
Here Pustules *in the form of* Acorns *swell'd*,
In form alone, for these with Stench *are fill'd*,
Whose ripeness is Corruption, *that in time*,
Disdain Confinement, and discharge the Slime.

Yet

Yet oft the Foe *would turn his* Forces *back,*
The Brawn *and inmoſt* Muſcles *to attack,*
And pierce ſo deep, that the bare Bones *have been*
Betwixt the dreadful fleſhy *Breaches ſeen.*
When on the vocal *Parts its Rage was ſpent,*
Imperfect *Sounds, for tuneful Speech was ſent;*
And when this Bane *is once receiv'd within,*
With ſuch Eruptions *it ſhall force the Skin:*
And when the Humour for a time has flow'd,
Grow fixt *at laſt, and harden to a* Node.
Mean while the Sable Wings of Night are ſpread,
And balmy Sleep on ev'ry Creature ſhed;
Theſe Wretches *only no Repoſe could take,*
By this tormenting Fiend *ſtill kept awake;*
Impatient till the Morn reſtor'd the Light,
Then curſt her Beams, and wiſh'd again for Night.
His wretched Limbs *with* Filth *and* Stench *o'erflow,*
While Fleſh *divides, and ſhews the* Bones *below.*
Dire Ulcers *can (the Gods permit them) prey*
On his fair Eye-Balls, *and devour their Day,*
Whilſt the neat * Pyramid *below, falls mould'ring*
[quite away.
Thus, this finiſh'd Piece, *this celebrated* Frame,
The Manſion of *a loath'd* Diſeaſe *became;*
And of ſuch baneful *and* Malignant *Kind,*
As Ages paſt *ne'er knew, and future ne'er ſhall find.*

* *The Noſe.*

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

The easiness of Curing the Venereal Disease, and the Reasons why so many daily miss of Cure; with some Directions, whereby the Patients themselves may know when, and when not, they are in safe and skilful Hands of Cure.

BEfore I begin to shew the easiness of curing the *Venereal Disease*, it will be neeessary to discover something further than what has been yet said, of the Nature and Kinds of the *Pox*, whereby the easiness of its Cure will be the better demonstrated, and the Reasons why such numbers are daily disappointed therein, will be the plainer discovered.

'Tis allow'd by all, that there is scarce any Disease more known than the *Venereal Lues*, respecting its Name, and more common Symptoms; nor none more generally unknown, when we come to inspect more narrowly the Matter it self; for many Authors, as observ'd in the Chapter before, have written Books, and that not unprofitably, as to its Nature, Signs and Properties; yet scarcely have given us such a safe, secure *Praxis*, as may be relied on for Cure: But whether their Methods may be drawn from the Positions they lay down, as to the Nature, *&c.* of the *Semina Morbi*, I shall not here stand to enquire, only this, that some will have the *Venereal Disease* to be nothing else than a certain multitude of *Animalculæ*, or inconspicuous little Worms, which yet by the help of a *Microscope* may be plainly discover'd, as *Athanasius Kircher*, formerly of *Rome*, is reported to have pronounced concerning the *Pestilence*; and others, and among them the most Learned, assert, That the

Pox

Pox proceeds from a certain occult Quality, whereby the laudable Temperament of the whole Body may be perverted, and ſo accordingly appoint Methods for Cure, *&c.* of which I ſhall ſay more by and by.

Auger. Ferrerius, defines the *Pox* to be from putrefaction of Humours, contracted for the moſt part through Infection by *Copulation*, (as I have alſo obſerv'd at large in the foregoing Chapter) by communicating venomous Exhalations and infected Spirits, *&c.* his words are theſe, *Pudendagra Lues Hiſpanica, nihil aliud eſt, quam putredo humorum ex contagione, in coitu magna ex parte contracta, participatione venenatarum Exhalationum & Spirituum infectorum.*

And much the ſame ſays *Steeghius* and other Ancients, as that its of a venomous Quality, which for the moſt part is taken by a *Venereal* Contact, *&c.*

But *Mercurial* ſays, it's a Diſpoſition, injuring the natural Operations through unknown means.

The generality of Phyſicians define it to be an occult or hidden Diſeaſe, contracted by malignant Vapours that are communicated by a *Pocky* Body; becauſe I ſuppoſe their Remedies won't reach it; for if it was ſo hidden as not to be diſcover'd by any Medicines or means, we ſhould all then grope in the Dark indeed: But it has been a happineſs to Thouſands, that it's a manifeſt Diſeaſe, or elſe they would have had but a hidden Cure: And alſo a Benefit it has been to Hundreds, that there are Medicines to diſcover its Nature, tho' never ſo hidden; but by this means they ſhelter themſelves under this *Aſylum ignorantiæ*, that it is a Diſeaſe *occult*; if they had ſaid *difficult*, they had ſaid ſomething, becauſe it is a Diſeaſe not manifeſt to every Profeſſor, that knows nothing beyond Tradition.

I have read indeed, that in *Italy*, and eſpecially at *Venice* and *Rome*, it continues hidden for ſome Years, which afterwards diſcovers it ſelf ſuddenly in rotten Bones; and that as *Fernelius* writes, it doth ſometimes return and revive after thirty Years paſt, and for

for so long space the fewel of the Disease does lie hid as dormant; and that nevertheless those who by that means think themselves free from all hurt, and believe themselves to be perfectly Sound, do corrupt those with whom they converse, and beget an Issue possest with that Disease.

The same is witnessed by *John Philippus Ingrassius*. Also *Hercules Saxonia* in his Book *de Lue Vener. cap.* 11. relates, that he Cur'd an *Illustrissimo*, who had knobs of the *French Disease* came out upon him twenty five Years after he had contracted it.

And *Baglivi*, Professor of Physick and Anatomy at *Rome*, to this purpose relates a Story of a young Man he had in Cure there, that was ill for eight Months of a violent and very painful *Ophthalmia* or Inflammation in his Eyes, and coming to him, after a vain Trial of all sorts of Remedies, he began to be suspicious of some violent Cause or principal Disease that personated an *Ophthalmia*, and accordingly he ask'd him, if he had ever been tainted with a *Venereal* Illness? He made answer, he had been ill of a *Clap* about eight Years ago, and was Cured of it in two Months time. Upon this, being sensible, says *Baglivi*, that the *Seeds* of that Contagion, stick oftentimes to the Blood for thirty Years and above, and after apparent Health, break out in the form of several Diseases, I presently concluded that the *Ophthalmia* was *Venereal*, and Cured him in ten Days, with large quantities of the Decoction of *Sarsaparilla*, crude *Antimony*, *&c.* drank like Mineral Waters.

The same *Baglivi*, in another place, tells us of a Nobleman that he was call'd to attend, that was desperately ill of the *Sciatica*, and after using all sorts of Remedies to no purpose, understood by chance, that his Patient about twenty Years before had a *Venereal Bubo* upon him; he therefore suspecting his *Sciatica* to be *Venereal*, cur'd him in a few Days, with the same Decoction afore-mention'd.

But

But that the *Seeds* of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, if not thoroughly extirpated, will remain, and lie dormant, and not preſently diſcover themſelves, is plain and obvious by the following Story, which I had occaſion to obſerve but very lately.

A Gentleman that had formerly been my Patient, and whom I had alſo then in Cure for a *Gonorrhœa*, told me, That a Friend of his for a few Weeks paſt, had ſo fallen away in Fleſh, that every Body told him he was in a Conſumption, notwithſtanding which, his Stomach kept up, had no Fever, Pain, Cough, or any the like Symptoms to indicate any thing ail'd him: I ask'd if ever he had any *Venereal* Infection? The Gentleman told me, he would own no ſuch thing; but when I came to ſpeak with him my ſelf, putting it to him, he told me that he had a *Running* of the *Reins* ſome Months ago, with heat of *Urine*, *&c.* but that it went away of it ſelf, without taking the leaſt Medicine: I told him his emaciated Body was cauſed by that *Evil*, and that Methods accordingly muſt be taken, to which he agreed: I then began with him, and firſt purg'd him with my *Anti-venereal Pills*, and gave him my *Specifick* Powder, ordering him to drink new Milk, to the quantity of three Pints or two Quarts in a Day, for three Weeks; upon which he wonderfully amended: After that, in the room of the Milk, I order'd him the following Diet-drink, continuing to Purge him gently at times, with the *Pills* afore-mention'd, and giving him alſo the above-mention'd *Powder*, with which Method, in about four Weeks more, he was brought into a good ſtate of Health, recovered his loſt Fleſh, and is as well now as ever he was in his Life.

The Diet-drink was this.

℞ *Sarſaparill.* ℥iij. *Chinæ* ℥iij. *Guaiacum* ℥iv. *Saſſaphr.* ℥ij. *Balſ. Tolu* ℥ſs. *rad. Gliciri.* ℥iij. *Uvar. Soli* ℥iv. *Sem. Aniſi.* ℥ſs. *Coq; in Aq. fontan.* ℔vj. *ad* ℔iv. *Colat. libræ* ℔ſs. *ter in die, tepide.*

Here-

Therefore I am convinc'd, that the *Venereal Seeds* may, and oftentimes do, stick to the Body for a considerable time; and the more to illustrate the Truth of this Assertion, I shall add a few Observations from Dr. *Martin Lister*, viz.

'A certain Woman, of twenty Years of Age, married to an Husband infected with the *Venereal Lues*, 'and long since Cur'd, (in his own Opinion at least) 'who, in her second Lying-in, when her Month was 'up, perceiv'd an oblique Tumor, not without pain, 'against her *Womb*, and all the time of her Child-'bearing, a certain *Sanies* flow'd from her *Womb*, of 'a rank Smell; at length, her *Uterine* Purgation 'ceasing according to Custom, that Tumor was a lit-'tle encreased; also about that time a small Fever 'appear'd, which seem'd to be of the intermitting 'kind, with certain Periods. I purg'd her with mild 'Medicines, but without effect, for the Tumour 'daily encreas'd, both in pain and greatness; and 'therefore I presently chang'd my Method of Curing, 'and apply'd Pultises of *Emollients*, *Maturating* and '*Anodine*; and at the same time administred inwardly 'an *Anti-venereal Apozem*, with the addition of *Bark* 'of *Peru*, and a large handful of Figs. After ten 'days a *Caustick* was apply'd to the Tumour, by a '*Surgeon*, to open it, which was done, and a great 'quantity of Matter was discharg'd: In twenty days 'the Wound healed, during which time she took the 'above-mention'd *Apozem*, and old simple *Hiera* three or 'four times to purge, and was Cur'd. This Case 'happen'd some Years ago.

The next Case I shall mention from him is this.

'A Woman thirty Years Old, after her second 'Lying-in, was grievously afflicted with a hard *Tu-'mour* over-against her *Womb*, a little enclining to one '*Groin*, attended with a Fever. She sent for me;

'upon

'upon touching it, found there was Matter in it: I 'adminiſtred an *Anti-venereal* Apozem thrice every 'day, and after two days ordered a *Surgeon* to launce 'the *Tumour*, upon which Inciſion there iſſued out 'great plenty of ſtinking Matter; ſo that in a few 'Weeks the Woman was made Sound. I admoniſh'd 'the Husband privately, and in his Ear, concerning 'the Diſeaſe his Wife had; neither did he deny but 'that he was formerly afflicted with the *Pox*, but that 'he had been well for many Years, at leaſt in his 'own Opinion.

The next Caſe is this.

'A certain Child-bearing Gentlewoman was greatly 'troubled with much *Fluor*, called the *Whites*; after-'wards that partly ceaſing, ſhe fell into a conſtant *Diar-'rhæa*, but without great Gripings. She had many things 'given by many, but all to no purpoſe, as *Chalybeate* 'Waters, *Crocus* or prepar'd *Steel*, very many ſimple '*Aſtringents*, mixt with *Rhubarb* and *Opium*, variouſly 'confected; but they avail'd not, for the Diſeaſe 'held her for almoſt three Years, in which time ſhe 'was almoſt conſumed with a *Tabes*. I being ſent 'for, and after enquiring into her Caſe, privily ad-'moniſh'd her Husband concerning her Diſtemper, 'which he took very heinouſly, but willingly con-'feſs'd that he contracted the *Venereal Diſeaſe* when 'a Stripling, and that excepting ſome contingent 'wandring Pains, and that but very ſeldom, he ne-'ver had the leaſt ſuſpicion of any Malady; and be-'ſides, that his Daughter, now eight Years Old, ne-'ver had the leaſt appearance of any ſuch Diſeaſe, 'and conſequently his Wife could not be infected 'therewith: However I would not further contend, 'but anſwer'd, 'Twas too late for me to Cure her. 'She went then a Mile or two out of Town, and 'there died of the Diſtemper.

Another Case from him.

'A certain Lady that had been many years Married to a Husband distemper'd with the *Venereal Lues*, tho' long before well Cured (as he thought) was very much troubled with a copious thin Spitting, but without any Heavinefs, Cough, or indeed troublefome Diftillation, there running out of her Mouth, within the compafs of a Day and Night, to the quantity of a Pint or two, as fhe and I have often gueffed by the wet Linnen. Her Husband drank hard, and died fometime after; the next Year after his Death, this excellent Woman was grievoufly afflicted with this Spontaneous *Salivation*, now turn'd into a daily *Cough*. She was long in the Hands of the chiefeft Phyficians of this City; the Malady was accounted by all, and paffed for a fimple *Ptifick*. She lived by Medicines two Years or more, and then died.

Another Case from him.

'A certain Man 50 Years Old, was infected fourteen Years before, with a *Gonorrhœa*, mildly Virulent (if that can be,) and prefently was Cured with common Remedies, as by his own Relation; neither had he any Relapfe, or any grievous Symptoms. He was given much to drinking Wine daily, at length, of a fudden, he was weakned in both his Hands, and one of his Feet, as alfo with a *wryneſs* of his Mouth; a fmall *Salivation* followed this fudden *Palfie*, which encreafed daily. Country Phyficians handled this Man half a Year in vain, and for many days he went twice into hot Waters, but they profited nothing. He came at laft to *London*, and committed himfelf to my Care. He drew one Foot after him when he walk'd, and his Hands were fo contracted and ftiff, that he could grafp

'nothing

'nothing in his Fingers, nor cast forth any thing put 'within them, and when he at any time spoke, was 'so unintelligible as scarce to be understood; but what 'was worst of all, a spontaneous *Salivation* vehe-'mently troubled him Night and Day, which rendred 'him weak, and resisted all Remedies given him to 'stop it. I nicely observ'd the clammines and un-'grateful stink of his Spittle, and found it to be as is 'wont upon the anointing with *Quicksilver*; therefore 'concluded that his *Salivation* must be from thence, 'and that his Cure must be attempted accordingly; 'I therefore prepar'd him an *Apozem* of *Guaiacum*, not '*Sudorifick*, and allow'd him, because he was languish-'ing, *Wine* and *Flesh-meat*, he using them very much 'in the time of his Health: I loosned his Belly also 'every fourth Day, with simple *Hiera* of *Diacolocin-'this*, and the Decoction of *Epithymum*; notwith-'standing which, the *Salivation* left not wholly off 'before the third Month: At length his Bowels were 'confirm'd by *Cordials*, and hot *Aromaticks*; and 'within six Months he had his Hands so strong, that 'he could Write, yea, and Walk some Miles, and 'return'd home very Sound.

Another Case from the same Author.

'A fat Woman, twenty five Years Old, married 'seven Years, was grievously troubled, for at least 'three Months, with some pricking Pains in her Legs, 'but most in her Feet, attended with vehement burn-'ings; had also a constant *Head-ach*, and most trou-'blesome Cough Night and Day, that she had had 'little or no Sleep for some Months: I being sent for, 'found her sick in Bed of a Fever, her Urine of a 'very sad red, such as is usual in the *Jaundice*. When 'I told her Husband of the Malady, *viz.* that it was '*Venereal*, he did not deny it, but silently seem'd 'to assent. I forthwith order'd a Pound of Blood to 'be taken from her, and next day gave her *Calome-*

'*lanos* ℥j. *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. an Hour after which 'administred a Potion, *ex Decoct. Amar. cum Senna* '℥iv. with which she Vomited and Purged well; that 'Night I order'd an *Opiate*, and the third day pre-'scrib'd the following Powder.

℞ *Cochinell.* ℥j. *Ossis Sepiæ optime levigati* ℥ss. *m. fiat Pulvis.*

'Of this she took ℥ij. every sixth Hour, also a strong '*Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, &c. not excluding a little 'White-wine in each Draught; she took the *Bolus* 'and *Purging* Potion more than three times, but of the '*Calomelanos* only *ad gr. x.* In the space of eight 'days her Urine became of a very good colour, *&c.* 'like sound Persons; on the fifteenth day, both her 'Distemper and Cough left her, and she recover'd.

Another Case.

'A Man of fifty Years of Age, was for some Years 'grievously afflicted with an *Ischuria*, or difficulty of 'Urine, that happen'd after his third Marriage, from 'a *Venereal* Cause; his Wife was sickly and tainted 'with the *Pox*, as appear'd by her Countenance and 'Voice, which was hindred from some defect in her '*Palate*. This Man was wont to void with his Urine 'a certain stinking *Mucus*, interspers'd with bloody '*Fibres*, which came plentifully, but not without in-'finite Torment in his *Yard*: I thought there was no 'way to help this Man, but with the following, which 'I prescrib'd, to wit.

℞ *Spiritus Vini rectificatissimi* ℔ss. *Gummi Guaiaci* ℥ss. *Cantharidum* ℥j. *Cochinell.* ʒij. *succi Hypocistidis* ℥ij. *Sp. Sulph.* ℥j. *digerantur Cinere calido ad 12 horas, filtrentur per Chartam bibulam.*

'Of

'Of this Medicine I adminiſtred 40 drops in warm 'Ale, in the Morning, and as many in the Evening dai-'ly, which Remedy truly I uſed with Effect for three 'Months, and he again and again entreated it of me, 'rendring me very many Thanks for its eminent Bene-'fit; for that his Diſeaſe then was no more than what 'he could very well endure.

Another Caſe from the ſame Author.

'A certain Young Widow was afflicted with a moſt 'grievous heat of Urine, and Prickings there, alſo 'with *Cancrous* Inflammations on the Lips of her *Pri-'vities*, attended with a violent Pain in her *Head*, 'contracted from her Husband, who had been dead 'of the *Pox*, in the Country, for a Year paſt. She 'came to *London*, and in the preſence of a *Mid-Wife*, 'ask'd my Advice; I propos'd to Cure her thus, *viz.* 'I Purged her with *Pilulæ de Duobus* with equal parts 'of *Mercur. dulcis* every fourth Day; alſo gave her 'an *Apozem* of *Guiacum*, &c. *citra ſudorem*, for her daily 'Drink; alſo the following.

℞ *Cochinell.* ℥iij. *Cantharidum* ℥j. *Vini Rhenani* ℔j. *miſce digerantur per diem in B. M.*

'She took a Spoonful of this *è decocto Guaiaci* ℥iv. 'twice a Day: By whoſe Uſe the ſo virulent *Gonor-'rhœa*, throwing out a ſtinking, bloody, green Mat-'ter, was wholly taken away, and in about two 'Months, even without any help of a Surgeon, the '*Ulcers* were dried, and the Pain of her Head wholly 'left her, and was well.

And the ſaid *Baglivi* who I before mention'd, does in another Place deliver it as his Opinion, that the *Ve-nereal Diſtemper* ſticks to the Blood for thirty Years together and better, without any trouble or injury to the Patient's Health; but then there is as vigorous a return of the Symptoms, as if it were upon the firſt

Onset, the occasional Cause setting the internal Cause at work.

But begging that great Man's Pardon, I can scarce believe, however, that the *Seeds* of the Disease can lurk or lie dormant in the Body, for the space of thirty Years together, without some Symptoms or Appearance thereof, at one time or another, for doubtless, as it is a Disease, that, as we have observ'd, lies not idle, so it would sooner, or at leastwise in much less time than that, have discoverd it self by some Signs or other; unless in some Hypochondriack and Scorbutick Persons, who have many earthy Particles in their Bloods, and for that reason are more harder to be Cured, the *Pocky* Acid adhering so close to it, renders them more difficult; insomuch that sometimes for many Years together it shall scarcely be known whether they are Cur'd or not; tho' their Fears and Complaints that they are not Cur'd, is not always a Rule to go by, as have been hinted of those sort of People already.

Yet, Dr. *Harvey*, deceas'd, tells us of a whole Family that he Cur'd of the Disease contracted by the Husband long before Marriage, yet did not appear until Nineteen or Twenty Years after, when it affected him, with stinking sordid *Ulcers* in his *Tonsils* and *Uvula*, part whereof was eaten away, and his Body a meer Skeleton, his Complexion of a *Venereal* hue, of a ghostly Aspect, loss of Appetite and Digestion, and reduc'd to an extream Degree of Weakness; this Man, under these Circumstances, was, he says, advis'd, by a Physician and a Surgeon (both fam'd as Toppers for that sort of Business, but how deservedly they knew best themselves, the Surgeon being since Dead) to go into a *Salivation*, which stroke a deep terror in him, as if fore-warn'd by some *Genius* within him, that he should most certainly have Died in it, as it is likewise my Opinion he would.

This Man when he came to be Cur'd brought with him a Daughter of about sixteen or seventeen Years of Age, over-run with *Pocky-Scabs*, *Botches*, *Pimples* and *Ulcers*;

Ulcers; after ſhe was well, a Child he had of about two or three Years old, was alſo Cur'd by him; after that his eldeſt Daughter of about nineteen Years, ſhe having a ragged, deep *Pocky* eating and ſordid *Ulcer*, much broader and larger than the Palm of the Hand, on the Region of the Loins, extending almoſt as far as the *Os Sacrum*, and ſeeming to be *Fiſtulous*; ſhe in ſix Weeks time, was reſtor'd to Health. Soon after this the Mother comes, and brings up the Rear of this *Pocky* Family, being ſeverely tormented with ſordid *Ulcers* about the Head; ſhe was likewiſe Cur'd in little more than a Month, and all of 'em, as far as I know ſays he, or can hear, do, to this Hour continue ſound, thriving and healthy.

To make, ſays he, juſt Reflexions upon this whole Matter, it is to be obſerv'd, that the two elder Daughters, enjoy'd their Healths perfectly from their Births, until the one attain'd the Age of fifteen, the other eighteen, near which time the *Pocky* Seminaries began to bud out into thoſe *Venereal* Symptoms; likewiſe that the Father continu'd well in Health, from ſometime before he was Married, until the Moment he fell in Pieces; and the Mother muſt date her Infection from the time of her Marriage, who during the interval of ſo many Years, never complain'd of any thing that could be ſuſpected *Venereal*. The Conſtitutions being much alike in the Children, by Hereditary derivation from their Parents, and the Man and Wife from living in the ſame Air, and upon the ſame Diet, which uniformity of Temperaments, rendred them all ſubject to have thoſe *Venereal* latent Seminaries, rowſed up by the ſame Seaſons and Conſtitutions of the Air, that ſeem'd qualifi'd to make them exert their Powers; ſo that here was a *Latent Pox* with a Witneſs, propagated from the *Pater Familias*, to the others, and deriv'd *ab Origine* from ſome *Liminary Pox*, *viz. Gonorrhœa*, *Bubo*, or *Shanker* ill Cur'd, either too precipitantly or ignorantly, by ſome reſtrictive or repelling Medicines. Now, ſays he, ſuppoſe any of theſe People had fallen

into a Distemper of it self commonly not Mortal, be it a slight continual *Fever*, a stenuous *Cough*, &c. in all probability, if their Cure had been attempted by the usual Remedies, neglecting the joining proper *Anti-venereals* with them, they would have been indeed Mortal.

The Consequence, says he, that in my Opinion may plainly be deduced from the preceeding Narrative, also from several paralel Instances, and many that come almost up to it, are numerous; for considering that many Persons having had the Misfortune of making a false step, whereby they had contracted some evident *Liminary Pox*, as a *Shanker*, a *Pocky Scalding* and *Pricking* of *Urine*, *Bubo*, &c. or perhaps some dull sluggish *Pocky Seminaries*, lurking in the Body for some Years without showing their Teeth; not one in a Thousand, but will endeavour to get himself Cured before he Marries; and it may be scarce one in ten is perfectly Cur'd, happening either by his own desire to be speedily Cur'd, or by the over-hasty Cure of the Practicer, in hopes thereby to acquire the greater Repute, and consequently a greater number of Patients; or by the Ignorance and unskilfulness of the Undertaker, the Consequence will be, that the *Issue* from such a sort of Marriage must necessarily have implanted in it, *Latent Venereal Seminaries*, which sometimes do sprout out soon after the Birth, either in plain evident *Pocky* Symptoms, or in abscondidly uniting their Force with some Cause, producing only such a Disease, as is common to Children, yet that very Disease shall prove Mortal, as it hath done to many Hundreds, by neglecting or not having any regard to the *Latent Pocky Seminaries*.

It happens also, says he, that those *Pocky Seeds* in the Parents, being deeply plung'd, and being likewise very sluggish, so that they stand in need of a greater heat and stronger Animal Spirits, that those Evident *Venereal* Symptoms may not appear in their Offspring until they are fourteen, sixteen or eighteen Years of Age, sooner

ſooner or later, according to ſeveral Circumſtances. Many of this *Fcarm* do oft fall ill of common Diſtempers, which with that *Latent Venereal Seminary*, are rendred much more difficult to be Cur'd, and ſome thereby prove Mortal.

If the infected Off-ſpring proves ſuch, certainly their Original, I mean the *Father* or *Mother* or both, muſt undoubtedly be ſeated in a much worſe Condition, whereby many do expire before they are thirty or forty, of the aforeſaid common Diſtempers, though ſlight ones, but aggravated by a *Latent Pocky Relique*. Many die of continual Fevers, which however ſeems to be Mild, yet proves Mortal, and then by Phyſicians are ſtiled Malignant, which indeed are ſo, but very often that of a *Venereal Relique*. In like manner, tho' many *Pulmonick Conſumptions*, are occaſion'd by Debauches, or by ſharp ſalin Steems floating in the Air, which render them *Endemick* here, yet many more *Conſumptions*, and many other Diſeaſes alſo, are occaſion'd by the forementioned *Venereal Relique*, which cauſes theſe latter to be far more Mortal than the former.

The uſe, ſays he, that may be made of theſe Conſiderations, is great; for a Phyſician finding ſome of theſe Diſeaſes before hinted at, to be very ſtubborn, tho under a very benign Aſpect, he may, without any Crime, privately ſuggeſt to himſelf, that here may be ſome *Latent Venereal Malignity*, againſt which if *Anti-venereal* Remedies, be join'd with ſuch other Medicines as are by themſelves experimentally found to be very prevalent againſt ſuch Diſeaſes, and are ſuch as will not interfere with their Virtues, ſo as to impair or leſſen them, where lies the hurt? And 'tis but a prudent Surprize in a Phyſician, and ſhews his Care and Skill, when he either directs *Specifick Anti-venereals*, ſo join'd to other Remedies, or gives them as he ſees occaſion ſeaſonably by themſelves; and declares that he has known many Diſeaſes eaſily Cured, and as many Lives ſav'd by *Indicata*, directed

rected by such a prudent and cautious Suspicion which may with the same safety and prudence be done, as in Pestilential Seasons, to give Anti-pestilential Remedies mix'd with other Remedies, tho' there is no certain Indications that the Case is Pestilential. In conclusion, says this Author, as I do affirm, that such a sort of Suspicion within a Physicians Breast, as it cannot be in the least injurious to any Person, but may be to his advantage, so I judge no sort of demure Aspect, Behaviour, or Discourse, ought to exempt a Man from such a secret Suspicion, where there is some ground for it, when I call to Memory, says he, that many Years past, I Cured a very grave, sober, externally pious, Substantial House-keeper, of near Fourscore Years of Age, and his Wife also, who was seventy, to whom he had given the *Pox*, he having contracted the same from a common *Whore* in the Streets.

I remember I have read in an old Author, Printed about half a hundred Years since, that he had observ'd the stupendious Growth and Spreading of two depopulating Diseases, the *Venereal* and the *Scorbutick*, yet enquiring concerning them in the Yearly Bills of Mortality, found them so benign, as gave him occasion to admire the mystery of Concealment; I observ'd says he, the *Consumption* to have slain its Thousands, and the *Venereal Disease* scarce its Hundreds. I concluded thereupon, that *Latet dolus in generalibus*, Consumption's back is broad enough to bear such Mocks. I observ'd the Mortality and Pining of great, noble, and generous Families, their Generations gasping and soon run out, one treading upon the Heels of another, which put me upon the enquiring what should be the Occasion, and guiding my Thoughts by that Rule, *Causa & Effectus sunt simul*, I accus'd their pampering Diet; effeminate Education; premature Marriage; indiscreet Covetousness, in taking a *Weak, Crooked, Rickety* Woman (for the sake of her Fortune) to be *Mater Familias*: But my Thoughts reasoning against the

the ſufficiency of theſe ennumerations, and finding the *Venereal* Diſeaſe among them, as in its Head-quarters, I was ſtrong in my conjecture that that had brought this Calamity on great Families, *Hæret Semini lethalis arundo*, traduc'd in the *Seed* of Parents, and *Milk* of *Nurſes*, hindring Nature in accompliſhing her Intention of Perfection, whereby one principal end of Marriage, *viz.* to propagate a ſtrong, healthy and numerous Poſterity, was made void; for, ſays he, in this Wanton, Painting, Patching, Perfuming, Iſſuing Age, a Man or Woman knows not whom or what they take to themſelves, or for their Children in Marriage, a Bleſſing or a Curſe, it being often ſeen, that not only their own Bodies are endanger'd or damnify'd, but their Poſterity, primarily and fundamentally corrupted or extirpated; Hearts of yoke Fellows alienated; jealouſie of Unfaithfulneſs (after having loſt their Girdle before) let in; and indeed an uncomfortable Life together, becauſe they cannot be aſunder'd, (like two Dogs in a Chain always ſnarling) and all becauſe of the abuſeful deceit in the Marriage, *Manet altè mente repoſtum.* And now no ſecuring Evidence from the *Hymen* being found, as anciently among the *Jews*, the weeping Breach of which, aſſuring the Husband, he was not deceiv'd in his Choice.

I obſerv'd alſo, ſays this Author, that all Pretenders to Phyſick, gave out a more than ordinary Skill in the *Venereal* Cure; yet ſcarce one Patient in ten went off from them ſound, as by relapſes too ordinarily appear'd. I was therefore led to believe, that either the ignorance of the Diſeaſe, or ſhame-facedneſs to diſcover it, made them carry it about them too long; or the ignorance of ſuch as they applied unto, or the impatience of Patients to bear a Cure, gave the Diſeaſe this advantage: For tho' by Palliation, the dolorous Symptoms were baffled, yet the virulent Cauſe was left in the dark, deep in their Spirits and Bones, and made future Work for the Phyſician. Hereby their Patients are deceived, who not being Judges of the matter, think

better

better of their Recovery than is meet and safe, and find, by sad experience, that the next approaching Season, the Disease getting strength, by lying in Trenches, breaks forth more dangerously, than was its first onset.

Therefore, says this Author, every one that has any cause to suspect their Bodily Condition, should deal prudently with themselves, and seek relief in season, especially those who intend Marriage, that they may get their Bodies made fit for Marriage. And tho' many know their own personal Integrity in that matter, yet being ill with any thing like the *Disease*, should take care; for what *Venereal Seminary* may lurk in their Humours from Parents *Seed*, or Nurses *Milk*, they are ignorant of; and tho' no present remarkable Symptoms thereof, discover it to themselves, and much less to others, yet the *Fomes* of it oft and long lying obscure, doth traduce a present Defilement in Generation to Posterity; and by Marriage-Duty, that latent Disposition is urged to break forth the sooner, which would in time, without such stimulation, make it self known. And tho, says he, the Peoples pursuing this Advice, may call their honour into question, yet it provides for their own and posterity's Safety, which all *wise* Men highly value and esteem.

But after all, I rather think that the *Morbifick* Cause, in the Cases mention'd, of those that were *Diseas'd*, was overcome and taken away before that time however, or else would have been seen sooner, as noted before, and that it was the *Malignant Disposition* that was not destroy'd, which unless it be, the Patient recovers not his perfect Health. And if it has been observ'd, that the *Venereal Disease* has sometimes, in some Persons, grown fresh after 30 Years, (as it indeed may do for several) it doubtless was, not because the vitious *Venereal Humours* lay so long hid in the Body, but because the *Malignant Disposition*, or Effects of the Disease impress on the Body, was actually there, which after-

afterwards, by degrees, produced vitious Humors, and corrupted, and ſo broke forth into act.

Mr. *Tate*, in his Tranſlation of *Fracaſtorius*, of the *French Diſeaſe*, ſpeaking of its lying dormant, ſays,

What therefore ſeems moſt wondrous *in its courſe,*
Is that it ſhould ſo long *conceal its force.*
So long *the* Malady *to* lurk *within,*
And grow confirm'd *before the* danger's *ſeen.*

However theſe Definitions being general, may be partly conſtrued falſe, or at leaſt be underſtood but very imperfectly; and therefore ſhall obſerve more fully what a certain Author, we mention'd before, very Authentickly, in my Opinion, declares the *Pox* to be.

The *Pox*, ſays he, is an univerſal moveable Diſeaſe, cauſed by venomous infectious Steams, and attended with the worſt and mildeſt, moſt and feweſt, changeable and uncertain Symptoms of all kinds. And the better to explain the Senſe of his Deſcription, tells us,

Firſt, That it is an Univerſal Diſeaſe, in reſpect to the Parts where it is ſeated; for ſometimes it's ſeated in the ambient Skin, and then is attended with *Spots*, *Pimples*, and *Ulcers*; ſometimes in the *Membranes* and *Glandules*, and then is accompanied with *Pocky-Rheums* and *Defluxions*, *Night-pains*, *Ulcers* in the *Palate* and *Noſe*; and at other times it's ſeated about the *Privities* only, or about the *Breaſt* or any other part.

Secondly, The *Pox* is an Univerſal Diſeaſe, in regard it comprehends all kinds of Diſeaſes; for ſometimes it's a hot Diſeaſe, witneſs the heat of *Urine* in the *Running* of the *Reins*, hot *Botches*, *Itchings*, *Pimples*, *Bubo's*, *Rubies* of the Forehead, *Pocky* Fevers, *&c.*

At

At other times it's a cold Disease, as appears by their cold *Pocky Night-pains*, and hard Swellings, &c.

It's likewise a moist Disease, as may be observ'd by its *Ulcers*, *Pocky* Gouts, *Rheums* or *Defluxions*.

Neither is it seldom found to be a dry Disease, namely, when it turns into a *Pocky* Hectick, and the Body emaciated, &c.

Lastly, Levell'd *Noses*, devoured *Palates*, and *Limbs* put out of Joint by *Pocky Nodes*, conclude the *Pox* to be a Disease of Confirmation, Number, Magnitude, Situation, and discontinued Unity.

In short, the *Pox* is a Monarch, all other Diseases are its Subjects; for there is no Disease, but at one time or other is noted to accompany it, and thence truly denominated *Pocky*. As for Example,

If it be an *Ulcer*, 'tis term'd a *Pocky* Ulcer, *Pocky* Rheums, *Pocky* Fevers, *Pocky* Consumptions, and the like; but were we to number up the differences according to the variety of the Diseases and Symptoms, which are sometimes joined together and complicated, we might make very many, and even bring them to the number of 234, as *Sennertus* says, and *Brassalova* reckons up, tho' more nicely than profitably. Thus much as to its Universality, or being an universal Disease.

Secondly, (says the same Author) It's a moveable Disease.

First, As to Place, it skipping like a Grashopper, from one part to another; as from the part that was first Infected, to the ambient Skin, thence to the *Membranes* and *Glandules*, and so patrouls round till it hath made its entry and seizin upon the entire Mannor of the Body.

Secondly,

Secondly, As to Kind, in its moving out of one Diſeaſe into another, from a hot to a cold Diſtemper from an Inflammation into an *Ulcer*; from an *Ulcer* into a *Carnoſity*, and thence into a *Conſtipation* or Stoppage, *&c.*

Thirdly, As to the Symptoms, from a *Scalding* of the Urine, to the *Running* of the *Reins*; thence to *Pocky Spots* and *Pimples*, thence to *Ulcers* and *Night-Pains*, and thence again into *Conſumptions* and *Hectick Fevers.*

Fourthly, The *Pox*, ſays he, is attended with the worſt and mildeſt, moſt and feweſt Symptoms, as racking torturing *Night-pains*, and filthy *Ulcers*, or running *Sores*; other times again it's accompanied with very mild Accidents, as *Spots* only, or *Pimples*, or ſome ſlight *Joynt*-pains; ſometimes again the *Pox* hath a great many Followers, at other times very few, it may be a *Pimple*, two or three, or a *Botch*, three or four only, *&c.*

Laſtly, the Symptoms of the *Pox* are very changeable and uncertain, for among ten thouſand *Pocky* Perſons, you ſhall ſcarcely find two troubled alike with the ſame Accidents, unleſs, as the ſame Author obſerves, it be in ſuch whoſe Complexions are agreeable; as thoſe of ſanguine Complexions are troubled with red *Spots*, *Pimples* about the Fore-head, and over their whole Body; others of a Phlegmatick Conſtitution, with *Night*-pains and hard *Swellings*; Cholerick Bodies are commonly attended with *Pocky* Ulcers.

Some again are marked with a great number of Signs, others with two or three only; but as it's evident, many of theſe aforementioned Signs do accompany other Diſeaſes; as for inſtance, the *Scurvy*, which is obſerved to be ſo like it, that there is ſcarcely a

Symp-

Symptom in one, but it's discern'd in the other; and that is the reason why many *Physicians* and *Surgeons* do daily mistake, in judging some to be troubled with the *Pox* that are afflicted only with the *Scurvy*, and others to be diseas'd with the *Scurvy*, that are infected with the *Pox*. I say, they being so alike, many are at a stand, not knowing how to distinguish them; yet, tho' the *Pox* and the *Scurvy* be so near a-kin, it's visible enough to any understanding Practitioner, that they are not the same, but differ in *Malignity*, *Signs*, or *Fierceness* of Symptoms; as if there be *Pimples*, *Botches* and *Ulcers*, from a Scorbutick Cause, they are less Painful, less Inflam'd, and better Colour'd than those in the *Pox*, and the like of other Symptoms, which to avoid prolixity, I shall here pass by; but to know the difference more particularly, take this sign, That in *Scorbutick* Bodies, the *Gums* are eroded or worn away, and bleed; the *Teeth* are loose, with a blackness; the *Breath* of a most filthy smell; the *Knees* tremble and are weak; and always Spots are present, or rather one foul or black Stain, frightful to look at, spreads all over the *Leggs*; nothing of which happens in the *Pockified*, unless something of the *Scurvy* do attend; and further, this I shall remark, which is beyond contradiction, That all *Scorbutick* Effects, tho' never so inveterate, or like the *Pox*, are no ways Infectious, as the *Pox* most certainly is; and that a Person that has all, even the most inveterate Symptoms of the *Scurvy*, if the *Pox* be not complicated with it, can never give to another any *Venereal* Taint, for *nil dat quod non habet*, none can give that, that he has not to give.

If *Pimples*, *Ulcers*, or *Pains* do appear, (tho' there be no *Running*, or *heat* of Urine) after a Man hath had to do with a suspected Woman, it's very probable the same may be *Pocky*; or if a Man be troubled with a *virulent Running* a short time after, there is no farther doubt to be made, but that it is *Venereal*; and

if

if it be attended with *Pimples*, *Ulcers*, or *Pains*, ſwelling in the *Groin*, or eating Sores on the *Yard*, call'd *Shankers*, it is ſtill ſo much the worſe.

Again, if they be *Pocky* Pimples, they have generally a black Speck a-top, which peals off like Scurff: If the *Night-pains* complained of be *Pocky*, they are for the moſt part felt in the middle of a Limb, between the two Joints, deep in the Fleſh, and next to the Bone, and begin to rage in the Evening, and ceaſe in the Morning at Sun-riſing; and why ſome Perſons are worſe, and feel the Symptoms more than others, is from the variety or difference of the Diſeaſe, the degree of Infection, an aptitude in ſome more than in others to receive it, and the prior ill ſtate or habit of their Bodies; as for example, ſome ſhall find the Symptoms immediately after congreſs with a *foul* Woman, either by a heat or burning pain in the *Yard*, (as was one I had in Cure, who felt it in a Minute or two after the Act) or by a *Chryſtaline* upon the *Prepuce*, or a *Shanker* upon, or between that and the *Nut*, without any other appearance; others heat of *Urine*, *Strangury* or intumeſcence of the *Yard*, which have been occaſioned by the virulent *Miaſms* entring the Pores of the ſaid external Skin, and by lodging there ſome ſhort time, have eaten their way through into an *Ulcer* or *Shanker*; whereas, few or no ſteams having entred into the *Urethra*, or paſſage of the *Yard*, (the Orifice, as one obſerves, being before cloſed with ſome clammy *mucous* Matter from the *Proſtates*, or the clammineſs of the *Sperm*) is the cauſe why they eſcape a *Gonorrhœa*, *Strangury* and *Bubo*.

And were thoſe *Venereal* Steams ſo very ſubtle and penetrating, and ſo eaſily miſcible as ſome think, or would have them to be, it would be poſſible for a Man to be *Pox'd* in twenty four Hours, and thorow *Pox'd* in four Days; but we find it otherwiſe, and that tho' the Diſeaſe variouſly affects both as to Symptoms and Degree, and in ſome is exceeding fierce and violent, yet I could never find, in all the variety of

Cases I have met with, that any one had the Infection so as to be truly said to be *Pox*'d in that compass of time; and the variety of *Venereal* Cases, and where a Man makes it his whole Business, must needs give him opportunity of being far more Knowing and Experienc'd in it, than those that are little in the Practice of it, and are less Knowing; and still much more than the Practitioners of the foregoing Ages, whose Methods, however effectual they might be then, would be so far from Curing in this Age, as that none but the Ignorant would ever essay to make use of 'em.

This then being the Nature and Kinds of that Disease, its Cure is accordingly to be consider'd and undertaken, respect always being had to the Nature of the Infection, Constitution, Strength, and Temperament of the Patient, and whether he be in *Bona vel Mala Corporis habitudine*; for if all Persons be treated alike, that is, with the same Methods and Medicines, as is the Custom of those that know no better, where one Patient is cured, forty will miscarry, as I have already, and shall further demonstrate, before I leave this Chapter.

It would take up a great deal of Time, and require a large Book, to treat of the various Methods of Cure prescrib'd by Authors here in *England*, for the *Venereal Disease*, and yet much more to relate the Practice among the *French*, *Dutch*, *Spaniards*, *Germans*, *Italians*, &c. and were I to do it at this time, it would rather confuse than profit the Reader; my Design in this Treatise, and in this Chapter, being only to manifest how easily every kind of *Pox* may be cured, and give the Reasons why so many Patients daily miss of their Cure, and not prescribe this or that Method, but shew, that unless the Patients after such or such a manner infected, do not find in such reasonable time, by the Medicines given them, such a certain amendment, they will have just cause to suspect they are not treated as they ought to be.

For

For Example then, if one has a *Gonorrhœa* whoſe running is *yellowiſh*, and it does not in ſome ſmall time after Medicines adminiſtred, turn *white* and *thick*, and thence to a *white* and *thin*, it's a certain Sign there is ſo little amendment, that the Patient may queſtion his Cure in ſuch Hands.

Again, if a *Gonorrhœa* be imprudently managed, either by over *Purgations*, *Aſtringents*, *Injections*, or other dangerous Medicines, ſo as that the *Running* ſuddenly ſtops, it immediately burſts out into *Joint*-pains, *Bubo's*, *Inflammations* and *Tumours* of the *Teſticles*, *Caruncles* in the paſſage of, or *Shankers* on the *Yard*, &c. which, if not ſpeedily remedied, terminates into the *Pox*; as for Example, if it be a *Bubo* and returns into the Body, it certainly foretels it; if hard and difficult to be brought to Suppuration, it ſignifies a great infection; for there being ſuch a communication between the *Proſtates* and other ſmall *Glandules* of the *Yard*, and the *Glandules* of the *Groin*, that upon ſtopping the *Running*, it is ſoon tranſmitted to the *Groin*, occaſioning a *Bubo*; and tho' the *Running* returns after, as very often it does, yet it gives not ſuch ſufficient diſcharge to the *Venom*, but that part of it will continue, and a little Swelling will remain as long as the *Gonorrhœa*, and decreaſe with it as the *Venom* is carry'd off, ſo that many ſhall have a *Running*, and a *Bubo*, and alſo *Shankers* at the ſame time.

If the Patient has a *Shanker* upon the *Yard*, and it be neglected, it oftentimes threatens to devour the whole Member, which if he chance to eſcape, and yet is not exquiſitely Cured, turns into a *Calloſity*, which afterwards proves of very difficult Cure.

A *Venereal* Scalding of the Urine, if neglected, changes into an excoriation of the *Urethra*, thence to eating *Ulcers*, which oft devour great pieces of Fleſh, and bore holes quite through the *Yard*, and through which the Urine oft paſſes in making; in which Caſe was a Man that I had in Cure, who when he came to

me (out of the hands of a pretended Surgeon) had a *Mortification* upon his *Yard*, which with Scarifications and proper Applications, was soon stopt, and the mortify'd part, *viz.* the whole *Prepuce* or Fore-skin extirpated, to the saving of his *Yard*, which he otherwise was in great danger of losing.

Such Sores or *Ulcers* as these, tend afterwards, if not rightly manag'd, to incurable *Fistula's*, or else grow out into proud Flesh or Excrescencies in the passage, thence call'd *Caruncles*, which immediately causeth at best a difficulty in making of Water, and oftentimes a total stoppage of the Urine, a Symptom of very dangerous consequence, and by which hundreds have suffer'd, not one Practitioner in twenty, I may say a hundred, knowing rightly how to apply to them.

And the more to demonstrate the difficulty of their Cure, I shall observe what we have upon Record, concerning *Charles* the IXth, King of *France*; he in the Year 1584, being afflicted with *Caruncles* in the passage of his *Yard*, by the *Venereal* Disease, which was difficult of Cure, gave *Geofrey Giannatus*, a Surgeon, a reward of 2000 Crowns, for Curing him thereof, which he did with the following Remedies, and which for their extraordinary Efficacy, the King caused to be transcrib'd in the Chamber of Accounts at *Montpelier*.

The Remedies are these.

℞ *Cassiæ nov. extract.* ʒss. *succi Gliciriz.* ʒj. *Electuar. e succo Rosar.* ʒij. *Aq. Lupul.* ʒiv. *misce fiat Potio, capiat mane, postea pro dies x. bibat* ʒviij. *Decoct. sequent., tepide.*

℞ *Rad. Gliciriz. incis, Altheæ, Sebest. Uvar. passular. an.* Mj. *Sem. Malvæ, Altheæ, Apii, Petrosel. an.* ʒss. *Aq. fontan.* ℔ij. *Coq. ad* ℔j. *Colat. bibat ut supra.*

℞ *Ol.*

℞ *Ol. Rosar.* ℔j. *Cerus. Venet.* ℥iv. *Camphor.* ℥ss. *Tutiæ preparat. cum Aq. rosar.* ℥ss. *Litharg. Auri preparat.* ℥iij *Antimonii subtil. pulveriz.* ℥iss. *Opii, Olibani, Mastich. Aloe Hepatic. an.* ℈ij. *m. fiat Unguent. pro Caruncul.*

℞ *Unguent. Rosat. Galeni novi preparat. & Lot in aq. rosar. Unguent. Alb. Camphorat. Rhasis an.* ℥j. *Pomati sine pulverib. preparat.* ℥ss. *misce fiat Unguent. Consolidat.*

And *Riverius* tells us from an Author, of a certain *Augustin Friar*, called *Ambrosius*, that had a *Caruncle* growing in the Neck of his Bladder, which exceedingly tormented him when he made Water, and that he had sought to many to take the same away, but could get no relief, for that it had taken root for five years, and grew more and more painful, though he had used *Pulv. Sabinæ*, with a Wax Candle, and other Medicaments, still complaining that he was almost Mad with Pain, and could not rest long in a place, insomuch that he was often ready to make away with himself, so great was his torment; but by chance meeting with this Author, who being moved with commiseration, told him, That if he would keep a good Diet, and follow his Directions, there was hopes of Cure; he promis's'd, and this Author undertook him, and among other Prescriptions, order'd him to wear a Leaden *Wire* in his Urinary Passage continually, endeavouring, by little and little, to pass it gently into the Neck of his Bladder, using first a small *Wire*, and after a greater, till the passage into his Bladder was open, continuing to wear it for a long time together, day and night, which he did, and in fifteen Days found so much benefit, that he made Water freely, and without Pain, and the passage was open, that he needed no longer to use any Medicaments. And I have advis'd the same my self to several, with success,

besmear'd with a certain *Unguent*, and so contriv'd, as that the Patient might wear it night and day with ease.

The like difficulty have many Practitioners found it, to get their Patients rid of those troublesome, and very common Symptoms attending *Claps*, viz. The *Phymosis*, and *Paraphymosis*. The former of which being an inflammation and thickning of the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin of the *Yard*, enclosing the *Glans* or Nut of the *Yard*, so as not to be slipt back by any force, contracting and pursing up sometimes so close at the end, as hardly to admit of passage for the Urine, &c. or at least wise not to let it out freely, and without scattering; and is a Symptom generally proceeding from a *Shankerous* Indisposition, and is so much the more to be fear'd, as the Inflammation grows more remarkable, and as the *Filaments* of the *Prepuce* is more or less distended and painful.

The *Paraphymosis*, is a choaking or strangling of the *Yard*, as we say, by a slipping back of the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin, so as to be roll'd up in wrinkles upon the hollow part of the *Glans* or *Nut* of the *Yard*, and not to be brought over it, hindring the flowing of the Blood and Spirits, and sometimes contracts so, as to close the *Urethra* or passage of the *Yard*, not leaving room for the Urine to pass, occasioning the *Glans* and whole *Yard* to swell, and is more or less dangerous, according as is the hardness of the Skin, thickness and inflammation; and which oftentimes renders the whole *Yard* liable to a *Mortification*, especially when much tumified, hard, and beset with *Shankers*, which the natural heat finds difficult to rarifie and dissipate.

These Accidents, I say, are oftentimes difficult to be remov'd, and as easily prevented, if the Patient applies in time, and is manag'd with dexterity; and is what I never had a Patient afflicted with in my Hands, but have set several free from the same, when rendred so by the odd management of others, particularly one very lately, as follows, *viz.*

A poor Man, that looks after a Bowling-green, having contracted a *Venereal* Malady, which affected him with a *Paraphymoſis*, &c. applies himſelf to a certain (as he thought skilful) Surgeon, that I could name, for Cure, who did for him, I ſuppoſe, according to the beſt of his Skill to accompliſh it, but in vain; for after 10 Months in his hands, inſtead of growing better, he grew worſe; and being by that means put aſide his Buſineſs at the Green, ſome of the Gentlemen-Bowlers there (but who I know not) underſtanding the cauſe of his Illneſs, recommended him to my Care, and ſent a Meſſenger to me, to deſire me to take care and get him Cured, and they would reward me: The poor Man came to me as well as he could crawl, under the great Miſery and Pain he was in, and brought what Money I deſired, which the Gentlemen furniſh'd him with: I enquired into his Caſe, and look'd upon his *Yard*, which was ſwell'd and tumefied to that degree, that I expected no leſs than an immediate *Mortification* of the whole part, it ſtinking to that exceſs, that there was no bearing it; all the *Glans* or *Nut* was bare, the *Prepuce* being ſlipt back, as before-mention'd, but prodigiouſly ſwell'd, never a more monſtrous Shape on that *Part*, I believe known; and the *Glans* almoſt devoured with *Shankers*, eating all round to the very *Urethra* or paſſage of the *Yard*, which diſcharg'd ſuch a great quantity of a filthy ſtinking *Sanies*, that I was ſorry I had undertaken him; his Pain on that part was ſo great, that he had not ſlept an Hour, as he and his Wife ſaid, for ſeveral Weeks together, and was reduc'd almoſt to a Skeleton, having breakings out on other parts of the Body. His *quondam* Surgeon had *Salivated* him once, Purg'd and Vomited him times without number, and could do no more to him, wanting to be rid of him. This Man, by the Bleſſing of God, I retriev'd; ſav'd his *Yard*; brought over the contracted *Prepuce* as it ought, healed his Sores on

the *Glans*, only that Substance of it, that was eat away, leaves a hollowness; (for loss of Substance, cannot be repair'd) but is now as free from the Disease, as if he had never had it; his *Yard* as sound and well, and as capable as ever; he remains only a little weak, which there is no doubt but will wear off. At this extraordinary Cure, which was begun and finish'd, in about six Weeks time, or less, the Gentlemen that sent him to me, were mightily pleas'd with, and sent one to me to pay me for what I had done.

But to make publick by what Method I Cured this Man, is making others as wise as my self, and the ungrateful World not being worthy of it, shall omit the Prescriptions, (yet a while at least) saying only this, That it was accomplish'd by quite different Methods than are generally us'd for Cure in such Cases.

A *Venereal Strangury*, which is a scalding of the *Urine*, and a dribling or making it by drops, or little and little at a time, does often, if not rightly manag'd, so as to be soon remov'd, turn into an *Ulcer* of the *Bladder*, which for the most part proves incurable, especially if it be in the membranous Part; but if in the fleshy Part, admits sometimes, tho' with great difficulty of Cure.

A *Gonorrhœa* issuing immediately in a *yellowish*, or *greenish* Matter, is instantly attended with a *Cordee*, and certainly foretels a long Cure.

A *Running* of the *Reins* of 6 or 8 Months standing, proves of obstinate Cure; so does a second *Gonorrhœa*, that is, another contracted soon after, or any time before the Cure of the former be compleated, and is oft of much worse consequence; and then a third upon the two first is yet worse, and sometimes (especially if not well manag'd) leaves a continu'd *Gleet* behind it; for if a *Venereal* Embrace with a Sound Person presently after Cure, be hurtful (as most certainly it is) it must of consequence be much worse during the time of Cure, the Action forcing and weakning the Vessels, rendring the *Gonorrhœa* much more difficult;

ficult; and then cohabiting with an infected Perſon at that time is ſtill abundantly more miſchievous, and is oftentimes found to be of very ill Conſequence.

Sometimes its obſerv'd that a *Gonorrhœa* or *Running* will of a ſudden, it may be after a Purge or two, wholly ſtop of it ſelf, tho' the *Venom* be not expel'd, (the reaſon of which is known but to a few) upon which the Patient and unwary Practiſer preſently imputes to the good effect of the Medicines, and the latter with boldneſs denounces a Cure, but in the end it has prov'd a miſtake, the Patient having found it to burſt out again with much more ſeverity, it may be in a Month, and ſometimes not ſooner than two, three, or longer after, as I have obſerv'd in ſeveral, without the leaſt renewing the Cauſe; and well it has been for ſuch where it has been ſo, for in many Patients when the peccant Matter has been ſo pent up (eſpecially for a long continuance) it has been from thence tranſmitted to other Parts, upon which, with bad management at the ſame time, they have been Sufferers irreparably,

The ſame Miſchiefs alſo often happen where the *Gonorrhœa* is ſtopt by *Aſtringents*, *Injections* &c. it being too truly obſerv'd that as the Woman or Man gives the *Clap*, the Impoſtor gives them the *Pox*, and where after the Matter has been ſtopt up, and by proper Applications brought to flow afreſh, it is a difficult thing to perſwade the Ignorant Practiſer, but that the Patient has again been a dabling, which tho' eaſie enough to be determin'd by thoſe that know the nature of that Diſtemper, yet ſo often does it happen otherwiſe, as to prove pernicious to the poor Patient; and indeed no Method is more irrational than as the Cuſtom is (for the ſake of a quick Cure) to uſe after five or ſix Purges, *Aſtringents* inwardly, or *Reſtringent*, or Stiptick *Injections*, which ſtops the *Running*, till the *Blood* is ſpoil'd and the *Pox* confirm'd.

For if a *Gonorrhœa* be conſider'd as an *Ulcer*, as moſt certainly it is, thoſe that ſuddenly dry it up with

Aſtrin-

Astringents before the malignity be destroy'd, do most certainly (unless the Infection be very small indeed) throw their Patients into an early or late *Pox*, which their whole Posterity may prove too sensible of; and I ever found that when the *Venereal* Taint is once extinguish'd, and the Humours that flow to the Part diverted, the *Running* will gradually and most certainly abate of it self, and with a very little help, (Nature ever greatly contributing) will afterwards totally disappear; for *sublata Causa, tollitur Effectus*, take away the Cause, and the Effect must cease.

Therefore I always take care to correct, cleanse and destroy the Malignity, without which, there can be no perfect Cure, for otherwise in spight of all that can be done, some Relicks will still remain, which in time either sooner or later will most certainly shew it self.

And if that Maxim be true, as most certainly it is, *viz. Qui bene Mundificat, bene sanat*, that *those that cleanse well, cure well*, it must undoubtedly then be allow'd by all, that such Medicines that not only cleanse well, but at the same time are endow'd with Efficacy sufficient to destroy the malignant Cause are the propereſt Medicines to be administred.

'Tis by means of such Medicines I seldom find occasion to use any *Astringents*, or so much (unless on some particular Occasions, and to some particular Patients) as to use any *Injections*, they by their Stipticity frequently proving injurious, as witness the many *Clapt* Gentlemen that have been *Pox'd* by the Hosier *W.——ll*'s fam'd Injection, several of which have happen'd into my Hands for Cure, whose Cases were very particular, if it were proper to mention them, and one very lately in a most miserable Condition, whom I dismiss'd since perfectly well.

The famous Monsieur *Blegny*, Surgeon in ordinary to the *French* Queen, says, Some of those that abuse Physick and its Remedies, do strive to stop the Matter that runs in *Claps*, only with *Astringent* Injections; which, says he, causes the Matter to sink into the more

more inward Parts, and ſo conſequently there happens a greater Evil than that they pretended to Cure, or at leaſt the effluxion begins again ſo ſoon as they have left off the Uſe of theſe pretended Remedies; inſomuch, that they are compell'd ſometimes fifteen or twenty times to reaſſume the Uſe of them, without attaining the end they propoſed themſelves. For theſe *Injections*, ſays he, cannot go in Men, further than the inward extremity of the common Paſſage to the *Seed* and *Urine*, nor in Women further than the Neck of the *Womb*, or the neck of the *Bladder*; but this happens chiefly becauſe by this means they hinder the evacuation of ſuch Impurities as may ſtill remain, ſometimes after the operation of the former Medicaments, and are too often the only Cauſe of the duration of this Diſeaſe.

The Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Sydenham* tells us, he cared not to uſe *Injections* into the *Urethra*, becauſe moſt commonly they did more hurt than good, by reaſon of their *acrimonious* Biting, or *ſtiptick* Qualities; and I have known (as obſerv'd before) very much Miſchief to ſeveral occaſion'd thereby.

The ſame Phyſician alſo takes notice about the pernicious adminiſtring to *Clap* Patients, the Mineral Waters, which I alſo have frequently obſerv'd to do more hurt than good, eſpecially in the beginning, tho' it be what numbers of Practicers preſcribe, which muſt be either becauſe they know no better, or elſe (as ſaid before) for the ſake of a quick Cure, for ſays this Learned Man, ſpeaking about *Gonorrhœa's* the Mineral Waters forbear, which I am well ſatisfy'd ſays he, retain the relicks of the Diſeaſe, which ſhould be ejected out of the Body, and by reaſon of their *Aſtringent* and other Sanative Virtues keep it in, and root it more, upon which account, ſays he, I have oftenobſerv'd Swellings in the *Scrotum* or Cod, when they have been drank in the beginning or ſtate, and worſe Symptoms when they have been uſed towards the end; and this, ſays he, I confidently affirm, notwith-

withstanding they are usually and frequently prescrib'd in this Case.

And Dr. *Baynard*, who we before mention'd, speaking of the Cure of a *Venereal* Patient, says, He has known many times, that violent strong Purgings with *Aloes*, *Scamony*, *Rosin* of *Jalap*, &c. together with the too much use of *Terebinthinate* Medicines, and unapt or untimely *Injections*, have heated and done much Mischief to the inflam'd and tender Nervous Parts, and often caused Tumours or Swellings of the *Testicles* and that he had observ'd, [as I also have done in several under my Care] divers times in his own Practice and Experience, that such *Tumours* and *Venereal Swellings* have rendred Men infertile and incapable (ever after) of begetting Children. But this by the way.

A contraction or shrinking in of the *Yard*, which in some has been so drawn into the Belly, that scarce any part of it remain'd visible but the *Glans* or *Nut*, is a very dangerous Symptom, and proves of difficult Cure, and which, if not artfully manag'd, turns into a more malignant *Pox*; so does the contraction of the Neck of the *Matrix* or Womb in Women, which they are subject to have shrunk, by a *Venereal* Contagion; but this Symptom, tho' dangerous in it self, has seldom any other accompanying it, than sharpness and heat of Urine, and a frequent desire to make Water.

A *Gonorrhœa* being situated in a remote part of the Body, is not very easie of Cure, especially upon the use of but ordinary Remedies, which ever lose their Virtue before they can arrive to the Place, and consequently first or last turns the Patient into the *Pox*; and I daily observe this to be the too common Practice Abroad, by the numbers of Patients that daily come to me out of their Hands plung'd into those conditions, many of which I could remark here, did not design'd brevity forbid.

A *Gonorrhœa* that does not appear before ten, fifteen, or twenty Days after the Infection receiv'd, proves to be of difficult Cure.

A Scorbutick *Pox* or *Clap* requires Skill and Dexterity to manage, and at laſt but indifferently ſubmits to the beſt of Remedies; ſo does a relapſt *Pox*, or a *Pox* upon a former *Pox*, therefore is not to be attempted by every Emperick; and a ſcorbutick hereditary *Pox* is for the moſt part incurable, but a Maiden *Pox* is eaſily Cured.

A recent *Gonorrhœa* is with good management ſoon Cured, and all the fierce Symptoms which would enſue upon the neglect, or ill management thereof, are as eaſily prevented.

Practitioners find that to abate, or take off the fierce Symptoms of *Gonorrhœa*'s, is ſometimes not ſo difficult a task as to deſtroy the Malignity and compleat the Cure, and I have had many come with *Gonorrhœa*'s to be cured, when no ill Symptom has ſeem'd to retard, and which, tho' after a Years continuance or more, I have cured by ſome particular *Specificks*, when they have been treated by others all that while, according to the moſt exact Rules of their Knowledge to little or no purpoſe; and ſuch a pother has been made about, and multitudes of Medicines adminiſtred to ſome Patients by ſome Practiſers in ſlight Caſes, which they were perſwaded were in imminent Danger, and been diſmiſs'd without a Cure, when the Symptoms have been ſo mild, that the Patient has ſcarce felt the common Accidents, and which very eaſily, by gentle *Specificks* appropriated ſuitable to the Diſtemper and the Patient's Conſtitution, has been remov'd beyond what they could expect; and that particularly in ſome Women, who 'tis allow'd by all are harder of Cure than Men, when by others they have been told they have had a thorough *Pox*, having at the ſame time no more than the milder *Species*, attended with ſome tranſient Pains, *&c.* which I have as eaſily taken off as almoſt it is to relate it.

And

And I am satisfy'd that one and the greatest reason why so many Patients daily miss of Cure, is want of true Judgment and Knowledge in the Practicer; who when he has got but a *Recipe*, that has done good to any, will presently administer it promiscuously to all, without regarding the difference of Constitutions, Distemper, *&c.* and if it happens that the Patient miscarries, will by no means allow it to be the fault of him or the Medicine, but incurability of the Disease: And the numbers of Patients frequently coming out of their Hands, confirm me more and more in the belief thereof, for unless those that undertake them be thoroughly acquainted with the Nature of the Distemper, degree of the Infection, state of the Disease, as also with the Constitution, Strength, and Temperament of their Patients, (presently understood by a skilful Practicer) they can never propose, or at leastwise be able to compleat a perfect Cure, however boastingly they may otherwise pretend; for the Cure is so variable, that what remedieth one, shall render another worse, and therefore ought not to be undertaken but by those that understands it, and knows the Art of Medicine and true Cause of the Disease.

Neither does the Cure rely upon the goodness of the Medicines, tho' excellent in their kinds (for the chiefest *Arcanum* in *Apollo*'s Art, may be wrongly applied) but in a due and timely administration, or certain faculty of discerning what is, and when most convenient for every one; for Medicines, like Instruments, are profitable or unprofitable, do good or hurt, according to the Skill or Unskilfulness of those that use them; for with the same Launcet a *dextrous Surgeon* opens a Vein, an *unskilful* one oftentimes divides it; therefore the wish'd for Success by celebrated Remedies, happens only when in the Hands of a true, wary and wise Physician, who skilfully considers, *Secundum Leges Naturæ & Artis*, in what Order, Dose, Time and Method, the same ought to be prescrib'd; and not in the Hands of a meer *Quack*, who minds not the critical

critical Minute, or fit time for adminiſtring, but gives them at hap-hazard, converting, by that means, the moſt celebrated Medicines into the moſt deadly Poiſons, to the great hurt and prejudice of the Patient. For if one whoſe Stomach is deprav'd, Digeſtions faulty, inſomuch that every thing his Stomach receives, inſtead of affording laudable Nouriſhment, is turn'd into ill Juice: I ſay, if ſuch a Patient have Medicines adminiſtred to him that have not a peculiar property of firſt rectifying the ill Tone of the Stomach, *&c.* thoſe very Medicines will be perverted, and inſtead of giving the relief promis'd and expected, will do him more Injury, as *Horace*, *L.* 1. *Ode* 2. well expreſſes it, tho' in another Caſe.

Sincerum eſt niſi vas, quodcunque infundis aceſcit.

Unleſs the * Veſſel *you wou'd uſe, be ſweet,*
'Twill ſour *whatever you ſhall put into't.*

And *Fracaſtorius*, about managing the Cure of the *French Diſeaſe*, Tranſlated by Mr. *Tate*, ſays,

Firſt, *then your Patient's* Conſtitution *learn,*
And well *the Temper of his* Blood *diſcern,*
If that *be* Pure, *with ſo much greater eaſe*
You will engage, *and* vanquiſh *the Diſeaſe.*

'Tis by means of ill management as aforeſaid, that there are ſo many *level'd* or *flat* Noſes, *devoured* Palates, *Pocky* Hoarſneſſes, Conſumptions, *&c.* in *England*, and which are obſerv'd to be more here than in any Country beſides; and that ſuch numbers are attended with *Lameneſs*, *Blindneſs*, &c. there being ſuch Swarms of ignorant Pretenders, to one really Skilful Practicer, that 'tis forty, if not a hundred to

* *Or, as we may ſay, the Stomach.*

one

one, but that the Patients (who always apply themselves remote for the greater secrecy) happen into the Hands of one of them, who after having inveigled them out of their Mony, care not what becomes of them as to their Cure; and if at any time after they complain they are no better, or that they are worse, are presently told they are irregular, or that they have been straying and got a fresh *Clap*, or the like, (a common Excuse to hide their Ignorance) which tho' the Patient knows to the contrary, yet has not the Art to perswade them to a belief of, till at last the abused Patient becomes tired out, and thinking to mend the matter gets into other Hands, where, instead of finding better, perhaps meets with worse usage than before, till at length, Ruin succeeds to Body, Purse and Reputation.

Indeed it too often happens, that many Patients are so irregular in their Course, as to obstruct the effects of the best Remedies that can be administred, and some of the looser sort of Sparks will, and frequently do, get *Clap* upon *Clap*, and so put upon the Practicer, but then they cannot impose so long, for it will soon after appear to every knowing Artist, who is ever capable of distinguishing whether it be so or not; and in such Cases 'tis much more difficult to Cure than otherwise, for the Humours being thereby so much the longer accustomed to flow to the part, will not so easily be diverted (the Faculties thereby being debilitated) and loss of Substance, (if any be) will with much greater difficulty be repaired. So that at length perhaps the Patient becomes infertile if not imbécil, after his Cure.

For some will ne'er leave Whoring, *till the Pow'r (be past,*
And when they are Impotent, *then they will be (Chast.*

But

But however skilful the Practicer may be in the Cure of this Diſeaſe, and tho' the Patient be not guilty of the *Actio Venerea*, during the time of Cure, yet a due Care and obſervation is nevertheleſs required on his ſide; for unleſs he be regular, the Cure will very much be retarded, to the Patient's damage, and the Practicer's diſcredit.

And indeed the Irregularities of ſome People, and the aukwardneſs of others in taking their Medicines are ſuch, that how to prevail with them to act otherwiſe, has been a greater difficulty by far, than the perfecting their Cure, if they had been regular: As for inſtance, only in the Caſe of *Scalding* of Urine, when a Patient is order'd to drink freely and plentifully of proper Liquors, even as ſometimes there is occaſion, to the quantity of two or three Quarts in a day, to dilute his Blood, *&c.* inſtead thereof, becauſe he would not have occaſion to make Water, will drink the leſs, to avoid the Pain in making it; which is a groſs Error, for the leſs in theſe Caſes is drank, the hotter and more painful the Urine will be.

It therefore behoves all Perſons labouring under that Diſaſter, that as they value and eſteem their well-doing, they would exactly purſue the Orders left with them, the ſooner and better to obtain a happy Cure; for then the Cure goes on with delight, and to ſee the Patient amend gradually, as it were from one ſtep or degree to another, is really as much a Pleaſure to Practicer and Patient, as it is a vexation and diſappointment to both, when retarded by Irregularities.

And when one conſiders how important a thing it is, that ſuch Diſtempers as theſe ſhould be manag'd with the greateſt Care and Circumſpection, or elſe the diſmal Conſequences that would enſue, 'twould make one conſider, eſpecially when only upon the neglect or ill treatment of a *Gonorrhœa*, a perpetual *Gleet*, *Strangury*, or worſe, happens in Men, and *Barrenneſs* or *Ulcers* in the *Womb* in Women, with divers other inconveniencies

veniences, not to be believ'd or imagin'd beforehand, by the Patients that may afterwards endure them.

On the other hand, there are some People, especially Hypochondriack ones, that say the *Venereal Disease*, once receiv'd into the Body, takes up its residence so, as never to be got out; the contrary of which is evidenc'd by experience, else what would become of so many thousands in the World? What Havock would it have made, and what Destructions would have follow'd long e're this? Some indeed, by the care of the Physician, being deliver'd from the fierce Symptoms of the Disease, so as to themselves seem to be well, will forbear taking of Medicines, supposing they have no occasion, which hasty confidence of theirs nevertheless deceive them, for that the Disease often lurks in the Humours, tho' may not presently appear, which yet a while after breaks out into act; for which reason they may think they shall never be well, when the fault was their own, for want of a thorough application.

I know also that there are some People that give out, that *Claps* are very easily cured in all, without exception as to the Constitution of the Patient's Body, or degrees of the Infection, and that they frequently do the Work in six or seven days time. And so likely they may in some, where the Infection has been very slight (or perhaps none at all; for it is common that when two or three Companions have made use of a Woman, and but one of them infected, the others will conclude themselves to be in the same or worse pickle, and so apply for a Cure of what they never had; tho' shall be perswaded by the Practicer, they must needs be *Clapt*; and this they call Curing: For tho' a Woman may have the *Disease*, yet the *Venereal Matter* may lodge in her *Genital Parts*, and not be at all diffus'd in the Act of *Coition*) and taken its abode in a Strong, Vigorous, Healthful Constitution, maintain'd by a Regular Life, together with apt and well apply'd

apply'd Remedies, I having found it ſo here and there my ſelf; but to be ſaid to be generally ſo, is as great a miſtake, as to deny the difference in Perſons, and the different degrees of Infection; and were thoſe to uſe the ſame Remedies, and expect the ſame Succeſs in all, as they here and there have found in ſome, both they and their Patients, would moſt certainly be diſappointed. This brings to my mind the following Story, which an Author gives us, who ſeems to be of their Opinion, (tho' he allows the Diſeaſe to be perilous) yet to my knowledge will not hold good in all, I having formerly given the ſame to ſeveral my ſelf, but generally, and I may ſay, nine times in ten, without the Succeſs this Gentleman found in his Patient.

The Story is this.

'A young Man aged twenty four Years, a great 'admirer of Beauties, and a true Son of *Venus*, after '*Coition* with an impure *Harlot*, ſuffer'd an almoſt 'continual Iſſue of white and viſcous Matter from his '*Yard*; which not only without Pleaſure, but alſo at'tended with a cutting dolour, which was likewiſe 'felt when the Patient voided his Urine.

'An *Acido Corroſive* Ferment lying hid in the *Geni*'*tal Parts* of the *Whore*, being more than uſually agi'tated in *Coition*, paſſed thro' the *Yard* of this young 'Man, into the Pores of the *Proſtates* and *Seminal*'Veſſels, (by *Coition* more than uſually opened) and 'ſo by its ſharpneſs infected both the *Seed* and Nutriti'ous Humours, and excited ſmall *Ulcers* in thoſe 'Parts. Hence aroſe that Vellication, and almoſt 'continual contraction of the *Proſtates* and ſmall *Semi*'*nal* Veſſels in the aforeſaid manner, with dolour, fre'quently pouring out the *Seed* and Nutritious Hu'mours corrupted.

'This Evil, ſays he, is generally called a *Gonor*'*rhæa*, and is ſufficiently perilous, becauſe it often de'generates into the *Venereal Lues*, if the Cure of the

'same be deferr'd: For then the *Acido Corrosive* Ferment is forcibly remov'd, and mixed with the Sanguineous Mass.

'Therefore, says he, without delay, I set about the 'Cure, and (for temperating and evacuating the Corrosive Acidity, as well as for sanation of the small 'Ulcers) I prescrib'd the following Pills.

℞ *Extract. Catholicum, gr. xxiv. Mercur, dulcis gr. vi. Salis Prunell. Antimonat. gr. v. fiant Pilul. N° vij.*

These Pills the Patient took early in a Morning, and for five days following (every day once) he took this Bolus.

℞ *Terebinth. Venet.* ℥iij. Pulv. Rhabarb. ℥j. *misce S. A. ut fiat Bolus.*

'He again afterward us'd the above-preserib'd Purging Pills, and also the Bolus as before, and by this 'means recover'd his pristine State of Health.

And not only does the Author above-mention'd, give us the Instance already quoted, of a quick Cure, but also that great Man Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, in a Tract of his in *Latin*, of the *Venereal Disease*, where he speaks about *Gonorrhœa's*, gives the following *Recipe* for Cure, which, he says, will do in a few days, that is, as we are to understand by him, (as I suppose) will take off, remove, or stop the *Running*, after due Purging, in a few days time. It is this.

℞ *Camphor.* ℈ss, *Salis Saturni* ℥j. *Salis Tartari gr.* xij. *Cassiæ fistul.* ℥ss. *Terebinth. Venet.* ℥j. *m. fiat Bolus. Gonorrhœam Curat intra paucos dies.*

A Univerſity Gentleman that had a mind, for the ſake of privacy, to Cure himſelf of a *Clap* he had, did, upon reading the ſaid Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, take the above preſcrib'd Bolus for five or ſix days ſucceſſively, (believing that he had met with the only Remedy in the World) but with ſuch ill Succeſs, (notwithſtanding it did not ſtop his *Running*, a happineſs to him it did not) that he was in danger of his *Life*, being brought *Stomachleſs*, and pain'd there, with *Vomitings*, *Shiverings*, &c. which was, and that juſtly enough, imputed to the great Doſe of the *Salis Saturni*; from which ill Symptoms, with much difficulty, he was releas'd; and applying himſelf to me, afer his recovery of that injury, for to finiſh the Cure of his *Clap*, which I did; he told me the Story, and I my ſelf, by the recommendation of the aforeſaid Medicine by that great Man Sir *Theodore Mayerne*, tried it ſeveral times to ſeveral Patients, but with ſo much diſcretion, that not 'till after the Malignity by due Purging was gone; but I rarely found the effects to anſwer what that learned Phyſician ſays of it; but this I generally found, that from two or three Doſes, there would reſult ſuch Miſchiefs, as almoſt to ſpoil the the Patient's Stomach, and that it cauſed an intolerable aching, grinding Pain there; for which reaſon I have long ſince declin'd the uſe of it, as thinking it no ſafe or profitable Medicine.

I have read of ſome, who in Cure of *Gonorrhœa's*, have, afer Purging three or four times, given the following Potion, Night and Morning, to ſtop up the *Running*, which has done it in ſeven or eight days, and this they call a quick Cure; but, I believe, very ſeldom proves a ſafe Cure.

The Potion is this.

℞ *Alb. Ovor. bene Conquaſs.* N° *iv. vel v. Sacch. alb. pulv.* ℥ij. *Aq; Roſar,* ℥iij, *m. fiat Potio, bibat frigid.*

Which any one may try, if they please.

Petri Johannis Fabri, tells us of one that was troubled for four Years together with a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, and could not get Cure, was at length (after purging with an *Antimonial* Medicine) cured with three Doses of *Spiritus Camphoræ & Terebinthinæ* in *Succ. Limon.* ℥i. of the *Spiritus Camphoræ*, there was ℥ss. in each Dose.

Another Author says, he quickly Cured a certain Person afflicted with a stubborn stinking *Gonorrhœa*, (after a little Purging, *&c.*) with the following Electuary inwardly, and the use of the following Oyntment outwardly to the *Reins*.

The Electuary is this.

℞ *Nuc. Avellan. excortic.* ℥iv. *Magist. perlar. Laud Lond. an.* ℥j. *terræ sigil. Bol. veri, Sang. Draconis an.* ℥ij. *Sem. Plantag. rasur. Eboris an.* ℥j. *Nuc. Mosch.* No iij. *vel iv. Cinnam.* ℥j. *Sacchar.* ℥iij. *Syr. Cydon. q. s. m. fiat Electuar. dos.* ℥j. *nocte maneq;.*

The Oyntment this.

℞ *Unguent. Alb. Camphorat.* ℥ij *sacch. Saturn.* ℥ij. *m. fiat Unguent.*

With which he anointed the *Reins* Night and Morning.

Gabriel Fallopius tells us in his Book *de Morbo Gallico*, That he has Cured a *Gonorrhœa* with a debility of the *Back*, heat and pain of the *Reins*, &c. with the following Medicines, which are in his own Words, *viz.*

℞ *Flor.*

℞ *Flor. Caſſiæ* ℥vj. *Pulpe Tamarindorum* ℥ij. *Pulveris Corallorum rubeorum, Pulveris Maſticis an.* ℈j. *miſce fiat Bolus.*

And which, if preſently exhibited, ſays he, attemperates the Pain, and as mixed, is drying, and moderately Aſtringent, and if towards the middle of the Cure, there be added *Boli Armeni* ℈j. it makes a Medicament, which Refrigerates, Lenifies, Dries, Corroborates and Aſtringes. But if in a little time it ſhould not Cure, adviſes the Patient to betake himſelf to the Decoction of *Lignum Indicum* or *Guaiacum Wood*, which he lays a great ſtreſs upon.

A *French* Surgeon, whom I was once deſired by an Apothecary (that was his Patient, for the Cure of a ſtubborn *Gleet* he had) to conſult with, told me, that in *France* he had divers times cured very virulent *Gonorrhœa's*, with only the hard Roes of two Red-herrings, beat up with White-wine, without the aſſiſtance or uſe of any other Remedy; and that it carry'd off both the *Virulency* and *Running* at once. But at his relating it, I could not but ſmile at the confidence and ignorance of the Man, eſpecially when I ask'd him, wherein lay the effect, and what reaſon he could give that it ſhould do ſuch feats? which he could not anſwer, nor I believe no one elſe, becauſe there is nothing at all in it, for the purpoſes he gave it.

And *Theophraſtus Paracelſus* tells us of a quick Cure, upon a Woman who was in a manner conſumed with the *French Pox*, with only a Drink or Potion of the *Eſſence* of *Bawm*.

Theſe are wonderful Cures indeed, but as to their Authority, I ſhall ſay nothing, the Reader is at his liberty to judge as he pleaſes.

I remember Mr. *Samuel Smith*, my Maſter's Maſter, a Man of great Note in his time, when he was Surgeon of St. *Thomas's* Hoſpital, now about eighteen or

nineteen Years ago, (in which Post he died) used a prescription of Pills for the *Pox*, as well to his other Patients as those of the Hospital, and seldom without success, more especially upon their drinking a Diet-drink during the whole Cure. Both Pills and Drink he valued very much, and kept long as a great Secret, and which I formerly (tho' with some difficulty) had the opportunity granted me of Transcribing from his Copy; the Prescription of the Pills I give you here, but the Diet-drink being so particular and uncommon, differing from all the Drinks that ever I used, both in *Modus* of Preparing, as great Effect, I shall not at this time however make the Receipt publick, but the Pills you have here *verbatim* from the Copy, and are as follows, *viz.*

℞ *Pulv. Emetic. Solar.* ℥ss. *Turpeth. Mineral. gr. xxiv. Cinnabar. Antimon.* ℥j. *Gum. Guaiaci* ℥ss. *rezin. Jalapp. Ext. Rudii an.* ℥j. *ol. juniperi q. s. fiat massa, dos.* ℈ij. *in Pilul. v. form. sumat ij. nocte, iij. mane seq. 3tia. vel 4ta. qualibet die.*

These Pills, according as they meet with Humours in the Stomach, both *Purge* and *Vomit*, sometimes *Purge* only, and sometimes work by *Urine* also, and *Sweat*, and when taken, the Patient must keep warm that day.

And tho' sometimes to abate or remove the fierce Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, (as observ'd before) is not so difficult a Task, yet to appease the most urgent Symptoms of the Disease when confirm'd, such as Nocturnal *Pains*, that tire and spend the Carkass, ravenous and devouring *Ulcers* of the *Palate*, foulness and sometimes rottenness of the *Bones* of the *Nose*, and a *Pocky* Hectic or Consumption, is not the smallest dexterity in Physick; for if in these Cases there be not immediate help, there will succeed either a miserable Death, or an abiding Disgrace to the Patient.

In

In the firſt place then, thoſe *Nocturnal* inſufferable *Pains* ought to be eas'd, the *Ulcers* of the *Palate* or *Tonſils*, or both, are with all poſſible ſpeed to be ſtinted, or elſe the Malignant Steems will aſcend to the *Noſe*, and immediately rot the *Bones* thereof; proper *Anti-venereals* are to be adminiſtred, in reſpect to the deprav'd habit, and all this ought to be done before the Cure be thoroughly attempted, no time being to be loſt, where ſo much danger is at hand; and how capable the ignorant are to undertake this, I leave every one to judge, ſince it's impoſſible for any but Experienc'd Perſons, either to prepare the Medicines exactly, or being prepar'd to adminiſter them according to the proper State of the Diſeaſe.

But by the way, let me obſerve what I ſaid before, *viz.* That the *Ulcers* of the *Palate* or *Tonſils*, or both, if ſuch there be, ought forthwith to be ſtinted, leſt the malignant Steems ſhou'd aſcend to the *Noſe* and rot the *Bones* thereof: This, I ſay, ought to be done, and not only by proper Medicines externally apply'd, but internally alſo; and if at any time an *Oxæna* happens to affect the Patient, 'twill require Care and Dexterity to remove it, elſe the *Noſe* may be in danger, eſpecially where it affects both the *Septum* and *Alæ*; and in undertaking the Cure of thoſe Ulcers, the Practitioner ought to be very cautious, for the *Bones* and *Cartilages* are ſoft, and are covered with but a thin Membrane, which is ſoon corroded, and when once corroded, the ſaid *Bones* and *Cartilages* are quickly corrupted, and conſequently will produce a defect, leaving a blemiſh or deformity in that part of the *Noſe*.

But that none may be affrighted, whoſe Noſes ail any thing, I here aſſure them, that timely notice is ever given before theſe Diſaſters can happen, appearing firſt by an external *Inflammation*, after that follows an *Ulceration*, (but not unleſs neglected) and then a Cariofity of the *Bones* and *Cartilages*; which tho' the Noſe may ſeem fair, and of a due rectitude, yet is dangerous, for that the Swelling and cruſty

Matter

Matter within, which seldom but accompanies those Disasters, supports the *Septum* or ridge of the *Nose*, and upon removal thereof, the *Nose* or sides of it consequently sinks, to the utter deformity and disgrace of the Patient; all which may reasonably (especially if the Patient has sought out for Cure and been regular) be imputed to the great Neglect, or Ignorance, or both, of those that have had them in Cure.

Sometimes a Patient that formerly has been troubled with a *Clap* or other Symptoms of the *Venereal* Infection (tho' then cur'd) shall complain, after a *nocturnal* Pollution, or other emission of *Seed*, that in passing it causes a soreness or tenderness, and that the Urine next made is attended with a sharpness or smarting; or shall complain of an extreme *Head-ach*, or shall fall into a *Rheumatism*, the *Gout*, *Phtisick*, *Jaundice*, &c. (the *Pox* being often conceal'd under those Names) which Diseases are still to be remedied with having a particular regard to the aforegoing *Infection*; and I have frequently observ'd, that many Diseases in such Bodies, have been a long time in Curing, when no regard has been had to the former *Infection*, which however have easily been remedied by the addition of proper *Anti-venereals*.

'Tis advisable therefore, when such Distempers prove Rebellious, and will not very easily yield to the proper Medicines administred, that then the Patient will bethink himself, and have proper *Anti-venereals* intromitted, lest the Cure should be so much delayed, as to introduce that which may prove to be incurable; it being observ'd, that when the *Venereal Infection* has been once admitted into the Body, it usually (as observ'd before) takes it seat or root in those Humours that mostly partake of its own nature, and contributes by its Steems a particular Malignity to the Causes of all other Diseases; as for instance in *Fevers*, which prove more putrid and malign in those Bodies formerly troubled with the *Venereal Infection*, and even in those troubled with *Pustules*, *Pimples*, *Itchings*, *Catarrhs*, and

and the like, every Spring and Fall, as many are that never had any *Infection*, yet in thoſe that formerly (tho' many Years ſince) had the Diſeaſe, ſhall never be cured, without a particular reſpect had to the *Venereal Malignity.*

Likewiſe the *Gout*, in Perſons that formerly had the *Venereal Infection*, proves far more incommodious, than in thoſe Bodies that never had it, and which may without much difficulty be diſtinguiſh'd by its preceding Cauſes, peculiar kind of Pain, Duration,*&c.* and by its ſometimes changing into *Fevers*, *Paſſies*, *Apoplexies*, *Lethargies*, &c. which if not helpt in time, prove dangerous: Such *Gouts*, I ſay, are never to be remedied without proper *Anti-venereals*, and ſuch proper Methods to rectifie the *Mala Stamina* of the *Solid* Parts, and the ill effervescency of the *Fluids.* Not that I pretend to aſſert, as *Mercurial*, and ſome other Authors have done, That when any Diſeaſe will not yield to the Remedies that uſually Cure, 'tis to be believ'd that it has its riſe from the *Pox*, and muſt be treated as ſuch: No, I never attempt to cure a Diſtemper *under that name*, till firſt I know it *to be of that nature.*

Yet moſt Phyſicians give it as their Opinion, That the generality of *Gouts* our Gentlemen are afflicted with, are owing more to *Venery*, than any other cauſe, and that the *Venereal Diſeaſe* either *Hereditarily* or *Adventitiouſly*, comes in for a ſhare; tho' ſome others are of Opinion, that the *Gout* is more owing to *Bacchus* than *Venus*; however, this we may ſay, that it is the product in many of an extravagant Life, *viz. Gluttony* and *Venery*, tho' Dr. *Baynard*, whom I occaſionally mention'd before, will not have the latter to be any ways concern'd; for, ſays he, how *Venery* ſhou'd be lugg'd in to be a Party, I can't underſtand; for among the *Turks*, &c. where they are moſt enervated by Women, they have no ſuch thing as the *Gout*, *Wine* being by their Law forbidden, *&c.* ſo lay the Load upon the right Horſe, and Saddle old *Bacchus*'s Back, as the chief Author and Contriver of this *Joint-Evil*, and ask

Venus

Venus pardon, for laying a drunken *Brat* at her Door, which she never deserv'd for.

And this it is, to be ill nam'd,
When a poor Whore, *is (wrongly) blam'd.*

But however begging the Doctor's Pardon, I have known incipient *Gouts* from *Venereal* Causes, which an *Anti-venereal* Course has absolutely freed the Patient from, after Methods, without any regard to the true or *Venereal* Cause, have been made use of ineffectually; and according to the Doctor's own Words, *Venus* has a share, else why should he say, in another place, *Vinum, Venus, Otium & Crapula, sunt primi Parentes Calculorum ac Podagræ.*

I could give very strange instances of Cures perform'd by the *Specifick Anti-venereal* Remedies I make use of in my Practice, not that I pretend to Cure all by one and the same Medicines, no; for

Non semper iisdem remediis curandum est;

No one specifick Medicine, or peculiar Method, being equally successful in all Patients; some will admit of Cure this way, and by these Medicines; another that way, and by other Medicines; therefore am obliged to appropriate them as the condition of the Patient indicates, with regard to every particular circumstance. One shall be cured of a *Gonorrhœa*, by proper Medicines, in fourteen Days, when another not seemingly so much infected, shall take up a Month or longer; such a Diversity there is in the Nature and Degree of the Disease, and Constitutions and Temperaments of the People.

The Medicines I use palliate not the Disease, nor stop up the *poysonous Matter*, as is too frequently done by *Quack* Remedies, but do radically extinguish and destroy the very *Seeds* of the Disease, so as that the Patient will never relapse; and in many inveterate Cases,

Caſes, where it has been the Opinion of moſt, that nothing but a *Salivation* would free them, their Efficacy have been always ſuch, that I never found, where the Patient has been Regular, there has been afterwards any need of a *Flux*, but on the contrary, after three or four *Salivations* to ſo little purpoſe, that the Patient has been rendred worſe inſtead of better, having been reduc'd by means thereof, to a Skeleton, attended with more threatning Symptoms than before, have been by the adminiſtration of proper Remedies, quickly retriev'd and cured; many inſtances of which I cou'd relate, but ſtudying brevity in this Treatiſe, ſhall, from among the numbers I might inſert, take notice only of a few, and ſpeak of them by and by.

And tho' it may ſavour of Oſtentation for a Man to applaud himſelf, yet I cannot but declare, eſpecially ſince it's no more than matter of Truth, that I have done Wonders by the Methods I uſe, and even to thoſe that have been ſpoil'd by others, having been almoſt devoured with the Diſeaſe, and rendred ſo bad as wholly to deſpair of ever getting Cure; ſome of which Patients (ſeveral Years after they thought themſelves well by others) having Sneez'd ſmall pieces of Bones out of their *Noſe*, occaſion'd by the remanent *Pocky* Steems flying up to the Head, rotting the *Os Ethmoides* or *Bones* thereof.

Others by means of theſe Remedies have been rid of their violent *Pains*, *Inflammations*, *Nodes*, *Ulcers*; others of dimneſs in their *Sight*, ſore *Throats*, *Hoarſneſs*; others of *Lameneſs*, *Weakneſs*, &c. and theſe after having underwent ſeveral *Salivations*, and been diſmiſs'd by their Surgeons as perfectly Cured.

And indeed it is often obſerv'd, that the Cure endeavour'd by *Salivation*, is certainly the moſt dangerous, tho' nothing now a-days is more commonly practis'd by ſome raſh Phyſicians and Surgeons, and eſpecially by the ignorant *Quacks* who diſperſe Bills about the Streets, and adorn Piſſing-poſts, to allure Cuſtomers,

mers, such being generally obscure Mechanicks, as *Weavers*, *Taylors*, *Nailers*, *Coblers*, *Barbers*, or some Broken Tradesmen, that know nothing of the matter, or the Business they undertake, any farther than to get the Money, which they take care to chouse the Patient of, and which is yet much worse, cheat them of their Cure, and too often deprive them of their Lives; as by several particular instances, which I shall relate in the following Chapter, will appear.

And tho', as I have said before, *Salivation* is dangerous, it is to be understood at the same time, that I do not explode it as altogether useless, or think it always in all an ineffectual Method, but only observe, that it is not, as some imagine, so infallible as to be wholly depended on, however it be undertaken, or what manner soever manag'd; for I allow, that by rightly preparing the Patient's Body, and administring safe and proper Medicines, a *Salivation* may be begun, carried on, and compleated, and without doubt frequently is, to the great relief and benefit of the Patient.

But the rash inconsiderate *Salivations* now a-days practis'd, are what I declare against, and which generally prove pernicious to the Patient, and which by no means are to be submitted to, by any that have any value for, or regard to their Healths.

Also the common Practice of *Salivating* those that have *Venereal Ulcers* in their *Throats*, I have known to be generally unsuccessful, and for the most part to prove injurious, even sometimes to the loss of *Palate*, *Tonsils* and *Nose*, to the continued and irretrievable disgrace of the Patient; and the *Salivations* used in the *Hospitals* appointed for the reception of *Venereal* People, where they make it their general Practice, and that oftentimes to the utmost hazzard, have been observ'd by one that serv'd an Apprenticeship therein, and related by a Surgeon to whom he told it, that most commonly a third part miscarried as to Cure; and we have the same reason to believe, and indeed too well know

know it to be true, that the like Miſchiefs happen to moſt Patients, that are raſhly *Flux'd* by their Doctors, before they rightly conſider what the Succeſs thereof will be, as in a great meaſure may be ſeen by the following Story.

A very poor, but ſober modeſt Woman, whoſe Husband was gone for a Soldier, leaving her nothing to ſubſiſt with, and what was much worſe, the *Pox* in a moſt grievous manner to grapple with; made a ſhift to craul to my Houſe, (being indeed ſcarce able to walk) with a Neighbour of hers, who in Compaſſion to her miſerable, poor and deſtitute Condition, had taken her into her Houſe and implor'd my aſſiſtance; both of them as they waited my coming home, ſending up their Petitions, (as my Servants told me after) to God to encline me to afford her what relief I was capable. When I came home, I enquir'd into her Condition, which by the fiery *Botches* all over her Face, I partly underſtood; ſhe told me ſhe had violent *Pains* all over her; ſcarce able to ſtir; had an *Ulcer* as broad as the Palm of ones Hand upon her *Leg*; *Botches* the ſame as on her *Face*, on divers parts of her Body; reduc'd to almoſt nothing but Skin and Bone; Stomachleſs and Feeble, and in ſhort in ſuch a miſerable Condition, that had not the Woman that came with her, had Compaſſion on her, and took her into her Houſe, ſhe muſt have died in the Street or a Ditch. She told me ſhe had been *Salivated* twice in *Kingſland*-Hoſpital, applied herſelf there again, but all her Mony being ſpent, and nothing left, they would not take her in, and I think, told her ſhe was paſt *Cure*. She applies to a Surgeon, who told her he was ſure ſhe could never be Cur'd; in this condition almoſt ſtarv'd, and at her Wits end, before ſhe came to me, She applies to the *Pariſh*, who would not relieve her, but order'd her to return to the Country where ſhe was Born, and was for paſſing her away; upon this, ſhe thought ſhe might as well go into her own Country and die there, goes to the Carrier

rier in order to be had down, who upon seeing her, and understanding her Distemper, refus'd taking her; all these Methods failing, and by a Providence hearing of me, I took pity on her, she being, as I was well inform'd, an industrious Woman, and got the Distemper undeservedly by the Brute her Husband, and put her into a Course of Medicine out of Charity, upon which, and proper applications to the *Ulcer* on her *Leg*, and a *Diet-drink* at last, it pleased God she recovered in six Weeks or less, to the admiration of all that knew her, which is not a few, her Neighbours all knowing her Condition, and is now perfectly well; her *Nose* which was in danger by the sharp Humours about it, secur'd, and her *Sores* all firmly healed; has do disfigurement, or deformity, but as clear and as well from the Disease, at the Writing of this as ever she was in her Life, numbers of People being ready to testifie the Truth thereof.

But I shall say no more here, intending to discourse further on those Matters, when I come to shew, in the next Chapter, the Use and Abuse of *Mercury*, in the Cure of this Disease.

We all know, or at leastwise should, that there is no *Poison* but what has its proper *Antidote*, nor a *Disease* without its own *Specifick*, and all the difficulty is to know those *Antidotes* and those *Specificks*; now that I know and am possest of those *Antidotes* or *Specificks* for the *Venereal Poison*, is (in some measure at least) manifest by the many Cures I have from time to time perform'd by them, of which there are many, very many living Testimonies, were it but proper to mention them: For, says one, afflicted with a *Venereal* Atrophy, in his Letter to me, among other things, " *I have taken* " *several Potions of your Specificks, which with your Care* " *and Judgment under God, have had a wonderful good* " *Effect upon me; the Palpitation I us'd to have after* " *awaking, with Sweating, Coughing, &c. is wholly gone;* " *my Nights rest is wholly comfortable and refreshing, and*

" *where*

" *where I us'd to ſweat in abundance, now rather require* " *Cloaths; I eat with a very good Appetite, digeſt well,* " *and find ſtrength come on apace, &c.* Says another, in his Letter, among other Matters relating to his Diſeaſe; " *I find now by the force of your Specificks, that* " *you are the only Gentleman, both for good Succeſs* " *in this Buſineſs, and I count my ſelf a bleſſed Man in* " *meeting with you,* &c. Another Gentleman, my Patient, for a *Venereal Ulcer* in the Bladder, has this Expreſſion in his Letter. " *This great Cure by your* " *Specificks, ſhall as much bring Triumph to your Honour,* " *as any ever did to Man,* &c. *for bleſſed be God, I am* " *now in greater hopes than ever, of a perfect Cure, and* " *return you humble Thanks for the noble Balſamick Me-* " *dicine you ſent me,* &c. And to the ſame or like purpoſe, ſay others, the reciting of but the twentieth part of which, would take up too much room and too much time here; but by this the Reader may ſee ſomething; and believe that themſelves or others, labouring under the like, or any *Venereal* Inconveniency, upon application, may find the ſame benefit; which Remedies (as noted before) I always diſpenſe according to the nature and degree of the Diſeaſe, and Conſtitution, Strength and Temperament of the Patient.

And tho' upon Cathartick and Emetick, that is, Purging and Vomiting Medicines, the ſtreſs of the Cure oftentimes depends, (by means whereof the peccant Humour is either expell'd out of the Body, or elſe the natural Juices of the Body are thereby diverted, which otherwiſe would ſuſtain the *Venereal Ferment*) yet Reaſon and Experience confirm, that Purgatives and Emeticks, at ſome times, and to ſome Perſons exhibited, rather injure, than afford relief, eſpecially if adminiſtred to weakly People, or to others where they operate with ſo much violence, as to debilitate Nature, and render the Parts feeble, weak and unactive; as for inſtance, in the Caſe of a *Gonorrhœa*, violent Purgings reiterated, procure a continual *Gleet*, and oftentimes in a confirm'd *Pox*, inſtead of abating

they heighten and aggravate the Symptoms, exposing the Patient to manifold inconveniences, by detaining that Matter within, which should be thrown out of the Body, and which might very easily be accomplish'd by proper *Anti-venereals*: For according to the first step taken in order to the Cure of a *Clap*, does the ill or welfare of the Patient depend.

But that the Reader may understand what we call *Anti-venereal* Remedies, we mean such as are sufficiently replete with Volatile Salts, as to blunt the points of the *Pocky* Venom, and to dispose it to turn out by the ways of transpiration, or else to evacuate the *virulent* or *poysonous* Matter by *Vomit*, by *Stool*, by *Urine*, *Salivating*, &c. all which ought to be order'd with Prudence, that the *Pox* or its acidity be not encreas'd by the Medicines, as it may be, while endeavours are us'd to destroy it; for we have observ'd, that by the unskilful and indiscreet administration of proper Remedies, this Evil has in some Patients been so fix'd upon them, as to be for ever rendred incurable, as I have already in a place before taken notice of.

By this we see more plainly the mischiefs brought upon the People, and how liable they are to be destroy'd by the ill management of those that unskilfully undertake the Cure, and we have too much reason to fear, more Patients are ruin'd thereby, than by any other Distemper incident to Mankind; for whatever seeming success those Practicers may have upon any, by allaying or palliating the Symptoms, Relapses do certainly succeed, to the damage, if not ruin of the Patient, and that after vast expence of Money, besides oppressive Toil, and dolorous Fatigue.

And indeed if we rightly consider, as one observes, how the contagious *Seeds* of this Disease lie in *Ambuscade*, how it assaults, and sets upon Mankind several ways, how it seizes upon various parts, sometimes fastens here, and sometimes there, uncertainly; how it appears in divers Shapes, affrights with *dismembrings*, *defamings*,

defamings or *diſfigurings*, how it tortures *exquiſitely*, kills *ſlowly*, and acts many tedious painful ways inſufferably, and at beſt, if in but indifferent Hands, makes its *Exit* but dubiouſly. I ſay, if we rightly conſider theſe things, we need no longer wonder at the many miſcarriages and daily miſchiefs we ſo frequently hear of abroad.

Old *Ambroſe Parry* tells us of one who had a *Gonorrhœa* ten years, and upon hard drinking, was afflicted with a *Suppreſſion* of *Urine*, which cauſed his Death, his *Clap* Cure not being rightly manag'd at firſt; which Parts affected muſt needs undergo a conſiderable alteration, by the *Venereal Matter* lodging ſo long upon them.

Yet notwithſtanding, however difficult the Cure of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, in all its kinds and qualities, may be thought to be by any, however difficult it may be rendred by the ill uſage of ignorant Pretenders, it is, if methodically undertaken, and diligently purſu'd, with the Artiſts and Patients care, one of the eaſieſt Diſtempers to Cure, that any one can be afflicted with, provided the Patient be not beforehand rendred incurable, (as to be brought into a *Conſumption*, or ſome other declining Diſeaſe) and the Diſtemper too far gone to be retriev'd by any human Art or Skill; yet ſeveral Patients that have been judg'd to be in ſuch irreparable conditions, have by ſome particular Medicines that I have adminiſtred, been unexpectedly recover'd, to the admiration of all that have known them; and that after all the common Methods in Practice, even to a *Ne plus ultra*, (as thought) have been tried by others ineffectually; for alas! the generality of Profeſſors are much govern'd by Tradition, and the Preſcriptions of others, and thereby think themſelves ſafe Practicers, and that what they do is warrantable (tho' unſucceſsful) if they keep but the beaten Road, and have the Authority of their Predeceſſors to back them, many practiſing *Non ad Rationem, ſed ad Similitudinem*, never breaking their Brains with Study, to find out

new or more effectual Medicines, but to get the Title of being a Regular Physician, or Surgeon, thinking that to be sufficient to recommend them, as the *Dispensary* Transvers'd, *page* 71. well remarks of some, who,

Half fledg'd with Learning, first to Leyden *flow,*
That great Exchange *of Physick, Old and New,*
Where he that pays the most, grows soonest Wise,
And Scholars barter Wit, like Merchandize;
Where Learning thrives, and Physick gains esteem,
Proportion'd, as the Student serves his Time
To some Professor, eminent in Skill,
Who teaches Methods, how by Art to kill.

And then if by what they have read, or been told of, they do not Cure, the Patient is then by them deem'd Incurable, when at the same time the true Practical Man, tho' not professing so much Learning, knows of such Methods and Medicines that happily hits the Case, and Cures the Patient, he being the Man.

Who weighs how Causes, with Effects, conjoin,
And how discordant Principles combine.
Dispensary Transv. *p.* 81.

But for the better confirmation, that such things have been done, and because Examples are the best Demonstrations, according to that saying,

Precepta docent, Exempla movent.

Precepts may instruct, but Examples do perswade;

I shall here give a few Instances, and insert some Letters (concealing the Writers Names) among the numbers I could take notice of, and bring this Chapter to a conclusion.

HISTORY

HISTORY I.

ABout thirteen Years ſince, a robuſt Man, that had contracted the *Lues Venerea* at *Turky*, and came cloath'd with it to *England*, apply'd himſelf to me for Cure, after he had had the Diſtemper upon him for five or ſix Years, and been in the hands of a reputed skilful Surgeon for two or three Years together; his Caſe being as deplorable as moſt that have been known, he labouring under the moſt excruciating, intolerable *Pains* in his *Limbs*, ſo as ſcarcely able to ſtir, attended with *filthy* rebellious *Ulcers* and breakings out from *Head* to *Foot*, no leſs than forty of them running together, ſome of which diſcharging a foul ſtinking Matter for a long continuance, inſomuch that the great evacuation, and violency of Pain, had reduc'd him almoſt to a Skeleton, being *Stomachleſs* and *Feeble*, attended with a *Cough*, and *ſhortneſs* of Breath, and to the appearance of all, ſeem'd to be in a deep *Conſumption*, which threatned his Life, and indeed ſo far ſpent, that I was almoſt afraid to undertake him; but notwithſtanding all thoſe dangerous and diſcouraging Symptoms, by the importunity and ſollicitations of himſelf and Friends, I proceeded with him, as follows, and, under God, perfectly Cured him, in leſs than four Months time, after the various methods he had gone through by others, as well as the laſt Hands mention'd.

In the firſt place, I purg'd him with my *Pil. Purg. Antivener.* repeating the ſame every other day, for fifteen days, and on the intermitting days, gave him my *Pulv. Specific. Antiven.* always during the Cure, having a regard to his ſtrength; in the mean time, daily order'd his Sores, *&c.* to be waſh'd with deterſive and deſiccative Lotions, applying Plaiſters over; after due purging, I continu'd the *Pulv. Specific. ter in die*, for fifteen days more, not purging him all the while; af-

ter that I purg'd him again, *bis in hebdomade*, still not omitting the *Pulv. Specific.* About a Fortnight after that, I put him into the following *Diet-drink*, of which he drank for six or seven Weeks together, four half Pints a day, with some *Antivenereal* Drops in it, not forgetting to add to his Diet-drink some Pectorals and Balsamicks, in respect to his Cough, *&c.*

The Diet-drink was this.

℞ *Sarsaparill.* ℥vj. *Lign. Guaiaci* ℥iv. *Saffaphr. rasp.* ℥ij. *Rad. Chinæ nodos. incis.* ℥iv. *Rad. Bardan. incis.* ℥ij. *Rad Gliciriz. incis.* ℥iij. *Balf. Tolut.* ℥vj. *Antim. Crud. Contus.* ℔j. *Sulph. Vivi Contus.* ℥ss. *Fol. Tussilag. & Hyssopi an Mij. ras. C. C. & Eboris an.* ℥j. *Sem. Anisi Contus.* ℥j. *Uvar. passular.* ℥vj. *ficuum incis.* № *xv. infund. in loco Calido, vase bene clauso in* ℔ *xiv. Aq. font. per Noctem, tunc Coquant. ad Consumption. tertiæ partis, & Coletur & reservetur pro usu.*

By this means, a little while after I began with my Medicines, his *Pains* abated and left him, all his *Ulcers* and *Sores* healed, his *Stomach* retrieved, *Cough* and *shortness* of Breath remedied, and in short, his meagre thin Countenance rendred *plump* and *florid*, and his *vitiated, depauperated* habit of Body, restor'd to its natural pristine State, to the astonishment of all that knew him; himself, as may easily be conjectur'd, being overjoy'd at such an unexpected retrievement, out of (as 'twere) the Jaws of Death, and that after the Sentence pronounc'd against him by his accounted skilful Surgeon, and others, of being incurable: But the Man to this day enjoys an uninterrupted and vigorous State of Health, is since Marry'd, and become the Father of several Children, all Born healthy and well, without the least sign or appearance of ill.

HISTORY

HISTORY II.

ANother was a young Spark, of a very Honourable and Great Family, who and his Relations, for good Reaſons, I very well know, came to me, after he had been in the Hands of three or four, for the ſpace of eleven or twelve Months, for Cure of a ſlight *Gonorrhœa* he had gotten; and by all that they could do, could not remove his *Gleet*, which ſometimes was but very little, at other times run much, and had coſt him, as he told me, upwards of thirty Pounds. The Reaſon he came not to me at firſt, was, as he ſaid, (and I believe rightly) becauſe I knew him, but now found himſelf under a neceſſity of deſiring my aſſiſtance. I laugh'd at him to ſee him ſo fearful, tho' I was ſorry he had been manag'd ſo badly, and undertook him, giving him, in the firſt place, my *Specifick Electuary*, which gently purged him; after that my *Specifick Powder*, at eleven and four in the Day-time, and ℥j. of *Terebinth e Chio* Night and Morning, with Orders for his drinking 3 Quarts of new warm Milk every Day, which he follow'd, and in the ſpace of ſeventeen days, was as well as ever he was in his Life, his *Gleeting* and all his Symptoms having left him, only for the better reſtoring and ſtrengthning the Tone of the Parts, *&c.* much weakned, by long and violent Purgings and the *Running*, order'd him to perſiſt in the Milk Courſe and *Powder*, for about ten or twelve days longer, which he did, and grew fleſhy and well upon it; ſo that for ten *Guinea's*, which was all the reward I had, he was retriev'd from that, which he fear'd would have coſt him ten times more, and his Life into the bargain, he being of a ſpare thin habit of Body, and was in fear, as alſo were his Friends (tho' they knew not the Cauſe) that he was going into a Conſumption.

HISTORY III.

A Gentleman, to whose Family the most Ingenious and Worthy Dr. *Greenfield* is Physician, had been troubled with an untoward stubborn and foul *Gleeting*, from a *Venereal* Cause, for 5 Years together, and had been in the Hands of several (once Fluxt for it) to a considerable Expence for Cure, particularly in the hands of one Surgeon lately, for fourteen or fifteen Months, or longer, who brought him in a Bill of thirty three Pounds for Medicines, and five Pounds for Attendance, and yet left him in the very same condition as when he first undertook him; in all the whole five Years, notwithstanding what was done, he was nothing at all the better; at last, making his Case known to the above-said Dr. *Greenfield*, he was pleased to recommend him to my Care, and both the Doctor and he being at a Tavern, sent for me; I went to them, and after informing my self of the Gentleman's Case, told him I believ'd I could Cure him, and accordingly a day or two after begun with him, and he being to go into the Country for a few days, chose to have the Medicines with him to take there, which he did, and within the compass of eight days after he begun with them, his *Gleeting* left him, and was as well and as clear from it, as ever he was in his Life, as the Gentleman himself told Dr. *Greenfield* when he came out of the Country, before I saw him. This Account Dr. *Greenfield*, in Justice to me, and to my Honour, has told several Surgeons and Apothecaries, as well behind my Back, as before my Face, and desired, when I printed my Book again, that I would insert the Story, and that he would attest the Truth of it to any one whose curiosity should lead them to enquire of him about it; and the Doctor knows in what condition the Gentleman was when I undertook him, and saw

ſaw how much his Shirt was painted with the *Gleeting*, in a few days wear, the ſame being very much and very foul.

Note, The Medicines I gave him being *Noſtrums*, I do not preſcribe them, neither did ever Dr. *Greenfield* know, or deſire to know what they were. For the Doctor's Opinion is generous, *Vivitur Ingenio*, ſays he, *&c.*

HISTORY IV.

A Gentleman of the long Robe, about thirty three Years of Age, who for ſeveral Years paſt had the misfortune of a *Clap*, and being, as he was told by the Apothecary that had him in hand, Cur'd, tho' left with a remanent *Gleeting*, which continued, came to me, complaining thereof, and that the *Running* was encreas'd, and the *Matter* that flowed very *ſtinking* and *diſcolour'd*, attended with great *heat* and *ſharpneſs* of Urine, which was alſo foul and ſtinking, and at times with ſuch a *ſtoppage* of Urine, that he could not make it but by drops: I enquiring into his Caſe, found him to have an *Ulcer* on the *neck* of his *Bladder*; I put him into the following Courſe for Cure, which in about ſix Weeks time, perfectly effected it, and he is now as well as ever in his Life, being lately with me to give me thanks for my Care, *&c.*

The firſt thing I gave him, was my *Electuarium Balſam. Antiven. Purg.* and *Pulv. Specific. Diuretic.* which pleaſantly work'd with him by Stool and Urine, the taking which much reliev'd him; afterwards I gave him the following Preſcription, which he continued daily 'till he was well, only I Purged him once in four or five Days with the *Electuary* aforementioned.

The

The Medicine was this.

℞ *Balſ. Capivij, & Gileadenſ. an.* ℥iij. *Vitell. Ovor.* N° ij. *Vini alb.* ℔ſs. *Syr. Althæ* ℥iij. *Eſſentiæ Nſtr. Cantharid.* ℥ij. *fiat mixtur. Balſamic. ſumat. Cochlear.* iij. *nocte maneq; in* ℔ſs. *Aq; Diuretic, Noſtr.*

With this cleanſing Balſamick Medicine all the *fœtid* Matter and ſoulneſs were brought away, the *Ulceration* perfectly cleanſed, and by Purging with the *Electuary* the Humours were diverted, inſomuch, that he made *Urine* plentifully and eaſily, and never ailed any thing ſince.

Another that I cannot paſs by, is as follows.

HISTORY V.

A Very likely young Woman, about twenty one Years of Age, of a very ſalacious Temper, her Luſt not being to be kept within bounds, had ſo accuſtom'd herſelf to keep bad Company that by reaſon of her libidinous courſe of Life, had contracted the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, for which ſhe applied her ſelf to me for Cure, tho' not till after ſhe had been put into the powdering Tub of Affliction by one or two Practitioners, for three or four times, and notwithſtanding in each *Flux*, ſhe ſpate very plentifully, even to near the quantity of two Quarts in twenty four Hours time, and that for about twenty Days together, and (as ſhe ſays) went through it regularly, with a Diet of *Sa ſa*, &c. after, for a Month or longer together, as a finiſhing ſtroak, to a very conſiderable Expence, yet the Cauſe and even the Symptoms, of the Diſeaſe were very little, if at all, abated; for when ſhe came to me, ſhe had *ſordid filthy Ulcers* upon ſeveral parts of her Body, a large *Tumour* under one of her Ears, and ſeveral eating *Ulcers* on the *Uvula, Palate* and *Tonſils*; ſhe had likewiſe moſt intolerable *Pains* in all her Limbs, and

and that generally at Nights after ſhe was warm in her Bed, with ſuch violent Pains in her Head at times, that ſhe cry'd ſhe ſhould run Diſtracted; all which had reduc'd her to nothing but Skin and Bones; this Woman, which was in as bad a Condition to recover, as moſt I believe have been known, upon the taking my *Pulvis Specific. Antivener.* which I gave her, after due Purging with my *Pilul. purg. Antivener.* but for one Week, was totally freed from her Pains; in two or three Weeks after, the Tumour which ſhe had, ſunk, and went away, and all her Sores, by the uſe alſo of external Applications were diſpos'd to a healing, which in a few Weeks after perfectly cicatriz'd; and at laſt by her entring into the following Drink, and a Milk-Diet, ſhe began to be reſtor'd, and in ſome ſhort time after regain'd her Health, which ſhe now ſo perfectly enjoys, as that ſhe never (as ſhe ſays her ſelf) was better in her Life.

The Drink I order'd her to make was this.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci* ℥v. *Sarſaparill.* ℥ij, *Saſſaphr.* ℥j. *Sal Tartar.* ℥ij. *rad. gliciriz. inciſ.* ℥iſs. *Uvar. paſſular.* ℥iv. *Sem. fœnicul. dulc.* ℥ſs. *Coq; in Aq; font. q. ſ. ad* ℔v. *Colat. bibat* ℥x. *ter in die.*

HISTORY VI.

ANother Woman (tho' a very unfortunate one, ſhe coming too late to be Cured) whoſe Caſe being ſo very remarkable, I cannot but relate: She was a Perſon alſo of a looſe Converſation, been given to keep ill Company for ſeveral Years, whereby ſhe had in that ſpace of time, contracted the Diſeaſe, and had been cured thereof (as ſhe confeſt) ten or twelve times; but at laſt it came home to her, what by means of being but ill cur'd, and ſoon after ſoundly pepper'd again, as to be brought into as miſerable a Condition as ever was heard of; for beſides her having various Symptoms which uſually attend the moſt con-

confirm'd *Pox* known, that Part which had been the in-let to her Sin, was mostly afflicted and tormented with the Disease, she having *Ulcers* in her Womb, which were so intolerably painful, that perhaps never poor Creature was ever tortur'd more, as appear'd by her cryings out, roarings and screamings, which she did Night and Day, for a long time together, and indeed not without Cause did she complain, for upon enquiry it was discover'd, that her *Womb* was putrefied and rotten, as was also evident by the intolerable Noysomness and Stench, which it sent all over the House, and which was so very offensive that none cared to come near her; but what was more remarkable and to be observ'd, was, that upon her Nurses casting an *Injection* into her *Womb* with a *Womb* Syringe, (which she did in order twice or thrice in a Day,) there came away with the Liquor, besides many rotten bits of Flesh and Skins, numbers (I may say, multitudes and not exceed) of strange living *Insects*, almost as big as a small *Fly*, the like, I believe never observ'd to proceed from any humane Creature before; and for my Curiosity, I order'd two or three of them to be reserv'd, which upon a narrow inspection, I found to have *Wings*; calling therefore for an empty *Wine*-Glass, I put them therein, where they leapt like *Grasshoppers* a considerable distance above the brim of the Glass; and tho' by the use of the *Injection* she was indifferently, if not totally, clear'd from those Creatures, yet the substance of the *Womb* being rotten, most of the *Pocky* Symptoms attending her, and reduc'd to a *Skeleton*, &c. the most that could be done for her, was to alleviate the Pains as much as possible, and advise her to prepare for her end, there being no hopes of Recovery left, which accordingly (after about ten Weeks remaining in this deplorable Condition) proved too true, for she ended her Life, and that after a manner so very miserable, as was really to be commiserated; several now living being with her during her Illness, and when she died, who, together

gether with an eminent Phyſician that attended and preſcrib'd for her, can, and no doubt but will, upon occaſion, ſubſcribe to the Truth of this Relation: Among ſeveral Preſcriptions for her, this following is the firſt order'd by her Phyſician, who was Sir *David Hamilton*, preſcrib'd *Oct.* 1. 1692. which Bill I have ſtill upon the File.

℞ *Fol. Portulac.* Miij. *Malv.* Mij. *plantag.* Miiſs. *Coq; in aq. Hord. q. ſ. addendo inter coquend. Borac. ven.* ʒſs. *ad* ℔ij. *miſce fiat Injectio, Servetur Borac. pulv. in Inject. utatur bis in die.*

℞ *Aq. paralyſ.* ʒij. *Syr. e Mecon.* ʒj. *miſce fiat Hauſtus hora ſomni ſumendus.*

℞ *Rad. Sarſaparill.* ʒij. *infund. in aq. ſ. per ſex horas, deinde contund. & Coquat. in vaſe bene clauſo in* ℔v. *ad* ℔iv, *adde rad. Cyperi rot.* ʒij. *tormentill.* ʒiij. *Colat. & poſt ſubſident. Sediment. in vaſe clauſo fiat Apozema pro potu ordinario.*

The Hypnotick Draughts were continued every Night, and indeed her Pains were ſo great as to require them; with which and Cordials, the uſe of *Injections* and *Diet-drink*, were the greateſt part of what was order'd; but the above *Injection* not effecting what was deſired, after eight or nine days uſing it, the following was preſcrib'd by Sir *David* to uſe alternately, which brought away in abundance thoſe *Inſects* before-mention'd.

The Injection is this.

℞ *Stercor. Bubuli* ℔vj. *fol. Malvæ* Miij. *Argentin.* Mij. *rad. Symphit.* ʒij. *contundantur omnia ſimul, deinde affund. aq. plantag.* ℔vj. *& diſtill. cum Cucurbita ad* ℔iv. *imponendo ad fundum varis recipientis*

cipientis Arcan. Corallin. ℥ss. *misce & mitte* ℔ij. *pro Injection. nocte maneq;.*

With the use of this, and between whiles the other *Injection* also, and the *Diet-drink*, and *Sleeping-draught*, which were more palliative than otherwise, she being past Cure, she went on for about seven or eight Weeks, or longer, but *Hinc illæ Lachrymæ*, she died, as before-mention'd; but the violent extremity of her Pains were such, that in the room now and then of the Sleeping-draught, I was forc'd to exhibit a Dose of my *Pilul. Anodyn. Antivener.* which in all external and internal Pains, are incredibly beneficial.

The same Pills I found chiefly serviceable, in the Case of a Woman on the other side of the Water, which had an Ulcer in her *Womb*, from a *Venereal* Cause of long standing, which she got from her Husband, and had been in the hands of seven or eight Doctors, and rendred incurable before I was call'd to her; for which reason nothing gave her ease like the Pills above-mention'd, which she took, and us'd an *Injection* I order'd for her, during the time she liv'd, which was not many Weeks after, as I at first prognosticated, when my Opinion was ask'd by her Husband.

HISTORY VII.

A Gentleman about the Age of fifty four Years, that had contracted a *Gonorrhœa* about twenty Years before, and meeting with but an indifferent Cure, had always after (especially Spring and Fall) some slight touches of the *Venereal* Taint, which follow'd him with sharp *Itchings* and *Eruptions* on the Skin, which he judg'd to be only *Scorbutick*, they using to vanish and disappear by a few Purges and Bleeding; at length the Disease prov'd somewhat rebellious, and advanc'd upon him more and more, till at last it plainly discover'd it self in its true Colours, by breaking out in

in *Botches* almoſt all over his *Skin*, *Eye-brows*, *Lips* and *Noſe* not excepted; but that which moſt of all prov'd troubleſome and vexatious to him (beſides a violent and almoſt inſufferable *Ardor Urinæ*, or heat in making Water) was a hot ſharp Humor that inveſted the whole *Scrotum* or Cod, which was ſo perplexing by its continual itching, that it would not ſuffer him to reſt Night or Day; in this condition he frequently had Advice at an *Hoſpital*, expecting there to fare better than any where, but after many Weeks taking their Drink and other Medicines, and uſing divers outward Applications to no purpoſe, applied himſelf to an eminent Phyſician, and follow'd his Preſcriptions for ſome time, but ſtill with as little Succeſs; at laſt being recommended to me, I undertook him, but he having been in ſuch eminent Hands before, doubted his Cure; however it pleas'd God, that in about five days time his heat of Urine, by my *Pil. Purg. Antivener.* now and then, and *Pulv. Diuretic. Attemper.* and the following *Ptiſan* conſtantly, was taken off, and in leſs than as many more, his torment of itching was removed, and upon the taking after of my *Pulv. Specific. Antivener.* and the following Medicament outwardly, all his *Erupticns* made their *Exit*; his Maſs of Blood which before was contaminated and almoſt ſpoil'd, was by means thereof, from its undue *Craſis*, brought into *ſtatu ſano*, the *Venereal* Taint being firſt totally extinguiſh'd, to the great benefit and ſatisfaction, as well as admiration of himſelf and Relations.

The Ptiſan *I order'd him was this.*

℞ *Rad. Gramin. Petroſelin. an.* ℥j *rad. Lillior. alb. Altheæ an.* ℥vj. *rad. gliciriz. inciſ.* ℥ij. *Sem. Aniſi, fœnicul. dulc. an.* ℥iij. *Uvar. paſſul.* ℥iij. *Coq; in Aq. Hord.* ℔x. *ad* ℔viij. *Colat. & ad ſingul.* ℔ij. *adde, Syr. e.* 5. *rad.* ℥ij. *ol. Sulph. per Camp. gutt.*

xxx.

xxx. *Crystall. Mineral.* ℥ij. *misce bibat pro potu ordinario.*

After that this and the other Medicines I gave him, had the Success expected, so as that he came to be easie, *&c.* I order'd him to make at home this Drink following.

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci* ʒvj. *Cort. ejusd.* ʒʃs. *Sassaph.* ʒij. *rad. Gliciriz. incis.* ʒiſs. *Sal. Tartar.* ℥ij. *Coq. in Aq. fontan.* ℔viij. *ad* ℔vj. *Colat. bibat.* ℔ſs. *ter in die horis Medicinalibus.*

And the Medicament which I prepar'd for him to lay his troublesome Itchings, and remove the outward Eruptions, with which he wash'd himself three or four times a day, is as follows; it being what I frequently use with Success, in some *Cutaneous* Diseases.

℞ *Vitriol. Alb. Alumin. rup. an.* ʒj. *Merc. sublimat.* ℈j. *Sal Tartar.* ℥ij. *sacch. Saturni* ʒʃs. *Aq. font. ferv.* ℔ij. *bene agitand. vase clauso, & post horas* xij. *filtret. & reservetur usu.*

The Learned and ingenious Dr. *Baynard*, whom I have before-mention'd, gives us the following Case and Cure.

'A Gentleman, says he, with a decay'd Stomach, a 'wan and pale Look, staggering under a load of no-'thing but Skin and Bone, his Cat-stick Legs not be-'ing able to support his Cat-like *Carkass.* From a 'strong young Man, as he told me, *Wine*, *Women* and 'Watching, had reduc'd him to a meer *Skeleton*, and 'could not swallow the least sustenance without Vo-'miting, and yet a very little strong Wine would 'stay on his Stomach, which he often sipt, and always 'crav'd and hon'd after. *Facto divortio cum Cerere,*

'*ex*

'*eo manis Baccho indulſit*, &c. He came to me, ſays 'he, to the *Bath*, with a Letter from his Phyſician, 'Dr. *Stockham*. I found that he had no *Cough*, nor 'Hectic, *Heat* nor *Looſeneſs*; but a general Waſte, '*Atrophy* and *Decay*: He had a great *Tremor*, which 'he told me was cauſed from Smoaking too much '*Tobacco*; and I believe he gueſt right, as to the 'cauſe of that Infirmity; for it vitiates and deſtroys 'one of the beſt Juices of the Body, the *Saliva*, with-'out which we could neither Eat, Drink, Concoct, 'nor Talk, *&c.* I ſpeak as to the immoderate uſe of it; 'not but that it may be Medicinal, and is taken with 'good Succeſs in many Caſes, *&c.* but old Men may 'take it with leſs injury than young Men, notwith-'ſtanding they are drier, for they ſpit leſs, and are 'not ſo eaſily diſorder'd by the Fume, *&c.*

'This young Gentleman's Cure was very eaſie; for 'by the uſe of the *Bath* Waters, and leaving *Wine* by 'degrees, he came to his Stomach, his Fleſh came on, 'his Colour return'd, and in ten Weeks he was as 'well as ever; but he often told me, that tho' he look'd 'well and was well, yet he had not that *Strength* he 'had before: He was not ſo *Agil* and *Nimble*, more 'prone to Sloth and Drowſineſs, beſides a decay in *Vi-'rility*, tho' he was a young Man, not above twenty 'ſeven or twenty eight Years of Age. Hence we 'may obſerve what a *Shock* and *Stund* Men give their 'Conſtitutions, by early Wantonneſs and Debauche-'ries, according to the Poet.

'Tis Drink *and* Luſt *that does our Health deſtroy,*
And brings the Man *too ſoon upon the* Boy.
Repeated Bumpers, *and repeated* Pox,
Two fatal Earthquakes, that our Fabrick ſhocks;
For, when a Conſtitution's broke and gone,
'Tis rarely ſeen it ever does return.

'I found, says he, that this young Gentleman had a 'great desire to be perfectly well, and recover his 'former *Briskness* and *Strength*, that he might be able 'to Hunt and use other Field-Pleasures, to which end 'he promis'd me to live *ad amussim*, to any method I 'would direct him, which now must be altogether '*Diateticks* and *Analepticks*. I order'd him from the 'use of the *Bath*-Waters, to drink a Pint every Morn-'ing of the *German* Spaw, and fast till Noon; at 'Noon to eat no Flesh nor Fish, but what was new 'kill'd, and always to rise with an Appetite, conclud-'ing his Dinner with a small Glass of Water, and at 'Night eat nothing but roasted or bak'd Apples, Ap-'ple-pye, Flummery, or the like, and to continue the 'Spaw-Water sixteen or twenty days, never exceeding 'a Pint, and as he left them, to do it by degrees, as from 'a Pint, to two thirds of a Pint, thence to half that 'quantity, sinking and abating the quantity, not every 'day, but every three or four days a little, and take 'at least twelve or fourteen days, or more, to leave 'them totally off. For I have seen some fatal Conse-'quences ensue, upon leaving any Course, Custom, or 'Method of Living, whether good or bad, suddenly 'at a jerk. He telling us in another place, of an old 'Drunkard's advice to his Son, to leave that and other 'Vices *gradatim*, and not at a jerk, as if the Soul 'would catch Cold by the loss of a Vice or two, as 'the Body does, by leaving off a Coat or a Jerkin; 'and that *Baglivi* shews his good Nature, when, so 'Gentleman-like, he gives his Patients a little liberty, 'by forsaking *Wine* and *Women* by degrees. For Na-'ture is so kind out of Self-preservation, as to widen 'or contract, adapt, fit and modifie the Strainers, 'according to the Figure and Quality of the Aliment 'receiv'd; all which cannot be done in a moment. 'Hence 'tis, that a small quantity of Food taken, to 'which we are estrang'd and disus'd, sits, at first, 'very uneasie on our Stomachs, and consequently 'cannot be agreeable to all the rest of the Digestions,

'Alte-

'Alterations, and Percolations thro' which it muſt paſs,
'before it can be elaborated into a genuine and lau-
'dable Nouriſhment. Hence the Source of moſt Di-
'ſeaſes: So true is that Saying,

Ventriculus male affectus eſt Origo omnium morbo-
rum, &c.

'Thus having laid the Reaſon of the Thing before
'him, with a full Reſolution he went on, and fell by
'degrees into the uſe of Milk Meats, and other cool-
'ing Viands of chyliferous, ſucculent and good Nou-
'riſhment. He uſed Exerciſe of all ſorts, but eſpeci-
'ally *Riding* and *Swimming*, which laſt did ſo invigo-
'rate his Conſtitution, that he came in a year or two,
'to a firmer, ſtronger, and much better habit of Body,
'than ever he had before. All which argue, that he
'was Born with a good *Stamen*, and had his being
'from ſound *Parents*. And tho' this Gentleman had
'the good luck to get ſuch a Recovery, after being
'drawn ſo low by repeated *Debaucheries*, yet it is not
'to be depended upon, for not one of forty may have
'the fortune to eſcape as he did. The Gentleman is
'yet living, and is become a pious, good Man, and a
'*Member* of this preſent *Parliament*.

'It is an eaſie matter, by a conſtant and regular
'Perſeverance, in any wholſome *Dietetick* Courſe, to
'rectifie and ſtraiten a *warpt* and *bent* Conſtitution; but
'how to mend and reduce a *broken* one, is *hic labor,*
'*hoc opus*. How many young *Gentlemen* have I known
'in my time, that their *Squib* has run to the end of
'the Rope, before they have numbred thirty Years,
'betwixt the Cradle and the Grave? *&c.* and gene-
'rally their *Life, Credit* and *Eſtate* terminate together,
'which is the beſt end a prudent *Debauchee* can pro-
'poſe, to make his Bread and Cheeſe even. But for
'a *Brainleſs, unthinking* Animal to out-live his Sub-
'ſtance, and become the Jeſt and Contempt (not only

'of Mankind in general, but even) of those Land *Leviathans* that have swallow'd him up alive, his own '*Whores*, *Pimps* and *Bawds*, &c. This so sticks the 'tatter'd *Beau* to the *Heart*, if the *Fool* has any, as to 'get rid of his necessity, he flies to the last comfort of 'a Shirtless and Shiftless *Desperado*, viz. a *Bounce*, a '*Dose*, or a *Halter*.

From whence he's thrown into a Hole,
Till kind Oblivion forgets th' Fool.

The two or three Cases I am now going to relate, are *verbatim* from a certain Gentleman (I suppose one of the Faculty) that I should be glad to know; he has taken care I should have the Account of them, but perhaps imagin'd not that I would take notice of them here. ~~This I must~~ say, they are remarkable, he himself says surprising; and to his Credit, I must also say, he writes like a Man of Learning and Parts, but —— and I should have told the World his Name, and have paid him a visit to have thank'd him, if he had been so kind to have communicated it to me; the second of which Cases is much to the same purpose to that which I have mention'd in *p.* 68, 69, aforegoing. I begin with the first.

'A Gentleman, says he, came to me but a few 'Months since, with a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, *Chaud* ''*Piss*, *Corde* and *Priapism*: He did solemnly aver to 'me, that knowing beforehand his Mistress to be Di'seas'd, which she readily acknowledg'd, he did not 'so much as offer to enter the *Labia Pudendi*: When 'he found I hesitated on the matter, the next day he 'brings the Gentlewoman along with him, who at his 'importunity was prevail'd upon to turn up; where I pre'sently discover'd some parts of the *Pudenda* to be over'run with *Gleeeting Warts*, whilst the rest was one 'continued *Chancrous Callus*, excoriated about the 'edges. The manner of their Embrace (as I had it from

'from her) was *Conjunctis Abdominibus denudatis, &* 'eodem tempore Corporibus ſimul erectis, manibuſq; cir-'cunligatis: in iſta Corporibus poſitura permanebant, 'Donec Vir, leni Virgæ confricatione, in Mulieris Mon-'tem Veneris, ſemen ſuper Femora ejiciebat. In the time 'of this amorous Conflict, ſhe told me, that ſhe per-'ceiv'd *Membrum Hominis Genitale leniter atterire Pu-'bem.* To conclude this ſmutty Relation, 'twas this 'Perſon's unhappineſs to be cloſe cover'd with the '*Prepuce*, which to heighten his ſatisfaction, having re-'tracted before his On-ſet: I ſee nothing ſtrange, that 'the denudated *Glans* ſhould, thro' its Pores, imbibe 'the *Pocky Miaſms* from her excoriated *Privities.*

'There are, ſays he, two other ways of contract-'ing a *Gonorrhœa*, which, till lately, I had neither 'heard nor read of. The one (if it may be credited) 'was repreſented to me thus.

'A certain *Libertine* having been often *Clapt*, had, 'for that reaſon, abandon'd the uſual Road, and pre-'vail'd with ſome of the Women of the Town to let 'him (as he call'd it) *Huffle* with them. Being ama-'z'd at his quaint Expreſſion, I ask'd him what he 'meant? he told me very impudently, when he had 'heightned his luſtful Appetite by other wanton dal-'liance, *Muliere denudata, vel aliter, & ſuper Sedem* 'idoneam collocata, Ille, Corpore erecto, Penis Glandem 'molliter impellit inter Fœminæ Labia: Illa interim, In-'dice ſua Anum hujus Monſtri titillat, altera Manu Men-'tulam maſturbat, & demum (Res fœda dictu) Semen 'ſuum injicit in Os Meretricis. Following this lewd 'and deteſtable Practice, 'twas his hap about a Fort-'night before he conſulted me, to be concern'd after 'the ſame manner with a Woman, whom he diſco-'ver'd afterwards to be broke out, or *Ulcerated* on the 'inſide of her *Lips*, as alſo upon her *Tongue*; and 'this ſame Woman, he Swore to me, (tho' the Oath of 'ſuch an Infidel is not much to be heeded) had this

'way *Clapt* him: Whatever way he got it, I am sure his 'Impudence would have secur'd him from being mealy 'Mouth'd in the discloſing it to me, but finding me 'not over-forward to concern my ſelf in his Cure, he 'put himſelf into ſome other hands, and I heard no 'more of him.

'The other Relation, ſays he, how improbable 'ſoever it may ſeem, is an undoubted Fact, which I 'ſhall impart as follows.

'I had a Letter ſent me ſome time ago, to deſire 'my Opinion, whether I thought it probable, for one 'Man to be *Clapt* by the Carnal Uſe of another 'Man's Body? By way of anſwer, I ſent word, that 'I thought it reaſonable to ſuſpend my Judgment, 'till I might be admitted to inſpect the Perſon's Bo-'dy, who had ſubmitted to this (Abominable) Action. 'The next day I had a Meſſenger to conduct me to a 'certain place, where, in the Company of two *Bravo's*, 'I beheld a lovely Stripling: When he was told that 'he muſt comply with my ſearching of him, I firſt 'took a view of the Verge of the *Anus*, where diſcover-'ing neither *Ficus*, *Thymi*, *Condylomata*, *Rhagades*, or *Pa-'pulæ*, the frequent attendants on this *Sodomitical* En-'counter, I proceeded with my Finger in *Ano*, to make 'farther enquiry: The Youth complaining, I drew 'back, when looking on my Finger, I found, beſides 'the ſlimy *Mucus* of the Inteſtine, ſomewhat that ſeem'd 'purulent; upon which I pray'd him to put himſelf in 'the ſame poſture, and retaining his Breath, to bear 'down his Body, when with my Finger, beſmear'd 'with a bit of Butter, I got up higher than before, 'and could plainly perceive a couple of *Fungous Ca-'runcles*; but he crying out, and they fearful of being 'diſcover'd, deſired me to forbear: There follow'd 'my Finger ſeveral drops of Blood, which had been 'occaſion'd by the compreſſion of the ſaid *Fungous Ex-'creſcences*, together with a freſh appearance of the

afore-

'aforeſaid purulent Matter: Upon the letting down his 'Shirt, I found the hind Lappet ſtain'd with the ſame 'Gleet. After this (out of hearing of the young Gen- 'tleman) I told his two Sparks, that he was certainly 'Poxt, and that I thought it no more ſurprizing, that the 'Perſon who had abus'd him under his preſent Cir- 'cumſtances, than if the ſame *Virulency* had been ab- 'ſorb'd from the *Vagina Uteri* of a Woman. The 'Youth was quickly after recommended to my Care; 'and whilſt I was treating him with a deterſive de- 'ſiccating *Injection*, (here being no place for *Cathar-* 'ticks) I took notice of ſeveral cruſty Puſtules on the 'Scalp, likewiſe an *Alopecia*, together with a *Noctur-* 'nal Hemicrane, which he made complaint of. All 'which conſider'd, I immediately reſolv'd upon a *Sa-* 'livation, which he underwent for one and twenty 'days, or thereabouts. During this, I was deſired to 'preſcribe for an unknown Perſon labouring with a 'Gonorrhœa. I was ſomewhat uneaſie with theſe Peo- 'ple, as knowing they might, and ought indeed, to 'fall under the Cognizance of the *Civil Magiſtrate*; 'tis true, the poor *Catamite* lay much at my Mercy, 'but ſo ſoon as he had got his Cure, he was remov'd 'from his Lodging; and as for his *Sodomitical* Kee- 'per, he kept himſelf *Incognito*, being ſupply'd with 'Medicines by the Hands of one of his own Confi- 'dents. This I do affirm for certain Truth, and have 'too much reaſon to think that the *Gonorrhœa* was got 'in B——ry.

And I had a Man my ſelf within theſe few Weeks, that had the like *Venereal* Infection in *Ano*, as he could not but confeſs upon my charging him with it, and aſ- ſerting, that it could be no otherwiſe, there being a Running of Matter, *&c.* as in a *Gonorrhœa*.

'The ingenious Dr. *Cockburn*, in his Book of *Sea* *Diſeaſes*, gives us this Obſervation of a *Venereal* Cure, *viz.*

'*K*— *B*— of the — was troubled with a Pain in his 'Yard, after an impure *Copulation*; which very soon 'appear'd in a *Running*, and that but very small at 'first, but encreas'd daily, and was of a green Co-'lour; he had a *Chaud Pisse*, *Une Corde*, and the *Ere-'ction* was very Painful. He complain'd of it to me 'when at Sea, and I cur'd him of the *Gonorrhœa* and 'its Appendages, in a Fortnight, without taking one 'grain of *Mercury*, *Mercurial* Preparations, *Turpentine*, 'Decoctions of the *Woods*, *Injections*, and other Me-'dicines, that are generally prescrib'd with all the un-'certainty imaginable.

De Miraculis nunc, Credat quicunq; vult.

I wish I could add my *Ipse dixit*, it being a Cure which I must needs own to be admired at, and which Method the Dr. says he could willingly communicate for Publick Use, and tells us the reason why he cannot comply. I wish (not that I question the Dr's Account or Skill in the least, for I believe him to be a Gentleman of Probity and Judgment) that the Cure held; many that I have known having appear'd so, and that in a short time, upon proper Remedies given; which yet a little time after has shewn it to be otherwise, several having come to me after such quick Cures, and indeed some, much in the same pickle as the Dr. mentions in his next Observation, was another Patient he had in Cure, *viz.*

'*D*—— *J*——, a Boatswain's Mate in his Maje-'sties Ship the *Royal William*, was seiz'd with the 'above-mention'd *(Venereal)* Disease, in an *East-India* 'Voyage, and had a Cure that stopt his *Running*; about 'three Months after, he was troubled with great, thick, 'crusty *Scabs* on his *Arms* and *Forehead*. For these he 'had a great many Liniments, and other Medicines, by

'by which the *Scabs* fell off, but still sprung up again. 'He had grievous and tormenting *Pains* a Nights, 'which held him till Morning: I met him this Sum-'mer, and perfectly Cured him by the following me-'thod: He took a Bolus of *Turbith Mineral* twice 'a Week, and his constant Drink was a Decoction of '*Guaiac* for one Month.

The Medicines were these.

℞ *Turpeth. Mineral. gr.* vij. *Conf. Rosar. rubr. q. s. ut fiat Bolus quem capiat cum regimine. Repetatur ad alteram vicem hac Septimana, ac bis hebdomadib. Seq; ad mensem integrum.*

℞ *Rasur. Lign. Guaiaci* ℥ij. *Cortic ejusd.* ℥ij. *Coq. S. A. in Aq. fontan. s. q. ad* ℔ij. *circa finem addendo Passul. major. integr.* ℥j. *aut liquirit. ras.* ℥ss. *fiat Colatura, in Lagena vitrea reponenda ad usum.*

'In the little time he us,d these things, his *Scabs* fell 'off, and he became very Fat; neither had he any re-'turn of his loathsome Disease.

At the writing of this, there comes a Genrleman to me for a Cure of a *Gonorrhæa*, which he told me he had had, and been in Cure for, by two or three several Practitioners, for about four Months; his Case, the usual Symptoms, *viz. Heat of Urine, Running, Corde,* &c. so that little, if any benefit seem'd to have been given him. Among the many Remedies prescrib'd, the following was last order'd, which I much admir'd at, when he shew'd me the Prescription, and because I never saw the like for quantity of one of the Ingredients, I shall here give the *Recipe*, but he coming to me before he began it, I forbad his taking it; it being what I am sure would have been of ill consequence to him, and cannot but suppose the Person that order'd it, either was not himself, or was egregiously Ignorant, not knowing the nature of the Medicine. This

This is the Prescription.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥j. *Sacch. Saturni.* ℥ij. *m. fiat. Bol. Sumat. mane, & repetatur mane, de die in diem.*

But I hope the Gentleman is in a better and more successful Course, than this in all likelihood would have prov'd to be; which, as he was to take it every Morning, till well, would have soon put him under the necessity of a Physician's help for another Disease, more troublesome and dangerous, than the keeping his *Clap* could have been to him. And tho' an Ounce and a quarter in one *Bolus* is a very large Dose, yet it is not the quantity of the whole, but the excessive Dose of the *Sacchar Saturni*, that I take notice of, a quarter of an Ounce at one time of it, and repeated every day, being sufficient to produce such Mischiefs as might with great difficulty, if ever, be retriev'd. By this may be seen a little, the absurd Practice of some, who instead of Curing, Kill the People.

A Man that I became acquainted with about fourteen years ago, (I curing him then of a dangerous Scald, almost all over him, by falling into a Dyer's Copper of scalding Liquor) got a *Clap*, which I cur'd him of, and about a year after got another, and then fell into the Hands of an Apothecary (he being asham-ed, as he afterwards told me, to come to me on that score a second time) who, to make quick dispatch, stopt his *Running* for him; about three or four Months after, the Distemper appear'd (as he told me his Case) in a much worse manner, he being universally *Poxt*; which, with his continual drinking of Brandy and other strong Liquors, brought him into a *Consumption*; which, notwithstanding the endeavours of Physicians (they not knowing the Original Cause) advanc'd upon him, that at length he was wore away to nothing, and not able to sit up: In this condition he sent for me,

and

and after deſiring the Nurſe and others to go out of the Room, told me frankly his Caſe, and begg'd for God's ſake that I would Cure him, if I could. I preſently ſaw his Fate, that he would infallibly Die, but yet did not tell him ſo; however, in concert with a Phyſician, what was proper was order'd, but to little purpoſe, for he grew worſe and worſe; and at laſt finding by himſelf, and what I told him of his Caſe (adviſing him to prepare for his end) that he ſhould Die, thank'd me, and would make his Will, which he did, and deſired I would be his Executor; which I was (he being a ſingle Man) and in remembrance of former kindneſſes (as he told me) when he was Scalded, and for Curing him of his former *Clap*, he bequeath'd me a Legacy, not much leſs than a hundred Pounds, and told me, if he had not play'd the Fool in going to an Apothecary for Cure of his laſt *Clap*, which occaſion'd this Sickneſs, and would in all appearance be his Death, but have came to me, he might have been as well as any Man living. Thus, poor Man, did he reflect and regret at his paſt Miſcarriages and Folly, lamenting his Condition when too late, till he died.

I could multiply Inſtances of this and other kinds, both from my own and others Experience; numbers of Patients of all ſorts, and in all conditions, having come under my Care: But that I may convince the World (which is now grown very Incredulous and Cenſorious) ſomething farther than by my bare Relation only of Caſes and Cures, I ſhall here inſert ſome Letters (concealing the Writers Names) ſent to me; ſome by Perſons I know, and others unknown; by which it may more plainly appear, that there is ſomewhat further to be done, by ſome particular Methods and Medicines, in the Cure of this Diſeaſe, than is commonly known, or the generality of Practitioners are hitherto acquainted with. The firſt therefore that I ſhall tranſcribe is as follows, *viz.*

LET-

LETTER I.

G—— *Oct.* 4*th.* 1704.

SIR,

'HAving read of your Book, and chiefly your Ability in curing the *Venereal* Distemper, though by 'others given over as Incurable, I presume to trouble 'you with the following Account of my Condition: 'I have laboured these ten Years under that sad Di'stemper, and have been *Fluxed* five times, four of 'which were by unskilful Hands, the last was a *French* 'Man, and did, I believe, Cure me of the Malig'nancy of the other *Salivations*, and so far as I could 'perceive for a Year or more afterwards, I found my 'self indifferently well, but subject to Pains in my 'Head, and very often in all parts of my Body; a'bout *Candlemas* next will be two Years, I found a '*Running* which mightily surpriz'd me; I took some 'Physick as was prescrib'd me before on the same Ac'count, and brought it to a pretty good pass, I was 'easie with it, no Scalding, but some Heats, especially 'after Drinking; when I thought by the Symptoms 'it was fit to be stopp'd, I took some things, but to no 'effect, but I believe its my keeping in Action with a 'Woman; this last Running was, I believe, a Strain, 'I being Weak and not thoroughly, as I fear, Cured. 'I have by chance met with a Dispensatory wherein I 'found this Receipt *Pil. Probatissimæ ad Luem*, and 'made use of it this twelve-month, I found a great 'deal of benefit, it brought the Running undiscernable 'by any but my self, thin, thready and of a natural 'Colour, I cannot perceive it neither, but as I force 'it out by squeezing of my Yard, and that you may 'throughly understand my Condition, just as I was 'recovering out of the first *Flux*, being Pintle Proud, 'a Bitch of a *Whore* came to Bed to me, and made

'me

'me ten times worſe than I was before, tho' I had four 'or five ſcouring Heats, before I was *Salivated*, and 'much abuſed by *Quacks*, endeavouring to patch me 'up, ſo that between them I am brought very low, 'and weak, Nature being almoſt decay'd; you have 'my Condition as fully as I can give you an Account, 'and beg you will uſe me kindly; I am a Servant and 'am forced every Day to look after my Buſineſs, and 'beg you may ſend me that that will not hinder Buſi-'neſs, and that will be effectual; I have no Pains as 'uſual, ſometimes little pricking Pains in my *Yard*, 'ſome dozing dulneſs in my Head, and ſometimes 'Pains in my Back, which the ſoundeſt of Men may 'have. I think by a skilful Hand I might ſoon reco-'ver, for my Blood is very pure, free from any Cor-'ruption; I think I want only *Aſtringents* and *Strength-'ners*, with ſome few proper Purges, I would gladly 'have your Anſwer how I ſhould return your Mony, 'if you have any Friend in *C*——— I can ſend thither 'once a Week; Pray fail not to anſwer this and you 'will oblige

Your moſt humble Servant.

Direct yours——

According to requeſt I anſwer'd this Letter, upon which he ſent me the following.

LETTER II.

G—— *Oct.* 24*th.* 1704.

SIR,

'I Heartily thank you for your kindneſs, and have procur'd twenty Shillings, which I'll ſend to Mor-'row, or next Day at fartheſt to Mr. *B*——, in order 'to be ſent or return'd to you. I hope you'll prove as

'kind

kind as your Charity and Honesty makes me believe you will; I am altogether a Stranger to Mr. *B*——, so that if he will not oblige me in returning the Mony at Sight, the delay will be my Loss; you shall be sure to have it by the first Carriers. I will not presume to desire your Goods, till you have secur'd your self, tho' time is precious and slides away, but if you'll venture the Carriers, on the word of Honesty, they shall have the Mony ready for them as above, and if by any means possible I can perswade Mr. *B*——, to return it speedily, I shall not be wanting. I have no other News to send you, but that the *Running* encreases, and that I am troubled with a great dizziness in my Head, and Stitches in my Sides; I forgot to tell you that part of the Matter that runs, is in little Lumps, and of a shining Colour, and that I am very feeble about the *Privities*, having no Erections or inclinations to *Venery*; Pray let me have your faithful Directions, whether it be necessary to keep a Diet, and what, as also how often it will be necessary for me to communicate my Condition to you, during the Course I undertake; and one thing I crave to know, you already knowing my Condition, that is, if my Disability should for a Month or six Weeks hinder from answering your Expectation, I hope you will not in the middle of my Course, hold your Hand, for as I have a Soul to be saved, I will deal as honestly with you, as my Condition will enable me: If a Friend of mine relieves me, as I hope he will, you shall have your demand at a Call. Sir, I trust to your Honour and Honesty, and assure your self, if God by your endeavours, be pleased to grant Health, I will make you a Present, that I believe may be acceptable. Pray consider my Condition, and use the speediest and best Method for one oblig'd every Day to be busie, and who shall for ever own himself to be, Sir,

Your most oblig'd, humble Servant.

Direct

'Direct as before, and pray Seal up the things in a 'little Box, for I would not gladly have any one know 'my Condition.

Upon this, I ſent him down ſome Medicines, which he took as I directed, and then he ſent me the Letter following.

LETTER III.

G—— Nov. 17. 1704.

Dear Sir,

'I Receiv'd the the things laſt *Sunday* very ſafe; for 'which I give you infinite Thanks, both for your 'Care and charitable Kindneſs, but *Monday* and *Tueſ-* 'day proving ſtormy and cold, I did not begin till *Wed-* 'neſday, ſince which time I find my ſelf much better 'and heartier. I truſt in God that your endeavours, 'with God's Bleſſings, will compleat my Cure; for 'which you ſhall find me a grateful Pay-maſter to the 'utmoſt of my Ability. I deſign to ſend you twenty 'Shillings by the latter end of this or the next Month 'without fail, and afterwards duly as Money comes 'to my Hands. I am diſappointed by the Friend I 'expected would relieve me, but I humbly beg, as 'you have begun, that you will be ſo kind as to go 'thro' with me, aſſuring you, were your Mony due 'a twelve-Month, as I hope it ſhall not, you need not 'fear to meet with Ingratitude. I would write to you 'ſooner, but that I ſtay'd to give an Account how the 'Pills work'd; I think I receiv'd more benefit by the 'Doſe I took, than the whole I have taken this year 'paſt. I find ſuch a great alteration for the better, 'that I feel no Pains at all, but ſometimes a little Head-

'Head-ach, occasion'd, I believe, by some Fumes ari-
'sing from my Stomach, but that much less than usual;
'it work'd with me eight times, the two last times be-
'ing pretty severe, so that the next will be as you di-
'rected. I am forc'd to go Abroad as far as the House
'of Office, because I cannot without suspicion (the
'People being malicious) do otherwise, but do keep
'my self warm. I desire to know if Posset-drink be
'proper, instead of Water-gruel. I found Ale always
'prejudicial to me, so that I design wholly to give it
'over during my Course; I can command a Glass of
'Claret now and then, but am no great lover of it;
'my only Drink is Small-Beer, which if proper, I de-
'sire to know, or what other Drink is most proper?
'I desire likewise to know if Tobacco, reasonably
'taken, be good. This with most humble Thanks
'and poor Prayers, for your Eternal Welfare, con-
'cludes me

Yours,

In the strictest Bonds of Gratitude.

This Person went on in the Course I put him in, and I repeated or alter'd his Medicines as there was occasion, sometime (perhaps a Month) after taking of which, he sent me the following Account of his Condition, *viz.*

LET-

LETTER IV.

G—— March 20. 1704.

SIR,

'I Have made uſe of the things, and I hope to my 'great Good; I find no manner of Pain, nor the 'leaſt appearance of the *Gleet*, either after going 'to Stool or making of Water; ſo that I think the 'Work's compleat: And now Sir, as to your great 'Kindneſs and Charity, I acknowledge it with all 'Thankfulneſs; which I hope you'll find as well 'in my gratefully paying you your Demands, as 'in all other reſpects, that I may, or can, be ſervicea-'ble to you, and do humbly beg you will not think 'I ſhall have any deſign to delay you. I am ſure were 'you thoroughly acquainted with my worldly State, 'and the good Intentions I have to ſatisfie ſo good a 'Benefactor, you would have no room left to think 'amiſs; I doubt not but I am now totally freed from 'the Diſtemper, being as eaſie as ever in my Life, Eat, 'Drink and Sleep well, am vigorous and ſtrong. I 'have *Erections* of a conſiderable continuance, which 'I take to be a great ſign of Health. I do not think 'the Mony that I am further to pay you, too much, 'were it twice double, ſo that my Ability was accord-'ing to my good Intentions, and as I am ſatisfied you 'cannot expect to be any great winner by me ſo I 'would have you to be no loſer. I had an evacuation 'of *Semen*, or what you pleaſe to call it, in my Sleep, 'I cannot remember I dreamt of any Object that might 'cauſe it, but the next Morning I found on two or 'three places of my Shirt, the gloſſy Subſtance you 'mention in your Book, but after another manner, 'for it was hard, and did not lie flat, but was fix'd 'as if you had glued ſome Crumbs of your Candied

' Sugar, it startled me a little, but since I find no grief,
' I take Courage, and hope all things will do well,
' yet should any thing be amiss at any time, I shall
' make bold to trouble you, not else but that I am,
' Sir,

Your most obliged humble Servant.

The Reader may by this Person's Case and Cure, believe that there is more efficacy in some Medicines and Methods than in others, else he might have got well one would think, within the the compass of ten Years time, and by five several *Salivations*, which instead of Curing him, render'd him much worse, as his first Letter manifests; at last what had been so many Years fruitlesly attempted by others, was by the Methods I took and Medicines I administred, compleated in less than as many Months, and I doubt not but so securely, as that he will never relapse.

The next Case I shall mention, was a Gentleman in the Country, of about forty Years of Age, who for about two Years time almost together, was by ill management afflicted with a *Venereal Priapism*, or continual standing of the *Yard*, he told me it came after he was Cur'd, (as he thought) of a *Clap*, and that his Case was very deplorable, and afforded him great uneasiness; for notwithstanding the *Erection*, he had no inclination to *Venereal* Pleasures, neither could all that was done to provoke, *&c.* that way, relieve him; under this disaster he applies to a Person that said he would Cure him, and indeed did Cure him of his *Priapism*, but what was worse, (if worse could be) by the Medicines he took and used, in the room of his *Priapism*, a total *Impotency* or Extinction of the natural Heat succeeded, so that by all the provocative Means he could use, or Methods he could take, no *Erection* could be procur'd, which was a mighty Discouragement, as well as disappointment to himself, and no doubt but to his Wife also. In this Condition he came to me, and implored my assistance, which having been so long, *viz.* almost of a Years continuance, I despaired of

of helping him, but upon his requeſting I would try; I put him into a Courſe, which he follow'd, and in about a Month after taking the things, he ſent me the following Letter.

LETTER V.

Dear Sir,

'YOUR not hearing from me all this while, as you deſir'd, and I promis'd, gives you reaſon, it may be, to conclude I found no benefit by what you gave me, but indeed, Sir, I find it otherwiſe, which is owing (under God) to your great Skill and Care, I took the Medicines I had of you with a very willing Mind, tho' they went ſomething againſt me, and finiſh'd them near a Month ſince, and would have wrote to you ſooner, but ſome urgent Buſineſs call'd me fifty Miles from home, where I was obliged to ſtay. Sir, I had not taken the *Drops* and the *Infuſion* above three Days (which I begun with, after I had taken all the *Pills* as you directed) but I found an unuſual warmth about my *Teſticles* and root of my *Yard*, with a little motion or propenſity to the *Act*; I was, as you muſt imagine, extreamly Joyful to find it, and with the greater Inclination, went forward with the Medicines; two or three Days after which, ſuch a glowing Heat ſeiz'd the Parts, with a ſharpneſs in my Urine and Pain all along the paſſage of my *Yard*, (tho' without any other diſorder as you told me might probably happen) that I was forc'd for one Day to forbear them, the next Day I took but half the Doſe of each, and ſo went on, and in a few Days after the ſharpneſs of Urine went away, and I found my *Stones* rowl and ſtir about in my *Cods*, as if ſomething had been alive there, but I fancied it might be Wind, but there attended it a ſort of Pleaſure, and ſome *Erections* follow'd upon it, which *Erections* I found afterwards ſtronger, and are now much better,

‘ insomuch, that I believe I could do all the Offices of ‘ a Man, as formerly, and would have embrac'd my ‘ Wife, but dared not to venture, till I had advis'd ‘ with you. Since I finish'd the Medicines I have not ‘ such frequent Propensities to *Copulation*, yet when ‘ I have *Erections*, I think they are stronger; if you ‘ think it necessary, Sir, I would take something fur- ‘ ther that I might (if it please God) be perfectly ‘ Cured, but I thank God there is no comparison to ‘ what I was, when with you, and before I took your ‘ Medicines; what you judge further necessary, be ‘ pleased to wrap them up, so that it may not be disco- ‘ cover'd 'tis Physick, and if you please, put them in- ‘ to a little Box as before, and direct for me at —— ‘ to be sent to the —— —— Inn in —— and they ‘ will come safe, and pray let me have advice of them ‘ by the Post, in which, pray advise whether I may ‘ venture safely (if able) to sport with my Wife. This, ‘ Sir, with my Service to you, and a thousand ‘ Thanks for your Care, which is so particular, and ‘ extraordinary, that God forbid I should be ungrate- ‘ ful; pray do the best you can for me, and send me ‘ Word what the things will come to, and I'll order ‘ your Mony, for now I am in great Hopes I shall be ‘ thoroughly Cured.

I am dear Sir,

Your infinitely oblig'd Friend

B——April 30. 1704.

and very humble Servant.

Accordingly I sent this Gentleman some more Medicines, which he took as I directed, and also wrote him my Opinion as to his conversing with his Wife, and at the writing of this he is in Town, and tells me he finds himself very well, only, since cohabiting with his Wife, is a little Weak in the Genital Parts, which I tell him by degrees will recover their Strength, but

but that he muſt act with diſcretion, and he is and was upon taking the firſt Medicines I ſent him, totally freed from whatever Taint he had, and no doubt but in time will in every reſpect be as Vigorous and active as ever he was in his Life. I had this Gentleman's leave to inſert his Letter and Caſe (concealing who he is) which Cure is, and what he and others muſt allow to be ſo ſignal and extraordinary, as ſcarcely to be paralell'd.

There are more of the like Caſes which I could inſtance, if it were convenient, many Perſons, both Men and Women that have been rendred infertile by means of ſome *Venereal* Matter, as alſo ſome defects in both *Sexes* from natural Cauſes, I have Cured, even when there has been ſuch *Impotency* in the Men, and *Sterility* or Barrenneſs in the Women, as to put them beſide all Hope of ever procreating again, and who by the Methods I have taken, and Medicines adminiſtred, have afterwards had Children.

One very remarkable Caſe in that kind could I relate, were it not for fear of giving Offence, but it being perform'd upon a Perſon of great Worth and Popularity, (tho' at the ſame time I could relate it as I have done others, without ſo much as giving the leaſt hint of the Perſon, or the leaſt ſuſpicion who it ſhould be) and not having his leave to do it, nor which I believe, would be granted, if requeſted, I conceive it better to paſs it by, and proceed.

The next Caſe then that I ſhall take notice of, was a Perſon that was almoſt ruin'd in Body, as well as quite ſunk in the Purſe, by the management of ſome one or more of the baſe ignorant Pretenders that had him in hand for a *Clap*, hampring him to a ſad purpoſe for more than ſix Months together, as evidently appears by his Letter ſent me *per* Penny Poſt, *viz.*

LETTER VI.

Monday 3 *a Clock Oct.* 30 1704.

Dear Sir,

'BEing sufficiently satisfy'd of your matchless Skill and Ingenuity, your Fame having spread it self beyond my Knowledge and Art to find out, but I may account myself most unfortunate, not knowing you till this happy Day, which has reviv'd my sinking Spirits, hoping to find Relief by your fam'd Ingenuity, but as to the great misfortune that has befel me, I most unhappily being abroad one Day with some Friends, and coming home in the Evening, being overcome in Drink, and the frailty of Nature guided me, I unfortunately got the foul *Disease*, which I have been troubled with ever since *Easter*, being under unskilful Hands, and blinded by their canting Words, and moreover has pickt my Pocket of that little Mony which I had, has left me in a desperate Condition being now afflicted this Day by a Swelling in my *Cods*, and a grievous *Running*, which has always been on me, and a great Heat in my *Yard*, the end of it being mighty Sore, and a sore Throat which has been a great trouble to me, but for all these Afflictions yet (by reading your ingenious Book) I found Comfort in abundance, therefore, Dear Sir, let me beg of you (for God's sake) to assist me. I am a ——— at the ——— in the ——— hoping you will be secret, having but one Year to serve, being very well beloved, *&c.* So humbly beg of you to consider my Condition as soon as possible, being it hinders me from doing my Business, as I formerly did; so, Sir, I desire you to let me hear from you with all expedition, either by a Porter, whom I will pay, or if you think it convenient to favour me with your much desir'd Presence, and

'and enquire for ——— I ſhould once more 'be in hopes of being made a ſound Man; once more 'I humbly deſire you to remember the Object of your 'Charity, who will ever think himſelf obliged to ſub-'ſcribe

Your moſt oblig'd Servant,

till Death.

This Letter mov'd me to pity the poor Man, and inſtead of ſending, I went to him my ſelf, and found him in Bed, ſweltring and labouring under a great deal of Pain, ſcarce able to ſtir, one of his Teſticles being extreamly tumified; ſeveral Ulcers upon the Nut of the *Yard*, covered with a *Phymoſis*, that is, a contraction of the *Prepuce*; a ſevere *Scalding* of Urine, and *virulent* Running, with *Pains* in the Head, and elſewhere, ſore Throat, *&c.* all which had reduc'd him to a very weak condition, the too manifeſt effects of both *Pox* and *Clap*: I pitied him before I ſaw him, but when I was with him and ſaw in what a miſerable Condition he was in, my Compaſſion was much more towards him, tho' an abſolute Stranger; for in his Caſe it appear'd too manifeſtly, that as the *Woman* had gave him the *Clap*, the *Doctor* had given him the *Pox*. I told him he might (notwithſtanding how bad he was) get a perfect Cure with good management, which mightily encourag'd him, and in order to it, I ſent him ſome things, which he took and uſed as I directed; in a few days after I viſited him again, and found him much amended, his *Pains* having left him, the *Tumour* upon the *Teſticles* almoſt removed, his *Sores* diſpos'd to a healing, and in ſhort, was in ſuch a fair way of recovery, that in leſs than a weeks time, he was able to be about his Buſineſs, as appears by the following Letter,

LETTER VII.

Friday 8 *a-Clock*, Nov. 3 1704.

Dear Sir,

'THE *Electuary* and *Powder* is gone, and the *Pultice* is likewise all used, and has carried the 'Swelling almost all off; last Night and to Day, 'my Pains have been something more; but I fear I 'have got Cold, and the Pain of my *Stone* is some-'thing return'd, but I believe it is caused by my walk-'ing and running about much, which I am forced to 'do; therefore I hope you'l consider some means to 'be used to give me ease; as for my *Yard* it is very 'well, considering the time, and the soreness of my '*Throat* has left me, and the heat of *Urine* is quite 'gone; so I hope you'l send the things that are neces-'sary by this Porter to him, who is

Your ever humble

and oblig'd Servant.

Upon his taking the *Medicines* I further sent him, I had the following Letter from him.

LETTER VIII.

Lond Nov. 29. 1704

SIR,

'IT is no small trouble to me, that my misfortune is 'such, that I cannot possibly obtain that much de-'sired moment of waiting on you; if I thought my

'Ex-

'Expectations should have been so cross'd, I had 'writ to you before now, being the Bottle you sent 'me has been all used this Week, but I thought there 'was no great occasion for any more, being that Pain 'that I then was afflicted with, has quite left me, 'and the *Swelling* is also quite gone, and I am as easie 'as may be, and have been able ever since the first 'week to do my Business as usual. I have took the '*Electuary*, and have used the *Balsam*, but there is 'enough of the *Lotion* to serve another Box. I design 'to wait on you a *Sunday* my self, that you may be 'better satisfy'd what good Condition I am in, and I 'hope to requite you in a very little time, for your 'infinite kindness to me. No more at present, but 'remain

Your most oblig'd Servant

and Debtor.

Thus by the Blessing of God upon my endeavours, was this Person extricated out of his difficulties, and perfectly set free from the Distemper, which all that knew his Condition, was not a little surpriz'd at, he being lookt upon so bad, as to be altogether past Cure, but he was perfectly Cur'd, as by his following Letter appears, and there is no reason to doubt but that he will continue so.

LETTER IX.

Jan. 6. 1704-5.

'THE Bearer hereof is our House Porter, who 'being privy to my misfortune, he was asking 'me last Night where I had such a sudden Relief, and 'I found he had been in some hot Exercise, advis'd

'him

'him to take a Pot of your *Electuary*, if you thought 'it proper, and he will pay you for it. I desire, Sir, 'you would send by him also for a Friend of mine ano-'ther Pot of that Unparalell'd and most Incomparable '*Electuary*, which has been fully Experienced by

Your most oblig'd Debtor

The next Case I shall take notice of, is a Gentleman that by means of ill management, had (among other Symptoms of a bad Infection) a *Bubo* in his Groin, which was broke when he came to me, and discharg'd a great quantity of *Ichorous* Matter thro' several Pinholes; I presently made a large opening with my Probe *Scissors*, and dress'd him with proper Medicaments, and put him into a Course of Medicine inwardly, which he went thro', and prov'd so successful, that in a reasonable time he grew perfectly well. When he was in the Country, after I had dismiss'd him, he writes me the following Letter.

LETTER X.

'*SIR*,

'MY having been silent so long, has afforded you 'grounds to believe, that I was either out of 'the Land of the Living, or that I had ungratefully 'forgot you, but as these rude Lines will satisfie you 'as to the former, so I hope time and opportunity 'will so far offer, that I may convince you of the con-'trary as to the latter. I need not tell you, Sir, how I 'was when I left *London*, but the condition I am in 'at present, is seemingly very well, and I flatter my 'self that it is really so, and that founded upon no small 'Reason; for, if a good and strong Appetite, strength 'of Body (as well as cleanness) and a freedom from

'Pains

'Pains and Aches, are ſo many preſumptive Arguments and Tokens of Sanity and Health, which, by the Bleſſing of God, and your no leſs skilful than honeſt Endeavours, I now can joyfully boaſt of, none will, or can ſay, I'm ſure, that there's the leaſt room for fear or doubt of the contrary. I have omitted taking your *Infallibility* this Month, hoping I ſhall never more have occaſion for it, unleſs this pleaſant Scene ſhould alter, (which Heavens avert) in the mean time being happy in my condition, nothing troubles me, but the thoughts how I ſhall be able to make a return ſuitable to that vaſt Obligation lain on

Your moſt humble

Aug. 27. 1706. *and thankful Servant.*

POSTSCRIPT.

'I hope to be with you ſix or eight Weeks hence.

Another was a young Gentleman, who for a long time had been in the Hands of one that gives Bills about, near *Tom*'s, at *Ludgate*, to a conſiderable Expence, and a much worſe purpoſe than when he undertook him; his Caſe *Pains, Heat* and *Burnings*, in ſeveral parts about him, with *ſharpneſs* of Urine, and *decay* of Body, not without reſtleſs Nights, and Weakneſs, *&c.* certain Symptoms of the Diſeaſe. I put him into a courſe of Medicine for about a Month, without one days confinement, and Cur'd him. The laſt things he had, was what he ſent for by the following Letter.

LET-

LETTER XI.

SIR,

'I Have not an opportunity to see you to Night, therefore I shall let it alone till *Saturday*. I find my 'self very well, and desire to know whether I shall 'continue my Powders, or if you will order me some-'thing else. If you'd direct as before, and put 'em 'up as little suspicious as can be.

I am your humble and

Thursday June 13. 1706. *obedient Servant.*

The next Case that I shall take notice of, is of a Gentleman and his Wife, he sending me the following Letter of their Conditions, *viz.*

LETTER XII.

W——— March 23. 1704-5.

Good Sir,

'IT is my great unhappiness to be one of those un-'fortunate Creatures, that about a Year ago had 'the ill hap to be overcome with Drink, and as the 'consequent thereof, to pick up a *Whore* (or she me, 'I can scarce tell which) in the Street, from whom I 'deservedly got the Disease, call'd a *Clap*, and being 'oblig'd to go out of Town from home the next 'Morning, before I could tell whether any thing ail'd 'me, and riding almost a hundred Miles, and some 'Cold

'Cold that I got, with drinking a little hard, and the 'Diſtemper (as appear'd ſince) together, I had ſuch a 'Pain in my Back for two days together, that I could 'hardly ſtand upright, and having been at *London* 'above a Fortnight from my Wife, when I got home, 'I inconſiderately lay with her; a day or two after 'which I began to feel a Pain in my *Yard* and *Stones*, 'with a little Pricking and Smarting in making Wa-'ter, and a little after that a *Running* of Matter. What 'to do in this Condition I knew not, being altogether 'a ſtranger to the Diſtemper, but I applies my ſelf to 'an Apothecary in our Town, who gave me ſomething 'to take, that ſoon eas'd me in my Water, and ſtopt 'my *Running*; ſo that in a Week I found my ſelf 'well; a little while after this, my Wife complain'd, 'and the Apothecary had her in Hand, and Cur'd her 'alſo, but about three Months after, both my ſelf and 'my Wife were taken very ill with Pains and Heavi-'neſs all about us, and after that with breakings out 'in ſeveral parts, my ſelf eſpecially, as in my Head, 'Face, Arms, and other Places, and my Wife with a 'ſoreneſs on her *Privy-Parts*, for which our Apotheca-'ry put us into a Diet-Drink, and Sweated us; but 'not being ſatisfied with his Judgment, and under ter-'rour of what wou'd be the Conſequence, I wrote to 'one Mr. * *S*——— at *London*, who was reported to 'have great Skill; he ſent us things, which we took 'for four Months together, but to very little purpoſe; 'for tho' the Diſtemper went off or abated a little, 'it would, upon leaving off the Medicines, return 'again, and ever ſince, at times, have we been a 'taking. My Wife at this preſent is as much in *Pain* 'as ever, and broke out almoſt all over her, has a Sore '*Throat* that ſhe can ſcarcely ſwallow, and a great 'Pain about her *Noſe*. I thank God I am not alto-

* *The Name was at length in the Letter, but forbear inſerting it here, for divers Reaſons.*

'gether

'gether so bad, but complain after the same manner, 'and have still a Pain in my *Yard*, but have no sore- 'ness in my *Throat*, nor Pain in my *Nose*. Sir, I have 'read your Book, and make my application to you, 'humbly requesting your Opinion in our Cases, for 'which I shall gratefully satisfie you; but indeed, Sir, 'we are very bad, and my poor Wife, what with the 'Disease, and the Physick, is grown very weak and 'feeble. She is about twenty seven, and my self about 'thirty four Years old: She has, notwithstanding her 'Illness, her Courses in good order. I find such a 'dulness and weariness, just as your Book mentions, 'and care not to stir, and in the day-time are very 'sleepy, but cannot sleep in the Nights but little. Just 'now I have look'd upon my *Yard*, and there are seve- 'ral hot fiery Pimples on it, that are a little Painful, 'and scurfy Spots upon my *Cods*, which have been a 'good while. I forgot to tell you, that a while ago, 'my Wife had some Pimples that broke and run upon 'the Lips of her *Privy-Part*, which made her she 'could hardly walk, and a Woman gave her something 'that eas'd her, and cured them, but now they begin 'to come again. I have a thousand melancholy 'Thoughts, and every thing that happens to us, I 'look on as a Judgment on me for so foul a Crime, 'but I hope I have begg'd Pardon for my Folly, and 'do therefore, dear Sir, make my earnest request that 'you'l give me your Thoughts candidly and freely, 'and what you judge proper in our Conditions. I 'shall as soon as you have answer'd this, return your 'Fee, and not only be grateful but thankful, for what 'I shall receive from you; and I pray God direct you, 'that neither of us (my poor Wife however) may not 'suffer upon my account. I am, Sir,

Your sorrowful

humble Servant.

Upon

Upon reading this Letter, I pittied them, eſpecially the poor innocent Woman his Wife, but that they might have ſome comfort under all their diſcouragements, I wrote an anſwer the very next Poſt, wherein I gave them hopes of Cure, which was a great ſatisfaction to them; upon receiving of which, he ſends me the following Letter, *viz.*

LETTER XIII.

W——— April 1. 1705.

Dear, Sir,

'I Hereby thankfully acknowledge your kindneſs in 'anſwering mine, and for the encouraging advice 'you give, touching our Conditions, and would not 'leave any means unattempted for my ſelf and poor 'Wifes ſake, that we might be free from the Pain and 'Miſery we undergo by this Diſtemper, and do en'tirely, under God, recommend our ſelves to your 'Directions, and if you'l pleaſe to ſend what things 'are neceſſary for us to take, I ſhall thankfully re'turn you the charge of them; let it be what will be 'ſafe and moderate for my Wife, by reaſon ſhe is 'weakly, and ſend full Directions how we ſhall go'vern our ſelves as to eating and drinking; put them 'up in a Box, and ſend them for me to the ——— 'Carrier, at the ——— Inn in ———. I have ſo great 'a concern for my great Fault, and the Conditions we 'are in, that if I thought our Cures could not be per'fected well at ſo great a diſtance, we would take a 'Journey to *London*, if my Wife could venture in a Coach, 'but I ſubmit to your advice. I have here incloſed ſent a '*Guinea*, your Fee, and ſhall always he grateful for 'any thing you do for us. I am, Sir,

Your moſt humble Servant.

Ac-

Accordingly I sent them what Medicines I judg'd proper, which they took according to directions and which were renewed, and other Medicines sent, according as I had an account from time to time how they were, they continued in a course for two Months together, about a Week after which he sent me the following Letter, being the last I to this time have had from him, *viz.*

LETTER XIV.

W———June 10th. 1705

Dear Sir,

'MY self and my Wife did exactly pursue your Directions in taking these last things, and have about a Week ago taken all, and thank God and you, 'we are abundantly better than my last gave you account of, my Wife's Stomach is so well amended 'now, that she can eat heartily, and is much stronger, 'as you told me she would be, and now all her fears 'are over, as to my self, I thank God, I am as well 'to my thinking as ever I was in my Life, I cannot 'say I ail any thing, I'm strong and lusty, and every 'Body says, that both of us look extraordinary well, 'and wonder at so great an alteration, we are both o'verjoy'd at it, and next to God, shall for ever ac'knowledge that our Lives are owing to you, for 'which sure I shall be the ungratefullest Creature in 'the World, if I did not make you amends, which I 'will certainly do, God willing; we design now to 'Drink the Diet-Drink you order'd us to make, and 'shall begin to Morrow, and will take it for a Month 'or longer, as you directed, but my Wifes Stomach 'begins to be a weary of Physick, however for her 'good I doubt not but she'l drink it. Sir, I sent you 'the 4 *Guinea's* for the last things *per* our Carrier the 'last Week, with a line, which (I suppose) you re'ceiv'd. Pray if any thing else be necessary let us have

'it,

'it, for I would not omit any thing to make a com-
'pleat Cure, tho' I hope, and indeed now do not fear
'but that the Diſtemper is carry'd off Root and
'Branch, but I leave it to you, and ſhall think my ſelf
'under the ſtricteſt obligations to be grateful for thoſe
'extraordinary benefits we have reap'd by your Skill
'and Care, and for which you ſhall find me a continu-
'al benefactor. I am, Sir,

Your moſt oblig'd Friend and

very humble Servant.

The next Letter I ſhall inſert is from a Perſon, then unknown, who wrote to me, deſiring my Opinion of his Caſe, and in anſwer to mine ſent me this, *viz.*

LETTER XV.

Worthy Sir,

'YOurs yeſterday I Receiv'd, and would have ſent
'ſooner, but could not conveniently. Pleaſe to
'ſend by the Bearer, the Things you told me would
'coſt Seven Shillings and ſix pence. But pray, Sir,
'take as little as poſſible for what you ſend, becauſe
'Mony is ſcarce with me at preſent; but I hope I ſhall
'not be ungrateful to you, having not long to ſerve
'of my Time. I have a great mind you can (if In-
'fected) Cure me, with a far greater ſafety than any,
'having hear'd of your Fame by thoſe who have been
'perfectly Cur'd, under your Care and Skill. I have
'had a ſmall Pain about ſix Inches above my Knee,
'being weaker in my Legs, *&c.* than uſual. Pray
'ſend thoſe things which may hinder no Buſineſs, and

'with a speedy Cure: I shall ever acknowledge my self.

Your most Obedient

May 29.
9 *Clock, Evening.* *and Humble Servant.*

His Infection was but small, for the things I sent him Cur'd him, as he himself afterwards came to me, and acknowledg'd, with many Thanks, *&c.*

The next Letter is from a Person, who as his Case was extraordinary, and his Account of it also extraordinary, as well as diverting, I think it not amiss to incert it, and is as follows, *viz.*

LETTER XVI.

A Dark Account of——

SIR,

'IN the Year 95. when I was just come from *Cambridge*, I met a thing in Petty-Coats about the 'bigness of a *W*——*re*, who desir'd me to give her 'a Pot, which I cou'd not refuse, and so she gave me 'a Seasoning, *i. e.* &c.

'I did not discover it for some time, I've forgot how 'long. The first Symptoms were Warts under the '*Prepuce*, which were very many and very great, 'which hindred the Skin to cover the Glans, and some 'there were in the middle of the *Penis*; never no Run-'ning pricking Pains, or any thing like it. I first ap-'ply'd to the Famous or Infamous Dr. *Kirleus* (then 'living): He had half the Mony agreed for, in Hand, 'but was very urgent for the rest, before I cou'd get 'Cur'd, as he promis'd, and I being poor, cou'd not 'procure it, so I was forc'd to shift him, and go upon

'Tick

'Tick to the Fam'd Doctor † *R*——, in *B*——
'*ſtreet*, *D*—— *Place*, who prov'd to be (for all
'his Long-Wigg and Bounce, and the current Title of
'Doctor) but a broken Apothecary, *ab Origine*. He
'ply'd me for three Years together, with *Mercurius Dul-*
'*cis*, *Sublimate*, and the D——l knows what, and
'barbarouſly (I'm afraid) ruin'd my Body and my
'Purſe, and has brought me to this miſerable State
'I'm now in. After his Deceaſe (for he's gone to the
'*Stygian Ferry*) I apply'd to the Chymical or Comical
'Operator in *Hob-Nails*, Mr. * *S*——*er*, in *Black-*
'*Fryers*, and he fleec'd me a little, but I did not ſtay
'long. Afterwards I had ſome Stuff in Bottles (I
'believe *Lime-Water*) from an infallible Fellow in
'*C*——, a *Bull-baiter* by Profeſſion. And now
'lately, *i. e.* for theſe three or four Years, I've had
'Medicines of an ignorant Apothecary which I
'thought, did me moſt good, that made my long con-
'tinuance with him. I had before a continu'd fix'd
'Pain in the back part of my Head, and darting
'ſhooting Pains in my Eyes, and (which is remark-
'able) fix'd Bumps, hard Puſtules, Swellings (or
'what you call them) under both my Ears, which
'ſometimes increas'd, or decreas'd a little, but never
'totally, till now, quite vaniſh'd; and I've ſeldom any
'Pain in my Eyes, or Back part of my Head, as
'formerly, nay more, while my Apothecary was
'here, (for now he is *non eſt inventus*) he had once or
'twice, I thought, in that term of Years, brought
'me to a very fair way of Cure; for I found a ſud-
'den alteration, my Hands that were ſwell'd, much
'abated, my Blood running more briskly; a ſtrange
'Itching over my whole Body, the Soles of my Feet
'not excepted, eſpecially in the Wriſts of my Arms,
'which had a perfect Scurf or Peeling upon them, as
'alſo was upon my Legs, and other parts of my Bo-

† *The Name was mention'd at length in the written Letter*
* *The Name in the written Letter was at length.*

'dy, but whether thro' Design or Ignorance, he never 'brought it to Perfection. He tells me now in his 'Exile, he has given me the true Receipt, which he 'all along us'd, which was *Pill. Cochiæ* ℥iv. *Aq. Ab-'sinth.* ℥viij. Vigo *Snuff* ℥j. and *Treacle* one Penny 'worth (don't laugh) *probatum est.*

'In his absence I apply'd my self to Dr. * *S———n*, 'and told him, I thought my Case was not so much '*Venereal* as *Mercurial*: The Doctor, with a sour 'Face, said, it must be carry'd off with Gold, which 'indeed prov'd so to a Title, for he had some of mine 'to no purpose. Afterwards I went to a Brother Sur-'geon, a *French* Man, of good Practice, (I believe) 'and told him the same Story, he shall be nameless, 'because no *Quack*, he Purg'd me with Cathartick 'Draughts for some time, (I'd by that means a Scab-'by Face) but to no effect. Under both these Doctors '(who I had the greatest value for, as thinking them 'less Empericks than the rest, I'm sure more fair 'Practitioners) I grew worse than with my Quon-'dam Dr. my Pain in my Head and Eyes returning, 'my Hands rather more swell'd: So, after all, I ap-'plies my self to Dr. *Tom*, or Dr. something by *Tom's* 'Coffee-House *Ludgate*, and he rather encreas'd the 'Pains more, and now I've taken to my old *Nostrum* 'again, and find my self much easier, but cannot find 'the same effects it had once or twice before, as I've 'told you, tho' I really think it's the same by the ob-'servations of Stools, in which are large quantities of 'Matter, like Size or Jelly, which it always brought 'away, and which I perceiv'd other Physick did not. 'I don't know whether it may be the peculiar Nature 'of it, but this I'm sure of, that when that ceas'd, as 'it did once or twice, I was then much easier and in a 'fair way. But now *Finally* and *Lastly*, as the Par-'son says, (having no more Patience, and having spent 'all my Ready) I come to you in *Forma Pauperis*, be-'seeching you, by the ties of Christianity, and all that

* *His name was also at length in the written Letter.*

is

'is good, to reſcue me, (who am ruin'd by *Male-*
'*Practice*) even from the brink of Death, and your
'Petitioner will ever Pray (and according to his abili-
'ty Pay) whilſt *Monſieur Verole*.

POSTSCRIPT.

'I'd forgot to tell you, that at firſt I had a ſtrange
'ſore Throat, which was once Syring'd, it vaniſh'd
'after a while. When I was under Dr. *R*——— for
'ſome Years, I had ſtrange Swimmings in my Head,
'ready to ſtagger like a drunken Man againſt every
'Poſt, with ſudden Miſts before my Eyes. Once in
'the ——— I was taken I cou'd not ſee a Letter, and
'afterwards fell down Senſleſs, which confirms me,
'*Mercury* was the Cauſe. I'd ſome few little white Spots
'with Matter in their Heads. I've had Diet-drinks
'of *Lignum Guaiacum*, *Sarſaparilla*, *Saſſaph.* &c. I'm
'almoſt perſwaded the chief Cauſe of all my ail, is in
'the *Lymphid Juices*, but I ſubmit all to your better
'Judgment, and ſhall tell you the reſt by word of
'Mouth.

'I was all the time mighty lazy, or rather, as it
'were, weary and reſtleſs, and ſcarce able to Walk.
'I have, as often as I ſniffle (which is very common
'with me, by reaſon of uſe, I ſuppoſe) a great deal of
'that Jelly, or ſlimy Stuff, come down my Throat:
'My Body, when I began to mend, was all freckled
'with red Spots. *Cum multis aliis quæ nunc preſcribere*
'*longum eſt.*

This Perſon, however merrily he writes, was under no ſmall apprehenſions (and that not without cauſe) of what might be the conſequence of his Indiſpoſition, if not remedied; and very ſeriouſly (when I came to ſpeak with him) implor'd my beſt aſſiſtance, in order to extricate him therefrom, it being, as he ſaid, the only trouble he had in the World. I promis'd him the utmoſt of my aſſiſtance, and which had ſuch

effect, as that within theſe few days he told me he was ſo well, as now not to doubt of a perfect recovery; and indeed I ſee no reaſon why he ſhould be miſtaken.

The next is of a Gentleman and his Lady that I had in Cure in the Country, he giving her the Diſeaſe, and by chance, ſhe underſtanding who it was that had her Husband in Cure, wrote to me, unknown to him, her own Caſe; which I anſwer'd, and ſent Medicines accordingly; and when the worſt of the buſineſs was over with her, ſhe ſent the following Letter, hinting a new Infection in her Husband, which I had before charg'd him with, tho' he cared not to own it.

LETTER XVII.

June 25. 1706.

SIR,

"THIS comes with my Thanks for your Anſwer to mine, which is a Secret, but my Husband "is ſenſible I know you ſuſpect him for ſome new "Matter, for he ſaw me open yours to him. I don't "perceive he will own it, however, Sir, you need not "doubt but it's matter of Fact, therefore I beg of you "to proceed accordingly. He is one of the moſt unhappy Temper'd Men living: His Life is divided "betwixt the height of *Raking* and *Medicines*: Tho' "*Lame*, and look *Thin*, he has at all times a Stomach "like a Horſe, and I think as ſtrong as a Horſe too, "(pleaſe, Sir, to pardon my familiar Expreſſions.) I "fear I ſhould never forgive him, had not he, or rather "Providence, thrown me into ſuch good hands, that "I am encourag'd to hope for a ſpeedy Recovery. I "did not begin with thoſe laſt Medicines till laſt *Thurſday* Night; for when they came to my hands, I was "in-

'indiſpos'd with the Female grievance, ſo durſt not 'run the hazard of too many evacuations at once. 'They, I believe, anſwer expectation, I am already 'ſo much better, that (except being Phyſick-Sick 'ſomtimes) I ſhould think my ſelf very well, did not my 'Linnen diſcover I am not as I us'd to be. Sir, I'll 'be wholly guided by your directions, manage as you 'pleaſe, any thing, any way, in order to ſound Health. 'Paid to content you ſhall be. I can't tell what my 'Husband have now requeſted further from you for 'me, but he tells me he have ſaid enough. Good Sir, 'don't neglect, and if you ſhould have a curioſity to 'enquire after us, pray be cautious, I'd not have my 'inconveniency known for the World, a ſmall intima-'tion may make a diſcovery, for my Husband I know 'have been ſuſpected, tho' *Gout* have been partly the '*Blind*; as for me, I fancy moſt of my acquaintance 'think I have ill Nature enough to wiſh St. *Paul* had 'left out due B———nce.

'Sir, I ſhall have taken but three Doſes of your 'Pills when all is done (I mean the laſt) and the '*Powders* will be ended too: I will expect to ſee ſome-'thing more next *Saturday*: The Letter muſt not come 'in the Packet, it's not ſafe for

Your humble Servant.

The next is of a young Gentleman, who ſent me the following Letter of his Caſe.

LETTER XVIII.

July 31. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

'IT was my misfortune, in *May* last, to be engaged 'in Company with a Gentlewoman, for which God 'Almighty was pleas'd to send his heavy, tho' just 'Judgment upon me: Being apprehensive from 'heat of Urine only, I had from Coition, receiv'd 'damage, I unfortunately apply'd my self to the 'Country *Barber* on *Ludgate-Hill*, whose *Pills* and *Powder* did afford me ease. About six days ago, I 'had occasion to ride out of Town, which Journey has 'again provok'd heat of Urine, which has now ceas'd 'without any methods made use of. The late heat of 'Urine, and a present dulness, give reason to believe 'I am infected, and if infected, I am very much 'afraid that I only now enjoy a Truce (as you term 'it.) The Ingenuity of your Book, encourag'd me to 'commit my self to your Care. I must acquaint you, 'Sir, that I am a Gentleman, but the Son of an exact 'Father, who, upon the discovery of this, might be 'apt to disinherit me; wherefore, the better to con-'ceal it from him, I desire you will inform me by a 'Penny-Post Letter what will be the charges of a 'Cure, wrought with God's permission, and your 'assistance, and how soon I may reasonably expect it. 'I am about twenty two years of Age, and my con-'dition is the more to be pitied, because I cannot at 'present be so generous as I cou'd desire, but assure 'your self, I am of a grateful Spirit, and question not 'but in a short time to make you a genteel Present: 'Tho' I am as much assur'd, as 'tis possible I should

'be

'be of any Stranger, that you are a Gentleman of 'Honour, yet muſt beg leave not to diſcover my ſelf 'before I have the happineſs of talking with you Face 'to Face. Sometimes I flatter my ſelf that I am di-'ſtemper'd more in Mind than Body; but am unwil-'ling to wait for a tryal, leaſt a melancholy Experi-'ence ſhou'd inform me of the contrary. My Urine is 'clear when it firſt comes from my Body, but after 'ſome time ſettles, and ſtands with a ſort of greaſie 'Scum. Pray Sir, defer not your Opinion too long. 'Direct to *Rainbow-Coffee-houſe* in the *Strand.*

SIR,

Your humble Servant.

I anſwer'd it as deſir'd, upon which he ſent me the following Letter.

LETTER. XIX.

Aug. 2. 1706.

Worthy Sir,

'YEſterday I had the ſatisfaction of receiving yours, 'whoſe generous Propoſals do very much argue 'you to be a Gentleman. I had not thought to put 'you to the trouble of this, for I was making the 'beſt of my way to your Houſe, but on a ſudden the 'thoughts of my Crime made me aſham'd to appear 'before you, and upon a ſecond peruſal of your Let-'ter, I perceiv'd your deſire to ſpeak with me, was only 'that you might have a true underſtanding of my 'Caſe, which I believe I can give you more perfectly 'in Writing than *viva voce*, becauſe I am apt to think 'my guilt wou'd confound my Memory, and make 'my Tongue falter in her Expreſſions. After I had

'made

'made use of the Medicines mention'd in my last, it 'was my misfortune to go into Company where there 'was a Woman, and to conform, as far as I thought I 'might with security, with the Company, I did kiss 'her, at which time she filthily put her Tongue in my 'Mouth. Whether my complaints are caus'd by the 'unskilfulness of the *Barber*, mention'd in my last, or 'this second Woman, I leave to your judgment to be 'determin'd. I had, methought, for two or three days 'after I came off my Journey, a stiffness in my Neck. 'I had yesterday a more frequent provocation to 'Urine than usual, and a little sort of a pricking at 'the end of my *Privities*. I am (I thank God) at 'this present in perfect Ease. Judge not, Sir, 'that I refuse to come to you, as not sufficiently con-'fiding in your secresie; I am fully perswaded that a 'Man who has already behaved himself so genteely, 'knows not how to act otherwise. It wou'd, Sir, be 'a double trouble, first, to think I had been guilty of 'a miscarriage of this nature; and secondly, that 'through a consciousness of my own Guilt, I must be 'forc'd to avoid your Company, from whom I ex-'pect so singular an advantage, and in whose Company 'I hope to make my self happy.

'I have given you a true Account of my Case, I 'humbly desire you will not fail to send, by a Porter, 'what you think proper for the restoring me to my 'former State, with full directions how to make use 'of your Medicines, and what Diet, and as I have a 'Soul to be sav'd, you shall be rewarded for your trou-'ble, by

Your humble Servant.

POSTSCRIPT.

'I desire, Sir, you will send your Medicines to the '*Sun-Coffee-house* on *Snow-Hill*, directed for me, by a 'Porter

'Porter in whom you can put Confidence, and I will 'order them to be call'd for to Morrow about ſix a 'Clock in the Evening. Pleaſe to pay the Porter, and 'order him to give them particular charge of them. 'The reaſon I deſire you to pay the Porter, is, becauſe 'I am not known there. If there be any Faith in 'Man, you ſhall be conſider'd for every particular, af-'ter I have made uſe of your Phyſick, which I do 'not queſtion but will be very wholſome.

Upon receiving this, I ſent him Medicines accordingly, which after he had taken, he ſends me the following.

LETTER XX.

Aug. 20. 1708.

Honoured Sir,

'AN unexpected Journey into the Country, made 'me defer anſwering yours, and alſo prevented 'me from taking the Medicines I receiv'd from you; 'the laſt of which I made uſe of this day. Your 'generous Reſolution of acting chearfully and faith-'fully with me, upon confidence of my Honour, was 'a great Encouragement and Satisfaction to me, and 'aſſure your ſelf, you ſhall never have reaſon to re-'pent of your Reſolution; you ſhall find, Sir, that 'Honour and Gratitude have not clearly quitted the 'Nation. I thank God I have now no Symptoms of 'the *Foul Diſeaſe*, the lumps which I formerly men-'tioned, were the greateſt diſturbance to me, but 'now they are not. My Prayers attend you, as the 'reſtorer of my Happineſs, which was ever pure and 'unmixt before I knew to Sin. Tho' all Symptoms 'are vanquiſht, yet cannot I believe but that there are 'ſome relicts of the malignant *Diſeaſe* remaining,

'where-

'wherefore I do desire, Sir, that you will send me 'another Pot of your *Electuary*, and some *Powder*, 'with what else you may judge proper to wash away 'whatever remains of this nauseous Disease, and with 'them the strictest Directions for using of them, which 'I am at liberty to pursue. Your last *Electuary* rare-'ly gave me above two or three Stools a day. Please 'to direct your Medicines as before, *viz.* to be left 'at the *Sun Coffee-house* on *Snow-Hill*, till call'd for, 'whither a Porter shall be sent for them about four to 'Morrow, by

SIR,

Your highly oblig'd

and devoted Servant.

According to his request, I sent him more Medicines, which he took, and then sent me the following Letter.

LETTTER XXI.

Sept. 3. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

'I Have reason to praise my good God, who has 'vouchsafed to bless your endeavours, and restore 'me to that state of Body I'm now in. Since I wrote 'last to you, I had a stiffness in my Neck, which 'I judg'd to proceed from the old Cause; I had like-'wise a lump upon my Leg, but now I have no 'Symptom in the World, excepting that I cannot hold 'my Water so long as formerly. I made an end of 'your Medicines yesterday. I was sorry I could not 'make use of all your *Powder*, for it became liquid, 'for which reason I cou'd not tell what quantity to

'make

'make uſe of, nor cou'd I bring it to Powder again 'by any means. I am almoſt a weary of Phyſick, but 'I will, with a great deal of ſatisfaction, take what-'ever you ſhall preſcribe. I do at this juncture per-'ceive a ſmall ſort of Heat or Pain in the end of my '*Yard*; wherefore I think it is highly requiſite to Phy-'ſick a little more, to carry off the Diſeaſe, and work 'a perfect Cure in your very obliged Patient, who 'will not be in the leaſt unmindful of what he pro-'mis'd. Pleaſe, Sir, to ſend what you think proper, 'with Directions, to the *Sun-Coffeehouſe* on *Snow-Hill*, 'as before, and I will order one to call for it about 'one a Clock to Morrow. I deſire you will keep all 'my Letters, and return them all when I ſatisfie you 'for your Care and Trouble, ſo that my Hand-writing 'may never riſe up in Judgment againſt,

SIR,

Your very humble Servant.

After that, he went into the Country, and at his return ſent me the following Letter.

LETTER. XXII.

Oct. 1. 1706.

Honoured Sir,

'BEfore I had taken all your laſt Phyſick which you 'were pleas'd to ſend me, I was called into the 'Country, from whence I return'd Yeſterday. I 'have enjoy'd my Health ſo perfectly, that I was only 'ſorry I could not have the happineſs of acquainting 'you with the ſame, that you might rejoice with me for 'my happy deliverance, for which I ſhall always think

'my

'my self eternally oblig'd to you. I had a sort of 'weariness in my Knee and Thigh, but that has not 'troubled me of late: You may assure your self, Sir, 'I was concern'd to find Yester-night, two such lumps 'on my Legs as I complain'd of formerly, only they 'were of a less degree this Morning; likewise did a 'lump appear under my left Ear, of a contrary Na-'ture to the others, which itch, but this is sore if 'touch'd. I have had continually since my last to 'you, Heats, Breakings out upon my Nose, and other 'parts of my Face. Since I believe the malignity of 'the Disease is carry'd off, common Purges would, I 'fancy, ease me of these complaints, but I am unwil-'ling to take any other Physick than what you pre-'scribe. I design to Morrow to take the remainder 'of your *Electuary*, of which I wish you wou'd send 'another Pot, or what you think proper, with your 'Bill, to *Steel*'s *Coffee-house* in *Bread street*, with di-'rections to be left till call'd for, which shall be to 'Morrow about Three a Clock, by the order of,

SIR,

Your very oblig'd and

humble Servant, in haste.

Since this last Letter, I have heard from him, and sent him my Bill, which he allows to be very mode-rate; and no doubt but, according to his promise, will do Gentleman-like by me.

The next Case is of a Gentleman that was troubled with an untoward *Gleet*; for Cure of which, he had been in the Hands of several for a long time, to a great expence, to no purpose: It grew upon him with foul *fœtid* Urine; so that an *Ulcer* in the *Bladder* was fear'd. I put him into a method of Cure; upon which, a little time after, he sends me the following Letter.

LET

LETTER XXIII.

SIR,

'I Bought a Pot of what you order'd: I have not 'enough of the *Injection* left to serve to Morrow, 'but enough of the *Powder* left to serve two days 'longer. I find no more *Running*. I have included 'you in my Prayers, and shall always acknowledge 'you as one of my best Friends.

Yours, &c.

July 27. 1706.

And after a little longer continuance of what I order'd him, he sent me the following Letter.

LETTER XXIV.

SIR,

'I Have taken all the *Powder* and *Turpentine*. I 'have had no *Running* but once, since I perceiv'd 'it first to stop. I find very little in my Water of 'those things which were wont to fly in it. I would 'willingly know whether it be convenient to desist a 'while, taking any thing else, if I find my self con-'tinue in this State, which makes me hope I am in a 'manner well. I shall recommend a Friend of mine 'to your Care, who is in the same condition as my 'self was when first I came to you. If you please to 'give your self the trouble to call at any time when most

'most at leisure, I shall inform you in a more particular manner about my Friend.

I am, in haste, yours, &c.

Aug. 10. 1706.

The next Case is of a Person that a Gentleman staid at my House to speak with me about; but I not coming in to suit his time, and he being in haste, left the following Letter for me.

LETTER XXV.

June 24. 1706.

SIR,

'A Poor unfortunate Friend of mine, sent to me this 'day to come to him; I no sooner entred the 'Room where he was, but I found three empty 'Gally-pots, wherein had been Dr. *Damnable's Elec-* 'tuarium Mirabile: The poor D——l fell down on his 'Marrow-bones, and begg'd me, for God's sake, to 'take pitty on his Condition, and give him what assi- 'stance I cou'd, for that he had got a *Gonorrhœa*, at- 'tended with a small *Cordee*, and *Pain* in making 'Water. After I had examin'd him strairly, I find 'that this is the third time in twenty five Years, but 'that he alledges that he was very well Cured, only 'from the first he had always a weakness in his Back, 'sometimes a *Gleet* appear'd at the point of his *Yard* 'like a Pearl. By these three Pots of Stuff he finds 'no good; so that I advised him to come to you. 'The *Gonorrhœa* runs a *greenish* thick *yellow* upon 'him, very *virulent*, but is not attended with any '*Shankers*, *Bubo's*, or other *Pains* whatsoever, than that 'the

'the *Running* cauſes a Pain when he makes Water, 'and at *Erection* a *Cordee*, his Water is very thick. He 'told me alſo, that he had taken ſome drops of *Spirit*, 'or *Oyl* of *Turpentine*, to make him Piſs, and ſome '*Salt Prunella* in a Glaſs of Water, to cool him, and 'that he had kept a ſtrict Diet ever ſince he had it. 'I told him, that as he did tender his ſafety, not to 'take any more of Dr. *Damnable*'s *Mirabile*, nor any 'thing elſe, till I could ſpeak with your Worſhip. 'Now, Sir, all that I crave is, that you would take 'him in hand, and if a ſmall matter will do, I will 'pay you out of my own Pocket, tho' indeed my 'Money is not very large. Pray let me know what 'you will have in the whole to Cure him; I will 'depoſit half a Piece at preſent, and as often as he 'receives any Medicines, that he finds does him good, 'I will contribute, ſo it is not unreaſonable: For my 'ſhare, I am a Stranger to you, therefore I am to be 'heard of at the ——— Coffee-houſe in ——— Street, 'being a ——— belonging to the ———. At all 'times I will either come my ſelf for the Medicines, 'or ſend a ſure Hand with a Line from my ſelf; for 'tho' this poor unfortunate Fellow deſerves Puniſh-'ment, yet I muſt not have him diſcover'd. I have 'no more to add, but that I am,

SIR,

Your Friend to Command.

POSTSCRIPT.

'The poor D——l told me further, that there was 'a *Pain* in his *Back*, and he felt the ſame more in his 'Bed than at any time elſe; and that the retort of the '*Gonorrhœa* cauſed ſome Pain in his *Teſticles* or *Stones*, 'and that the firſt *Clap* he had, cauſed them to Swell: 'In ſhort, I look'd upon them, and I find them to

'hang pretty low, and the right *Stone* to be bigger 'than the other, but I perceive no manner of *Inflam-* 'mation, nor any thing, but that the *Running* causes a 'tickling Pain from the Neck of the *Yard* down the 'Urethra; so that I conclude a small matter from 'your Understanding Hand, will cure him. I think 'to see you this Night my self.

This Person I undertook, and tho' it prov'd to be an old stubborn Case, yet, by the Methods I order'd, and Medicines gave him, he is as good as well, as by a Letter sent me since, (which happens so, as could not be inserted here) appears, however part of it will be inserted by and by.

A Gentleman of about twenty five or twenty six Years of Age, came to me sometime since, telling me his Case, and the Methods he had gone through for Cure, to no purpose, he having a Leprous breaking out almost all over his Body. I cured him in three or four Weeks; whose Person and Cure were brought to my remembrance by the following Letter, which he sent me *per* a Porter, (otherwise his Case had not been inserted here) and came just at the time I was writing this. This is his Letter.

LETTER XXVI.

Febr. 26. 1707--8.

Mr. *Marten.*

SIR,

'ABout three Months ago, I addressed my self to 'you for some of your *Drops* and *Pills*, which I 'took according to your Directions, for a scurfy break- 'ing out I brought with me from the *East-Indies*, had 'it upon me for sixteen Months. I had apply'd my 'self

'ſelf to Dr. *R*———, his Preſcriptions could not re-
'move it, yours has; inſomuch that I have not a ſpot
'about me. But a poor Sea-faring-Man, a Friend
'and Neighbour of mine, is troubled with great
'Blotches and Breakings out. I have contributed a
'Crown to his Crown, if you can afford a Box and
'Bottle you will do a deed of Charity, and farther
'ſerve him who is already

Your oblig'd Friend

and humble Servant.

The next Letter I ſhall mention is from a Scholar, which, tho' ſomething tedious, may not be amiſs taking notice of, ſince it is impoſſible any one ſhould know the Perſon. It is this.

LETTER XXVII.

O——— Auguſt 10. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

'AFTER Coition with a Woman, upon ſome
'ſtrange Diſorders, I was apprehenſive of Infe-
'ction contracted from her; and after a ſtrict peruſal
'of your moſt unparalell'd Book, I was (I wiſh I cou'd
'not ſay) confirm'd in my Opinion, and by all thoſe
'Signs and Symptoms, you ſo pathetically deſcribe,
'I diſcover my ſelf to labour under the opprobrious
'Calamity of a (I fear Virulent) *Gonorrhæa*; ſo that I
'apply my ſelf to you, humbly begging the aſſiſtance
'of that Art, by merit of which you have ſo ſignally
'diſtinguiſh'd your ſelf in that univerſal deference we
'pay you, above the Scarlet Gown and Velvet Cap.

* *The Name was at length in the Letter.*

'Bur, not to detain you with the ordinary course of
'Praise, which every body sounds in your Ear; I go
'on (tho' I cou'd dwell for ever on the Theam) to
'deliver the pitious History of my calamitous Disa-
'ster; the Constitution of which, it is requisite, shou'd
'first be sounded, before any Medicinal Application
'can be made. —— I, Sir, being in *London* a consi-
'derable time, last Month, and the Night before I was
'to leave Town, which was this Day three Weeks,
'coming from the Tavern and accompany'd only by a
'Foot-man, I had the misfortune of meeting two Jilts,
'so that entring upon Discourse with 'em, my Sen-
'sual Passions (deaf to some rational Pleadings, and
'heightned with Wine) hurry'd me to a conclusion of
'lying with 'em both, a damnable bold Adventure
'you'll say! The one I have reason to believe was
'clear, because she insisted I should lie with her first,
'or not at all, as I did twice together without any
'pause, (I presume, Sir, upon this immodest Account
'so punctually, because I fear the attraction of the
'Venom was greater, in as much as the first might
'open the Pores, and make 'em more capable of the
'second's mischief) and after some little interval, I
'enter'd effectual Congress with the other also, and
'so bid 'em good Night. —— The next day, being
'*Tuesday*, I came to *O*——, and found my self not at
'all disorder'd, till the following *Thursday* Night;
'when, after the first Sleep, I found (to my great sur-
'prize, not remembring any pleasant dream I had) my
'Shirt wet, and my Yard (not Erected, but rather
'contracted) still running insensibly, and the *Glans*
'thereof something swell'd: The next Day my Urine
'was very sharp, and scalding; the following Day I
'had acute pain in the orifice of the *Glans*, which was
'red and pouting; the Day after, which was *Sun-*
'*day*, I took an ordinary (not *Antivenereal*) strong
'Purge, it gave, I believe at least, 25 Stools, I had
'then a more smarting (so great, that 'twas intolerable)
'Pain at Urine than I have had since. After *Monday's*
'in-

'interval, on *Tueſday* I took a ſecond Purge not ſo 'ſtrong as the former, which gave me about a dozen 'Stools: I had proceeded in this improper way of 'ordinary Purges, but that a Doctor of Phyſick, 'one of my acquaintance, who has an averſion to 'Apothecary's Preſcriptions, warn'd me againſt purg-'ing. So that for fear of ſuſpicion I left it off, con-'tenting my ſelf to drink Mineral Waters with the 'Salts, and thought my ſelf pretty eaſie, except that the 'Running ſtill continued whilſt I took it; till letting 'looſe to irregular living, as drinking Wines, Ale, 'Coffee, Tea, *&c.* I grew worſe and worſe, with a 'violent heat in my *Genitals*, a pricking Pain through 'the whole Duct, and eſpecially at the Neck of my '*Yard*: The Matter which flows is like Milk, and 'very thick, it diſcovers it ſelf on my Shirt in a green-'iſh or yellowiſh colour: in the Night, eſpecially after 'Sleep, I undergo great Pain by the Erection of the '*Yard*, it's *Frænum* being contracted, draws the end 'downwards; after Urine it is all over very hard, 'eſpecially the *Glans*.

'I am acquainted with ſeveral Doctors of Phyſick 'in this Place, but thro' Shame can't open my 'condition to 'em: I had propos'd to have apply'd 'my ſelf to ſome Apothecary, but upon reading your 'Book, I was ſufficiently warn'd againſt thoſe Quack-'ing Empericks, Gliſter-pipes, baſe Medicaſters, that 'are deſtructive of many a Man; and now my good 'Stars breaking auſpiciouſly thro' the ſable Clouds, 'at laſt point out the dangers of thoſe *Scylla*'s and *Cha-'ribdis*'s, and guide my ſhatter'd Bark into the ſecure 'Haven,

Where it ſhall ever at ſafe Anchor ride,
Nor dare the Furies of the Wind and Tide.

'I am a Young Man, Sir, about twenty Years of 'Age, and ſhall beg leave to diſcover my ſelf by 'Writing, no further, than that I am a Gentleman of

'siderable Quality, the Eldest Son of a rigid Father, 'who, upon Case he shou'd hear of this, wou'd doubt-'less disinherit me; but for all this, I shall take an 'opportunity to discover my self to you; for about '*Michaelmas* I shall come to *London*, having a Play '(which I made, not for a third Night's gain, but my 'own Pleasure) to be Acted at the *Hay-Market Theatre*; 'when I hope I shall have the happiness of returning 'you (as I shall be in gratitude bound) all possible 'Thanks *&* *Re & Verbis*, and present you with a Con-'gratulatory Poem for the mighty Service you have 'done your Country, if the Theam be not too high and 'unproportionable,

To the unfledg'd Pinions of the

groveling, unexperienc'd Infant-Muse,

of your most devoted Servant. ——

'I forgot to tell you that I have a pretty strong 'Constitution, and have enjoy'd a most uninterrupted 'course of Health, *unless sometimes* after hard Study 'I am a little Cholerick. For fear of giving any 'grounds for suspicion, I conform'd my self to such 'Meats as our House affords, *viz.* Beef, Mutton, 'Veal, Fowl, *&c.* but, Sir, whatever course of Diet 'you prescribe to me (as I beg you will with all pos-'sible expedition) I shall comply with in the most ex-'act conformity. Therefore, I desire you will send 'me what Medicines you think requisite, with a Let-'ter how they must be taken, by Mr. *Edward Bart-'let*'s Coach that will be at the *White Swan* on *Hol-'bourn-bridge*, on *Wednesday* or *Friday* Night, ordering 'the Box (in which I desire they may be put) to be left 'with his Book-keeper *Henry Lees*, directed for 'Mr. ——, to be left at the *Chequer-Inn* in '——, with this Mark (℞) on the Inscription. 'Pray, for God's sake, send 'em on *Wednesday* if you 'can

'can, or at the furtheſt on *Friday*, with the Bill, not 'doubting but I will pay you honeſtly, elſe, which 'comprizes all Cures a wretch is capable of, may 'your Remedies miraculouſly do me no good.

Upon this I ſent him what Medicines were proper, and the next Letter I had from him, is as follows, *viz.*

LETTER XXVIII.

O—— Sept. 2. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

'FRom my long ſilence in ſo neceſſitous a Caſe, you 'may very reaſonably conclude, that either your 'Medicines, if poſſible, have fail'd of their uſual in-'fallible Virtue, and ſo I trouble you no more; or 'rather, from an aſſured Conſciouſneſs of the Reverſe 'of that, that they have correſponded to their deſign'd 'Intent, and ſo I have the baſeneſs to forget a kind-'neſs of ſo immeaſurable a degree: If theſe Suppoſitions 'came up to real Truths, I were impeachable of the 'blackeſt and fouleſt Crime, Ingratitude; but as I 'make Conſcience of this, ſo, I hope, I ſhall never be 'chargeable therewith. The cauſe then of my not 'writing, is, that I was ſent for into the Country (not 'far from ——) five days after the receipt of yours, 'where I cou'd not (without giving ſhadow to ſuſpi-'cion) proceed in the uſe of the *Powder*, and *Milk*; 'the *Pills* I had juſt made an end of before I went 'hence, they purg'd me as you expected. In the 'five days continuance of the meaſures you preſcrib'd, '(abating that I did not uſe the *Milk* ſo often) I found 'my ſelf very eaſie, the *Erections* not ſo painful and 'frequent; nor occaſions of ſo often making Water,

'which loſt much of its wonted heat and ſharpneſs, and 'conſequently gave me little or no pain; and as before 'it came from me dribling, and very feebly, then it 'flow'd in one continu'd Stream, and with great 'ſtrength: So great Benefit did I receive in ſo ſhort 'a time, that, I believe, had I proceeded as I ought 'to have done, I might have been by this time a per-'fect ſound Man again: But then going into the 'Country, thro' riding almoſt every day a Hunting, 'and keeping Company (tho' I drank as little as I 'cou'd) I relaps'd into the condition I was in before, 'excepting that I have not ſo frequent and painful '*Erections*, and that the *Prepuce* is very pliable now, 'whereas before I cou'd not ſlip it backward at all: 'About a week ago I had an aching all over my Gums, 'not any effect, I hope, of the *Venereal Taint*? and I 'am as heart-well, brisk and airy, as ever I was 'in my life, and have a very good Appetite and 'Digeſtion. Laſt Night in a wanton Dream, I had a 'plentiful Ejection of *Seed*, as I have not had before 'ſince the misfortune; which I am apt to interpret 'favourable to my ſelf, from an inſtance of one in 'your Book, who had the ſame when he was o'th 'mending hand. The ſame too proves your Aſſertion, 'of the *Gonorrhœa* not to be *Seminal Matter*; for how 'can any one ſupply ſo great an Affluence, and yet 'have a Superflux? My *Gonorrhœa* has overflow'd 'inceſſantly, and to that quantity, that you wou'd 'wonder to ſee how my Shirt is painted in two days 'time; therefore Sir, I deſire you will put a ſtop to it 'by ſome Applications, as ſoon as you may with ſafety; 'for it is very troubleſome, beſides all the Shirts quite 'ſpoil'd that are diſcolour'd therewith. I thought not 'to have troubled you any more *per* Letter, but to 'have waited with as much patience as I cou'd, un-'der ſuch a Calamity, till *Michaelmas*, when I intend 'to ſee you; but fearing the dangerous progreſs it 'might probably make in ſo long a time, without any

'oppo-

'oppoſitions, I (preſuming once more upon your ad-
'ventrous Generoſity to you know not who) beg you
'will ſend with all expedition what may be further
'neceſſary; and if the quantity be more than can be
'involv'd in a Letter, pleaſe to ſend by the Coach I
'intimated to you before, which may be the ſafer
'way, by reaſon a Letter of that bulk may perhaps
'miſcarry. You wou'd do very well, Sir, to pre-
'ſcribe ſome other way, in order to take away the
'*Cordee*, for I cannot poſſibly (without giving ſuſpi-
'cion) have Milk heated ſo many times a day. I can-
'not but acknowledge how highly preſumptuous it is
'for me to addreſs my ſelf to you a ſecond time,
'without giving ſatisfaction for the former, and cau-
'tion too for what I deſire you to ſend me further,
'but the reaſon is, that I wou'd preſent to you all at a
'time, or, that I cannot at this juncture do ſo handſom-
'ly as I wou'd; but at *Michaelmas*, *quantum vires*, *an-*
'*nique ſinent*, ſhall not be wanting to the Performance,
'as it is now to the Will, of

Your moſt oblig'd

humble Servant.

'Pray let me know whether you remove at *Mi-*
'*chaelmas* from the Houſe you are in.

'Pleaſe to direct for Mr. ——— to be left at
'Mr. ———, over-againſt ———, in St.
——— Pariſh, ———.

I ſent him Medicines again, but his remiſneſs in following Directions at firſt, as appears by his Letter above, and his *Clap* as virulent as ever known, his Cure was protracted, the Symptoms of which would otherwiſe have ſoon left him, and he ſpeedily got well: The next Letter, and the laſt I had from him, is as follows, we not any further correſponding by Letters.

LET-

LETTER XXIX.

Sept. 10. 1707.

Worthy Sir,

'TWO or three days after I sent you my last Letter, I felt some slight transient Pains (with shiverings) in my Joints, just such as I have often had by a Cold; but the pains continuing (tho' not much troublesome, because of their short duration) induce me to suspect 'em the immediate Effect of the *Venereal Taint*; and what more confirms me in this suspicion, is, that my *Gonorrhœa*, from the most continu'd, torrent-like Affluence, ceas'd flowing gradually, so that at last nothing at all appear'd, unless sometimes a little very thick yellowish Matter, either voluntarily, or upon squeezing of the *Yard*; I had likewise more frequent desires of making Water, which put me to the sense of some pain, by a violent *Strangury*, causing it to run dribling. On *Saturday* Morning immediately after I arose, making Water, and at last straining a little, there follow'd, to my great surprize, at least half a dozen drops of Blood, and on *Monday* too, the first time I us'd the Injection it did the like. On *Monday* Night I took the prescrib'd number of *Pills*, which about One a Clock made me deadly Sick, so that I vomited, and a short time after had a plentiful Stool. I took the *Gruel* and *Salts*, after which I had but two (very inconsiderable) Stools; so that I fear I caught Cold in the Night; besides that, from the time of my Vomiting, I had the most intolerable exquisite Pain in my Head and Eyes, all the next day and night; but am pretty well again, and design to take a Dose of the *Pills* this Night; tho' my Stomach is so very squeamish

'miſh, I wiſh I ſhall be able. I believe I cou'd take 'em much better (if it be proper ſo to do) in a glaſs 'of warm Ale, or Milk Sugar'd, or in any thing, ſo 'they be diſſolv'd. Since I have taken your *Powders* 'the *Strangury* has left me, and I can hold my Wa-'ter, (which tho' is extraordinarily high-colour'd, and 'as thick, after it has ſtood a while, almoſt as Barm, 'at the bottom) without any occaſion to make it for 'four or five Hours together. Laſt Night my *Run-'ning* return'd, which to day I found to be thinniſh, and 'of a yellow Green, whereas before it was thick and 'white; to day too (good God what will theſe days 'do with me!) I was firſt affrighted at the Deformi-'ty of my *Glans*, which is very black and blue, as 'it were, at the end, in the middle very red and yel-'lowiſh; and the inſide of the *Prepuce* is alſo very 'red. Such, Sir, is my Condition, that there's not a 'Wretch that lives on common Charity, but's happier 'far than me; for I have known the luſcious Sweets 'of Plenty, every Night have ſlept with ſoft Content 'about my Head, and never wak'd but to a joyful 'Morning, tho' now muſt fall, like a full Ear of 'Corn, whoſe Bloſſom ſcap'd, yet's wither'd in the 'ripening. Pardon, Sir, this Impertinency, the natu-'ral Reſult of my Deteſtation of, and Remorſe at the 'Fact, to which I baſely truckled when I caught the 'Diſeaſe. Tho' I believe it may be pertinent, appli-'cable, and, I may ſadly add, true, did not the hopes 'I conceive from the utmoſt aſſiſtance of your Skill, 'ſo ſignally manifeſted every where, greatly extri-'cate my Thoughts from this perplexing Maze, this 'intricate bewildring Labyrinth.

'If, Sir, there be occaſion, as I ſuppoſe there may, 'for other Remedies, before theſe already adminiſtred 'are made uſe of, I deſire you'l ſend 'em with that 'expedition and care as you have hitherto done. Pray 'let 'em be as eaſie as may be, for Phyſick and Death 'are the two only things that ſtrike deep on my in-'ward Parts. If this does not reach you ſo ſoon as

'that

'that you may have the opportunity, if you please, of 'sending by the Coach on *Saturday*, I desire you'l 'send me a Letter by the very first Post after the re- 'ceipt of this, and therein please to give me an insight 'into my Condition, and tell me how long you think 'twill be before I am Cur'd, and with what difficul- 'ty. To render the things you prescribe, pleasant 'and easie, pray spare no cost, not doubting but I 'will amply repay for them; tho' all the recompences 'that I, or the wealthiest Man, can in the most elabo- 'rated Methods make, will fall infinitely short of your 'deserts, to which I shall ever be a Bankrupt, as I 'am now

Your most oblig'd, indebted,

humble Servant.

'Just as I had finish'd this, my —— and others, 'hearing of my Illness, came to see me; so that I lost 'Yesterdays Post for which I design'd this. My —— 'wou'd needs have me take some things last Night 'to palliate my Stomach, so that I cou'd not, as I 'propos'd, take the Pills; and now to day he en- 'forces a Vomit on me, which I cannot refuse: Per- 'haps indeed it may do me good, in taking off the 'nastiness from my Stomach, and thereby make the 'Pills go off easier; if, on the other hand, it do not 'more harm, by acting too violently on the Vessels. 'I design Sir, for the better prosecution of your Me- 'thod prescrib'd, to go to some Farmer's House, two 'or three Miles from hence, where I can remain un- 'disturb'd till Cure. Last Night I had no Joint-pains 'at all, but a transient Aching in the *Scrotum*. Direct 'for me as before, and please to let me know how long 'twill be before your general Treatise comes out, I 'hope not before I have, in gratitude, prepar'd some- 'what that may obtain its protection.

A Gentleman in the Country that had labour'd under untoward *Venereal Symptoms*, fixt upon him by the ill Cure of a *Clap* ſome time before, came not long ſince to Town to deſire my aſſiſtance. I gave him what Medicines were proper, to take down into the Country with him, and ſent what further there was occaſion for; his Caſe being *Pains*, reſtleſs *Nights*, and danger of *Ulcers* in the *Bladder*, &c. Upon taking which he ſent me the following Letter *per* Poſt.

LETTER XXX.

Worthy Sir,

'JUST now yours came to hand. Thank God I 'am very well, and hope ſhall continue ſo. The 'Drops will not be finiſh'd till the latter end of the 'Week, neither ſhall I be hereabouts till then; for 'to Morrow I ſhall proceed for *Northampton-ſhire*. I 'intend to return by *Saturday*; however you may 'ſend what you purpoſe, either by *Tueſdays* or *Fri-'days* Coach. The grateful Senſe I have of your Sin-'cerity towards me (the World daily proclaiming 'your great Skill and Parts) ſhall ever to the utmoſt 'of my Power, be acknowledg'd by

W——— Dec. 7. 1707. *Your moſt obedient Servant.*

A very worthy Gentleman that was formerly my Patient, under the like circumſtances, and whom I diſmiſs'd perfectly well, being under apprehenſions that he had receiv'd freſh injury, ſent me the following Letter, *viz.*

LET-

LETTER XXXI.

SIR,

'HAving formerly experienc'd your Ability, as well as Integrity, and wanting now again to advise 'with you on the like occasion, desire you will meet 'me to Morrow, at Seven in the Evening, at the *Goat-'Tavern* in *Hatton-Garden* (Number Five) and you 'will very much oblige,

SIR,

Wednesday 12th
Nov. 1707. *Your humble Servant.*

I accordingly waited upon him twice or thrice, but upon trial of his Condition, and giving him two or three Medicines, found his Fears groundless, for that he had happily escap'd; upon which he handsomly gratified me, and was dismiss'd.

Having divers other Letters before me at the writing hereof, cannot forbear inserting one or two more, they being remarkable.

LETTER XXXII.

Aug. 18.——

Dear Sir,

'A Poor distressed Youth (amongst the many unhap-'py, ah! too deservedly unhappy Votaries of '*Venus*, or rather of Hell and Ruin) humbly make 'bold to visit you with a Line; hoping that as your 'unparallel'd Skill and Ingenuity (under God) will 'alle-

'alleviate the former; so your singular Humanity and 'Pitty upon poor Sinners (which renders your other 'Accomplishments the more lovely and perspicuous) 'will deign to accept the latter. But to the purpose.

'Twas my sad and (I fear) irretrievable Misfortune (tho' sprung of honest and religious Parents) 'to fall into the Company of a filthy, decoying Miscreant my School-Fellow, who did not shame to perpetrate before me that detestable and pernicious, unnatural and abominable Crime of *Self-Pollution*, by 'the *Friction* of the *Yard* with his Hand; which fatal Example stirring up my Youthful Flame, and 'innate Corruption, by which together undoubtedly, 'with the impetuous Sollicitations of a wily Devil, 'I desperately adventur'd upon that woful Curiosity, 'and at once forfeited mine Innocence, and wounded 'my Conscience, and enervated my Strength.

'But that which puts a greater Accent upon my 'Misery and Guilt, is, that (upon the review and ruminating on my past fulsome Sweets and Delights 'conceiv'd in that Sin; a Sin, alas! of which I did 'not consider the sad Event, being hurry'd on by 'headstrong Passion) I committed it over and over; 'and tho' Conscience, upon each relapse, fell on me 'with the fury of a Lyon, yet Vice got the Rein, and 'down I went, And now I have labour'd two Years 'under a *Gonorrhœa*, (being asham'd to discover it) 'but lighting on your Book, I was the more encou-'rag'd to communicate it unto you, hoping you will 'lend me your kind relief.

'But (alas!) Sir, I am almost two hundred Miles 'from my Parents, have but little Money, and none 'but what I must give an account to them for; so 'that I'm afraid you'l not help me, a poor mourning 'disponding Wretch! but yet I hope you're more a 'Gentleman, than that Cormorant Imposture, and 'egregious Quack, *J. Case*; out of whose Clutches 'I'm glad that I'm escap'd, without being made a 'Victim to his Ignorance and Avarice. If you think

'Sir,

Sir, you can help me, I'le assure you, if I live, I ' won't be ungrateful. I'm a S——— at C———, ' and came to *London* for help. Pray, Sir, a Line ' when I may wait on you, and I will tell you my ' condition more plainly. I am

Your humble Servant

' Pray an Answer *per* Bearer.

This young Man I undertook and recover'd, tho' his condition was rendred much worse by Purgings, and other prepostrous Courses taken by *Case* the *Quack*, who in all probability, if had proceeded, would have ruin'd him, for he had no *Venereal Indisposition*, but a simple *Gonorrhæa*, from imbecillity of the Vessels, and the ill habit of the Body, brought upon him by *Friction*; which the aforesaid *J. Case*, the Astrologer, took (such was his ignorance) to be *Venereal*, and treated him as such.

The Letter that follows, came from a Gentleman my Patient, whom I had cured of a severe *Virulent Clap*.

LETTER XXXIII.

The 1st Sept. 1707

SIR,

' I Am just now return'd out of the Country, and I ' thank God, and your Care, I find my self very ' well, excepting that when I put on a clean Shirt, I ' find may be one or two little Spots on the foul one, ' which I account as nothing; however you are the ' best judge.

' After my hearty Thanks for your great care of me ' during my Distemper, I desire you'l be pleased to ' accept of the inclosed Present; indeed it is but a ' trifle,

'trifle, in conſideration of the trouble I have given 'you, but I hope your Goodneſs will excuſe the Diſa-'bility of the Donor, and accept of the ſame as my 'real Acknowledgment of your paſt Kindneſs and Fa-'vours. I ſhall ſay no more, but ſhall never forget 'you, and remain

SIR,

Your unknown, but

humble Servant.

'The writer hereof does it only to oblige his Friend, 'who is a Foreigner; and I doubt not but when he 'goes into his Country, he'll remember your Care 'enough.

'Sir, If you'l be ſo kind as to ſend me a Penny-poſt 'Letter, directed as uſual, at *C*——— Coffee-houſe, 'with Directions how to regulate my ſelf, I ſhall be 'further oblig'd to you.

The next Letter was from one, that upon an ill Cure of a *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, became plung'd into a *Seminal* Weakneſs, (the common accident abroad now a-days) which his Surgeons at Sea, I find by his Letter, knew as little of, as he that Cur'd his *Clap*, or elſe would never have advis'd Purgings, in ſuch an exceeding weak *Seminal* Indiſpoſition. He came to me after he ſent the Letter, and had what was proper with him to Sea, which I doubt not but had the uſual effect, tho' I have not heard from him ſince.

LETTER. XXXIV.

SIR,

'HAving been formerly tainted by a *Gonorrhœa* (but through Purging Medicines) was, in my belief, perfectly Cured, but ever since have been troubled with a thin watry *Gleet*, and a quantity of slimy Matter (oftentimes like the raw White of an Egg) gushes away presently after making Water: I many times make Water in a Glass, and as soon as done, see little Threads, or small striples swimming, which Urine standing some time, has a great Scum on it of all sorts of shining Colours, which Scum taken off with my Fingers, seems like white Grease (tho' of no substance) the Urine turns white almost as Milk, and causes such a whiteness in the Glass, that it's with great difficulty to be wash'd off; other times there's a sediment at the bottom, and something like a Cloud hangs in the Urine, and when so, am taken faintish, with a great dulness, all which causes a great pain in my Back.

'Sir, I use the Seas for my Bread, in the Queens Service; I have often spoke to our Sea-Surgeons about it; they have often purg'd me, find but little benefit, neither can they inform me what it is. Since came home, had the good fortune of buying your Book (which I look on was sent by Providence) and reading in page 468, 469, and 470, treating of *Gleets*, have so fair a view of my Distemper, that I speak of your Book (comparatively) as the Woman of *Samaria*; *Come see a Man which told me all things*, &c. I am now going to Sea again, and implore your help, and don't doubt but by your good assistance, to find help, being

SIR,

Sept. 7. 1707. *Your most humble Servant.*

Here

Here I thought to have done with Letters, but before I had finiſh'd the above, the following one came to me *per* Penny-poſt, from a Gentleman a little way out of Town, that ſome time ago was my Patient, and whom I cur'd, as *per* his Letter, of a ſtubborn *Gleet*, attended with a *Venereal* Habit of Body, *Blotches; Boiles*, &c.

LETTTER XXXV.

Highly and juſtly eſteem'd Sir,

'SIlent beyond Apology having been, I merely on your Goodneſs muſt rely for requeſted Pardon. 'This ſcraul comes, Sir, not only to inform you of 'the perfect Reſtoration of my Health, and clear Re'moval of the very leaſt of my too critick Jealouſies; 'but likewiſe juſtly to repeat the ſtill increaſing Senſe 'of your non-ſuch Hands receiv'd. To you 'tis, Sir, 'I owe my Health, and conſequently all Enjoyments 'and Advantages to me at any time thereby accruing: 'For which at preſent do, and for ever muſt attend 'you my beſt of Wiſhes, and crowds of Thanks. I 'conceive I am about three or four Guineas with you, 'but being as yet ſome Months under Age, hope you'l 'not impute the breach of my laſt Promiſe to you, to 'any baſe Principle, but as in Juſtice it ought, to be 'ſome unexpected Quels of Fate, which, and nothing 'elſe, have retarded my acknowledgment of your ſuc'ceſsful, able, fair, and honourable Practice and 'Treatment toward me. My ſilence may have ſug'geſted ſuſpicious Dubiums, but permit me to aſſure 'you, and believe me, Sir, I ſhall in ſome few 'Months do you vulgar Juſtice; but expecting your

' Merits to be duly Grateful, must be the continued
' Study of the latest Days of

Worthy Sir,

Your for ever oblig'd,

engag'd, and entirely Devoted

Febr. 27:
1707-8. *Friend and Servant.*

But 'tis endless to insert the Letters I have, the twentieth part of 'em wou'd take up the whole Book, I content my self therefore, with only observing some particular Passages in these few before me, which I intended to Print, and pass on to what further remains of this Treatise.

Says one Gentleman then, writing to me about his Cure of an untoward *Venereal* Case; ' *Doctor, I thank* ' *God. with your assistance, the worst of the business is* ' *over*, &c. Says the same Gentleman in another Letter to me, ' *Doctor, you are an extraordinary Man, I* ' *cou'd not have believ'd what I have now seen: I Sleep* ' *very well, and find my self very well*, &c.

Says another, writing to me out of the Country, ' *I think I am now perfectly well*, &c.

Says another, ' *I find my self very well, and I hope* ' *shall continue so*, &c.

Another Gentleman of very good Learning and Parts, that was my Patient for a stubborn *Gleet*, living in the Country, sends me a Letter with these Expressions; ' *Sir, I thank you for your care and readiness to* ' *assist me. I can't but see that you well understand what* ' *you profess, and that the Things you apply are very pro-*

' *per*

per in my Caſe: I think there is hardly any Aſtringents *in the* Materia Medica *to be had, but what I have made uſe of; and yet find the* Powders *you ſent me, not a little effectual to reſtrain and dry up, ſo that there is not ſuch a conſtant moiſture about the* Glans *as before. I deſire you to ſend me two Boxes more of the* Powder, *and the Price, and ſhall always acknowledge my ſelf greatly indebted to your Civility, and that I have abundant reaſon to own how much I am, Sir, your humble Servant.*

And in another Letter ſince, ſpeaking about ſending me the Money due, ſays, *I will take care to return it you very ſpeedily; for as I have a high Opinion of your Skill, ſo I have a very deep Senſe of the Civilities I have receiv'd from you, which will oblige me, when I come to Town, to wait upon you, and always to acknowledge my ſelf, Sir, your moſt oblig'd humble Servant.*

Another Gentleman, my Patient for a *Venereal* Indiſpoſition, who had been in the Hands of another, and was told he was well, tho', to his ſorrow, he found otherwiſe; being for a while in the Country, in the Summer, and ſending me a Letter with a Preſent, has theſe Expreſſions; *Dear Sir, I thank God I am in a very fair way of Health, and find Milk agrees very well with me: I muſt confeſs, ſince I had the happineſs to know you, I can ſcarce think that I my ſelf, but you have been the Patient, which has ever engag'd me to be your moſt aſſured oblig'd Friend and humble Servant.*

Another Gentleman, living a few Miles out of Town, that had *Venereal* Pains, Diſorders, and Soreneſs, with a ſtubborn *Gleet*, has theſe words in his Letter, *Sir, Since I have us'd the Remedies, have had neither Pain nor Soreneſs, but, in all appearance, am as well as ever I was in my Life; being now under no apprehenſion of danger, provided I be ſecure from a re-*

'*lapse: Therefore I humbly entreat, that if you find I want* '*any additional help, you would please to send it by the* 'Penny-post, *with Directions and Price, and trust me,* '*I shall take the very first opportunity to make a respect-* '*ful Visit, and thankfully pay you, as even Gratitude* '*engages me, who acknowledge my Obligations, and re-* '*main, Sir, your most humble Servant.*

Another Gentleman that had long labour'd under the severe Inconveniencies of a *Clap*, in other Hands, upon taking Medicines I gave him, sends me a Letter, wherein are the words following. '*Sir, by what I can* '*perceive, my* Gleet *is much abated, and I find little or* '*no sharpness when I make Water, and the red and sore-* '*ness which I observ'd within the Orifice for many Months* '*before I apply'd my self to you, is almost gone, so that* '*now I endure the Injection without mixing it with Wa-* '*ter, which puts me in great hopes of recovering my* '*Health again, by your judicious Care and Goodness; my* 'Gleet *is become only a little shining moisture about the* '*Orifice, which appears in the Morning when I rise, and* '*when I have had Erections: I am in hopes, and of opi-* '*nion, that a little more of your careful and kind assistance* '*will quite extinguish my* Gleet. *I am, and ever will be,* '*with true Sincerity, Sir, your most humbly thankful and* '*obedient Servant.*

At another time, the same Gentleman sends me the following Letter, which being something particular, shall insert it at length.

Dear

Dear Sir,

'BY this Weeks receſs, and reſt from taking any Medicines, I find little or no ſharpneſs remains after making Water, neither can I obſerve my 'Gleet to iſſue out, only there appears a little more moiſture within the Orifice than ſhould be, and I often obſerve ſome very ſmall whitiſh Dregs in my Urine. I find no other bad Symptoms, excepting my being much prone to *Venery*, but I forbear the fair *Sex* in Word and Deed, to avoid the conſequence, for they are ill to be truſted, with intimation of a pregnant *Impliment*, unleſs with intent to apply it to them; they have ſo many pretty inducing ways to inveigle a Man out of his Purpoſes into themſelves, that I dare not truſt my Conduct to my Courage in that Point, ſo far as to adviſe with them about it, for if I ſhould, moſt aſſuredly the latter would prevail. Pardon Jocory, and believe me to be very thankfully,

Dear, Sir,

Your much obliged

July 3, 1705.

and moſt humble Servant.

And then in the laſt Letter, which he wrote me when I diſmiſs'd him, are theſe words.

'*Dear Sir, 'Tis now about ten days ſince I ended my laſt Medicines, and am infinitely oblig'd to you for your care, in providing me with ſuch effectual Medicines for my Cure of ſo difficult a Diſtemper, which I know I was afflicted with, as alſo for your generous conſideration of my unhappy Circumſtances, which induc'd you to be ſatisfied with me on ſuch eaſie Terms, and I hope for Ability to teſtifie my Gratitude in effect, which I will then*

with sincerity and thankfully do; who am, and ever will be, Dear Sir, your most thankful and humble Servant.

Another who I had in Cure, and his Wife also, for a confirm'd *Pox*, his Pains being so violent, as threw him into a Fever, after their taking what I advis'd them to, he sent me a Letter, in which were these Expressions.

Sir, I thank you for the two Pills by my Wife last Week, they effectually abated my Fever, and enclin'd me to Sleep. Be pleas'd to send another Pot of Electuary *for my Wife, which I hope will set her right: As to my self, I am extream well, tho' feeble by the violence of the Fever, and as to the other matter, my Symptoms are all gone. Pray advise me what I must do next to strengthen and recruit Nature, &c. I am extreamly satisfied with your Judgment and Integrity, and the Humour of your Medicines, and am your most oblig'd Servant.*

Another Person that had a *Pox* upon him, and been in several Hands, till he was almost spoil'd, apply'd himself to me, and after taking several things he had of me, sent me a Letter, in which were these words.

Dear and worthy Sir, you may remember that I had a Box of Pills and a Bottle of Drops last of you, but, Sir, I found my self perfectly well as ever I was in my Life, and so I did not take them; I thank God and you, to my thinking I am so, but was in a sad condition and pain when I came to you first. I desire to know by this Bearer, whether I need to take them or no; which is all Sir, from your humble Servant.

At the writing of the above, a Letter came from a Gentleman that I now have in Cure for a very severe

Pock,

Pocky Rheumatiſm, contracted by the ill management of a *Clap* he had; in which are theſe words.

'*Honour'd Sir, I have waited for an opportunity every* 'Week *ſince my laſt Viſit, to have your further Advice,* 'but my *Pocky Rheumatiſm has diſabled me, and when I* 'have been better able to come, my *Buſineſs* has hindred 'me: I am impatient for your further Directions. I 'hope to wait on you next Week, in the interim, I hum- 'bly deſire you to think of ſomething proper for me, to 'put an end to my preſent pennance, and to conſummate 'the good Work you have ſo happily advanced upon, your 'moſt humble and oblig'd Servant.

Says another, in his Letter to me, that I lately Cured.

'*Sir, for your great Skill and Kindneſs when I was* 'under your *Hands, I ſhall ever reſpect and love you,* &c.

Another Gentleman, whom I mention'd before, that came to adviſe with me about a poor Fellow, a Friend of his, that had been for a long time, I think he ſaid almoſt for a year and half, miſerably handled with a *Clap*, and an old *Gleet*, and as wretchedly abus'd by a certain Perſon that pretended to Cure him, ſends me a little while after his taking the Medicines I provided for him, when he deſired ſomething to corroborate, &c. this account of his Condition.

'*Sir, I receiv'd a Letter from the poor Fellow your* 'Patient, *wherein he gives me an account, that the laſt* 'Box of Pills you gave him has wrought a *Miracle*, and 'ſays, that bleſſed be God he is now in a very hopeful con- 'dition of amending, for he finds no* Running, *but a* 'ſmall *Matter, and that ſo very clear, that when he* 'ſqueezes his Man Tom, *it is like to a Pearl, and will* 'draw like *a Hair*; ſo that in caſe the pain in his Back

'was

was gone, and a stop put to that small Gleet, *he shall conclude himself well, and alledges, that this Box of* Pills *has done him more good than all the rest; so that the weakness of his Back, and the very small* Gleet, *is what he complains of to me in his Letter, all the rest of his ailings being quite gone.*

But I have done, there being no end, if I should look over the numbers of Letters I have. This then the Reader may be assured of, that the many Instances I have all along given, are, to the best of my remembrance, genuine, and as exactly the Patients Cases and Cures, as, I think, can possibly be related, for I would not willingly do my self and the World so much injustice, as to impose and hand down Falshoods to Posterity; and the Letters which I have inserted, are also word for word from the Originals, which if any Persons are so incredulous as to doubt, they may, by enquiring of the Printer of this Book, Mr. *John Barber* on *Lambeth-Hill*, Old *Fish-street*, or his Men, (there being in all six or seven of them) be satisfied as to the Truth thereof, both he and them seeing the Letters, and *John Wright*, one of his Men, composing them from the Originals sent me, (the Names of the Persons being first obliterated or torn off) and then how it is likely, (as some would insinuate) that I made them, or procured them to be writ, I leave the impartial Reader to judge; they being, as the aforesaid Mr. *Barber* and his Men can testifie, all of different Hand-writings, and the Post Mark (that is those of the Country) on each, from as many different Places: But whether what I have said be sufficient, or not sufficient, to convince the World that they are genuine, I care not, since I know and have the satisfaction in my self, that what I say is true. And not only is it so, as to what are herein mentioned, but also could insert numbers more of Letters which I have by me, and multiply Instances of Cures, (as I said before) if it were necessary, but those already taken notice of, are

suffi-

ſufficient, one would think, to convince the World, (which was the end of mentioning them) that there are other and more certain Methods and Medicines to be rely'd on, for the Cure of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, than are commonly known and practis'd; and numbers that have experienc'd the ſame, can add their Teſtimonies to the Truth of it.

And notwithſtanding ſo fair an opportunity of Profit by means thereof, I muſt do my ſelf that Juſtice in declaring, that I faithfully, and to the utmoſt of my Knowledge and Ability, adviſe and adminiſter to all I undertake, without frightning or flattering them, making their Caſes either better or worſe, (as the Practice of many is) than really they appear to be, neither do I delay them in their Courſe, or make a Prey of their Misfortunes, (as is the common cuſtom of many, who care not what Villany they commit, ſo they get but the Money, more eſpecially knowing before-hand that their Patients, for their own credit, are oblig'd to be ſilent) but to the contrary, do proſecute every one's Cure with the greateſt ſincerity and diligence, always having regard to the Conſtitution, habit of Body, Age, Strength, *&c.* of the Patient, and antecedent Cauſes of the Diſeaſe, *&c.* and I thank God generally with ſuch Succeſs, as I think have given ample Satisfaction to all.

For as Dr. *Baynard* wiſely and truly ſays, 'All things 'in reference to Life ought to be conſider'd well, and 'treated with the greateſt caution; for there lies no 'Writ of *Error* in the Grave, but the Sick is finally 'concluded by the Knowledge or Ignorance of his 'Phyſician: But where Knavery and Neglect help 'to compound the *Doctor*, there, I ſay, the Patient is 'in a deplorable Condition, more from his Director 'than his Diſeaſe: And too often in acute Caſes, where '*Life* and *Death* perches upon the ſame *Beam*, the 'leaſt Grain of Error or Neglect may turn the Scale, 'and irretrievably deſtroy that *Life*, which on the 'other hand a lucky Thought might have ſaved, And

'I think it a Duty indispensably Incumbent upon the 'Physician, that where he thinks he has not taken a 'right *Scheme* of the Case, nor had a true Insight into 'the *Disease*, or has the least doubt upon him; there, 'I say, both in Honour and Conscience, he is bound 'to call in some other to his Assistance, which is so 'far from being a disgrace, that his Care will be '(among wise Men) esteem'd as the Product of his 'Honesty: And howsoever Providence should dispose 'of his *Patient*, yet by this faithful discharge of his 'Duty, he enjoys the comforts of a calm *Breast*, and 'Sleeps with a quiet *Mind*; when on the other hand, 'the forward, bold, positive *Corinthian thruster on*, 'swoln with the poyson of his own Opinion, as if he 'were the *Achme*, and top Branch of his Profession, right 'or wrong, goes on; but for want of Aim, or a steddy 'Hand, hits the wrong Mark, and Kills the Patient 'instead of the Disease; which no more troubles him, 'than if he had fired at a Flock of *Geese*.

I study all I can, as 'tis my Place and Interest, to conceal every Patient's Misfortune, and am so far from exacting for the Cure, that most have wondred I should demand so little; tho' by the way, I cannot but own, my good Nature has been impos'd upon, for here and there I have met with ungrateful People, who when they have got well, never trouble their Heads so much as to perform their promise even, to pay what they agreed to do, particularly one, who I Cured some time since, never comes near me, tho' he told me, using his own words, (which if he happens to read this, perhaps may put him in mind) *That as he had a Soul to be sav'd, he would such a time faithfully pay me, and desired the Medicines might do him no good, or prove Poyson to him, if he did not, and call'd God to witness what he said*; and tho' he is as well as ever in his Life, as he acknowledg'd, and the time long since elaps'd that he set for Payment, yet never comes, nor sends to me,

me, neither now do I expect ever to hear from him, which brings into my mind the following true Lines which I have read in an Author.

God *and the* Doctor, *Men alike adore,*
Juſt at the brink of Danger, not before;
The Danger paſt, both are alike requited,
God *is forgotten, and the* Doctor *ſlighted.*

This, I ſay, is Ingratitude in the higheſt degree, beſides the Diſhoneſty and ill Principle of the Man, in not paying what he agreed to do. To prevent which for the future, I muſt e'n follow the advice of a certain Friend, who frequently dictates to me that Sentence,

Accipe dum dolet, &c.

Take Money of them while in Pain.

Which indeed is the ſureſt way.

The Poor I Cure *gratis,* no leſs I believe than to the value of 100 *l. per Annum,* diſcharging both to Poor and Rich, as near as I can, an honeſt Conſcience, doing by all as I would they ſhould do unto me.

And ſince I have undertaken to ſpeak after this manner, (tho' I hope no more than what is modeſt, I am ſure than what is true, and ſo far am under no manner of Concern for the ſiniſter Conſtructions of others, and which, I think, thoſe that have been under my Care, will readily bear me out in, and others not condemn, ſince in this Diſtemper there is no recommending one Patient to another, as in other Diſtempers, for ſatisfaction, if we could, as it would be a mighty encouragement to the Patient, ſo would it be an unſpeakable

able advantage to the Practicer). I say, since I have adventur'd in this carping, censuring Age, to speak in my own behalf, let me make use of the opportunity, and that Emphatically (for I think it is excusable for a Man to speak for himself, when the Matter is so circumstanc'd, that he dare not refer to those that can speak for him; if I dar'd in this Case, what a Cloud of Witnesses could I produce? and those of the better sort too, that have been my Patients and Cur'd by me) in telling those that fall under the unhappy circumstances of this Distemper, that it is no small advantage to them to know where to find such a Practicer, whom in the first place they may assuredly confide in for Secrecy, (which by the way, let me tell the Reader, is a Talent, which tho' every one that Practises ought sacredly to observe, is yet what many foolishly forget and blab, tho' 'tis manifestly against their own Interest, as well as to the great, and perhaps irreparable Injury of the Patient's Reputation, which, next to Life, they ought to have regard to;) Secondly, that knows *how*, and *when*, to apply fit and safe Remedies for Cure; one who makes it his whole Business; who has been, since he understood any thing, in the Practice thereof, and who must consequently be allowed (by the numbers of different Cases he must needs have seen and observ'd in more than twenty Years time) to be more expert therein, than those that have been less in the Practice, and consequently have had less opportunities.

And lastly, that they also know where to find one, who as he *Can*, so assuredly *Will*, from a tender Sense and Compassion of every Patient's Condition, do to his utmost, in order to their perfect Cure: I say, it is no small advantage for Patients to know where to meet with such a Practicer, especially now a-days when the Town swarms with *Impostors* (as the next Chapter will evince) who do so lie in wait to deceive, that even the most wise and wary Patient, finds it a difficulty to

escape

eſcape them; but I ſhall ſay no more, remembring that Phraſe, *Proprio laus ſemper ſordet in Ore*; and indeed have ſaid ſo much already, as to deſerve the Cenſure of being Vain-glorious, more eſpecially regarding what the Wiſe Man (King *Solomon*) adviſes, in *Prov.* Chap. 27. Verſe 2. *Let another praiſe thee, and not thine own Mouth; a Stranger, and not thine own Lips.*

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The dangerous Effects of the Venereal Disease, *and the Mischiefs caus'd by Ignorant Pretenders, with some Remarks thereupon; as also some further pertinent* Observations *and various* Instances, *and* Letters *of very extraordinary Cures.*

AMongst all the Diseases which Mankind are afflicted with, there is none that insinuates it self more slily, or affects after so many different and various ways, or is accompanied with more fatal Consequences, or causes more Shame and Pain, or subjects Man more to the Laws of Repentance, or produces more Disasters to the Body, or more affliction to the Mind, than the *Venereal Distemper*, especially when arriv'd to its height; and tho' numbers of People that have undergone the severe fatigue both of the Disease, and Methods of Cure, have taken resolution never more to fall under the same Inconveniency, have yet notwithstanding brought themselves into the like *Dilemma*, and that not only once more, but again and again, so natural and easie is that Disease to be contracted, prompted to the occasion by the Thoughts of that most sensible Pleasure, and most gratifying Enjoyment that Man is capable of.

And this severe Punishment of a Sin so frail, (which most Men blush to own, because it carries with it Disgrace, and seems to reproach them with Frailty and Irregularities) affects not only the Person deservedly tainted, but glides on further, even to Posterity, corrupting the Principles of Generation, so as to communicate to the Infants, the Seeds of the most fatal Indispositions

poſitions that can poſſibly happen to them, during the whole courſe of their Lives, if timely care be not taken to eradicate it by ſuch Remedies, as Phyſick has found out to be moſt effectual.

That the *Venereal Diſeaſe* therefore is dangerous, too many ſad Inſtances evince: And tho' a certain Author tells us, the *Pox* of it ſelf kills no Man; for that after a long Travel, it fixes at laſt upon ſome one Symptom, as a *Hectick*, *Ulcer* of the *Kidneys* or *Bladder*, *Conſumption* of the *Lungs*, *Megrim*, *Node*, *Tophe*, *Dropſie*, *Night-Pains*, &c. which, ſays he, ſeldom leaves the Patient on this ſide the Grave. In my Opinion therefore, it is the *Pox* that kills; becauſe thoſe Symptoms proceed from that Infection, or at leaſt-wiſe are complicated with it, and without which none of 'em might, it may be, have enſued, being contracted by the diſorder made by the *Venereal* Ferments corrupting the Humours; and where the Patient has had any of thoſe Symptoms, procured by means of that Diſeaſe, they could no otherwiſe be term'd leſs than a *Pocky Hectick*, *Pocky Conſumption*, *Pocky Dropſie*, and the like; and the numbers of People deſtroy'd thereby, tho under the names of other Diſtempers, are too obvious to be contradicted, as in a place before I have particularly taken notice of; the *Venereal Diſeaſe* being Tyrannical, invading thoſe that are infected with it, many times after a mercileſs and unaccountable manner; whence it comes to paſs that *Death* at laſt is unavoidable.

Johannes Schenkius relates an account of one Sick of the *French Pox*, that was ill Cur'd, who was taken with a great *Inflammation* in his Palate, in the *Sieve-like* Bone, in his *Uvula*, and all the Neighbouring Parts, which preſently turn'd to a *Gangreen*, and thence to a *Cancer*, inſomuch that every day he voided ſomewhat of thoſe corrupt and putrefied Parts; and the *Uvula*, and the parts adjoining being firſt of all caſt forth, at laſt he ſpit through his Mouth his very *Brain*, with a moſt noiſom Stink, that he died.

Felix Platerus makes mention of an *Abbot*, who by the *French Pox* was rendred *Blind*, *Deaf* and *Dumb*, by which means he could no otherwise understand and perceive the meaning of others, but when they with their Finger, or a piece of Wood, drew Letters expressing their meaning, upon his bare Arm, from all which, singly perceiv'd, he made a Word, and from many Words a Sentence.

And we are not only told it by others, but I have also often observ'd it my self to be so furious in some Patients, as to devour like Fire, and that if corroding dolorous *Ulcers*, which some have had, have cicatrized in one place, they have, notwithstanding all the Art and Skill that could be, burst out in another, and at last without great difficulty, would not admit of Cure; tho' formerly the progress of the *Pox*, and its Symptoms, were much more violent and destructive than now-adays we find, tho' in Truth they are bad enough; and I have read, that so great has been the fury of it, as to infect whole *Cities* and *Towns* after a very devouring manner; and so great was its Fury at one Time and Place, and such a devastation did it make, as that within the compass of ten Days, it killed at least ten thousand Men; but this must rather be look'd upon as an extraordinary Judgment like the *Plague*, whose Infection Divine Wrath inflicts for National Sins.

However it cannot but be allow'd, that it is a very contagious infectious Disease, even as it is now a-days, only as there are degrees of it, so it affects more or less; but among all Diseases afflicting human-kind, it is most certain, that none is more baneful, more painful, and more shameful.

I knew a certain young Surgeon, since dead, who upon the hard pressing a full ripe *Venereal Bubo* in the *Groin* of a Patient of his, at the opening, a little of the Matter spirted in his Mouth, which left such a relish, that for a long time after he fancied he had the Taste, and was extreamly in fear that his Mouth was infected

ed by it; for that he was frequently after ſubject to a foreneſs upon his Tongue, which he never was us'd to before; but I believe, and I us'd to tell him ſo, that it was nothing but his Fancy; not but that Matter flowing from a *Venereal* Sore may be as much or more Contagious, than from any Sore whatſoever: And I remember I have read an Account, concerning the opening of a large *Cancerated* Breaſt, injurious to Mr. *Smith*, Chirurgion of St. *Thomas*'s Hoſpital in *Southwark*, who after he had cut it off, out of Curioſity, touched the Matter contained in one of the little *Ciſtis*'s or *Glands* thereof, with his Finger, and taſted it with his Tongue, which, he ſaid, immediately pierced through the whole Body of the Tongue like a *Gaſs*, and went down his Throat as ſharp as *Oyl* of *Vitriol*, or *Spirit* of *Nitre*; and tho' he preſently Spit out, and waſht his Mouth oftentimes with Water, and alſo with Wine, and drank very freely of Wine after it, yet could not get rid of the Taſte, but it continued with him, and brought him from a very ſtrong Man into a *Conſumption*. or *waſting* and *pining* Condition, attended with ſeveral other ill Symptoms, which in a few Months after killed him, the Taſte thereof never going off his Tongue to his dying hour; he declaring upon his Death-Bed, and near the laſt Moments of his Life, that the Taſting of that Matter or Juice from that *Cancerated* Breaſt, was the true Cauſe of his languiſhing Condition and Death. Thus may be ſeen the ill effects of a *Cancerous* Matter, and by that may we judge of a *Venereal* Matter.

About two hundred Years ago, or more, as Authors relate, this Diſeaſe was in *France*, uſually catch'd by drinking out of the ſame *Cup*, uſing the ſame *Napkins*, *Sheets*, *Shirts*, *Hoſe*, &c. the leaſt thing belonging to the *Gallican*, being enough to blaſt a ſound Body; and upon Kiſſing, altho' but a ſuperficial Contact, the Lips took Fire immediately, the Contagion being ſo cleaving at that time, that the *French* Magiſtrates were

forc'd to provide against it, compelling those that were infected to remove out of Town, that they might be separated from the Company of them that were healthy, like as if they had been *Lepers*.

And *Eustachius Rudius* reports, that he knew some *Whores* infected with the *French Pox* so powerfully, that all who had to do with them, were not only presently infected with the same Evil, but were wholly possest with most grievous Symptoms, which could not be removed nor mitigated by any Remedies or Art, for that they not long after died.

For these Reasons we cannot but conclude, that the *Pox* was formerly either very severe, and consequently easily Infectious, as the followers of *Columbus* say it was, his Men giving it to the *Italian* Women, and they to the *French* Soldiers, at the Siege of *Naples*; *Sua simul Pudenda & Pudendum morbum communicarunt*, says an Author; or else our Ancestors were more afraid of it in their days, than we are in ours; and it seems to be so, because we have it upon Record, that one of the Articles against Cardinal *Wolsey*, in King *Henry* the VIIIth's Days, was, *That he being filthily powder'd with the* French Pox, *by reason of his excessive Lechery, and dishoneſt Life, did oftentimes presume to talk with, and to cast his unwholsome Breath into the King's Face.* By which we may see how the Company of those infected with the *Venereal Disease* were shunn'd here in *England*, but about 177 Years ago; yet the great Personage of the Complainant at the same time is to be consider'd, it being no less than a King.

And so afraid are some Country People, even now a-days, that they will not come within a Mile almost of either that Person, or House, where the *Pox* has taken its residence; and so superabundant timorous were some Country People which I have heard of, that they would never come into or near the House where it was reported one died of the *Pox*, nor have any Conversation with the Persons dwelling therein, or

or touch any thing coming therefrom, fooliſhly imagining the Infection thereby was catching, as they call it.

The Infection then (that is about 200 Years ago, as Authors relate) once catch'd, inſtantly lamed the Patient in all his *Limbs*, dozed his *Intellectuals*, caſt him into a continual *dozing* Poſture, into *Frights*, *Fears*, *Melancholy*, and a ſtrangely chang'd Countenance, *&c.*

This I take notice of, to ſhew the violency of its malign *Effluviums* then, to what it is now, it being ſince in ſuch meaſure tempered, that it more mildly and gradually makes it progreſs againſt the Patient, becoming more familiar; and alſo the great diſcoveries made of Effective Remedies, makes the Evil of much leſs conſequence; but notwithſtanding if it be neglected, or not in time regularly treated, as it is ſtill the ſame *Species*, and in motion, tho' ſome ſorts more Infectious than others, 'twill more and more ſpread its Infection to the certain continu'd detriment, if not final Deſtruction of the Patient.

Foreſtus relates of one infected with the *French Pox*, that tho' he ſeem'd to be well Cur'd, yet was afflicted with a long and continual Pain in his Head, which could not be Cur'd by any Remedies, till at laſt his Skull being open'd, there was found under it, upon the *Dura Mater*, ſomething black like a *Weevil* or *Worm*, which when taken away, the pain ceaſed and returned no more.

And *Vidus Viduus* reports, that he ſaw a *Spaniſh* Soldier, who by the *French Pox* ſuffered a rottenneſs of his Skull, and afterwards fell into an *Epilepſie*, inſomuch that filth diſtill'd from his Skull and pricked the Membranes of his Brain; from which notwithſtanding he was freed, but not without cauterizing his Skull with a hot Iron.

And *Epiphan. Ferdinandus* in his Book *Histor.* 17. says, That he has found from Experience, and other Physicians besides himself have observed the same, that those Patients that have had the Disease and been Cur'd, when once they come again to be infected, are with great difficulty, if ever, set perfectly free from the same.

And indeed some have been so often infected, and as often ill manag'd, that the Contagion has struck deep, beyond the reach of all Methods and Medicines whatever. For,

When Noses *drop, and* Shins *do scale,*
And Mercury *and* Ægyptiacum *fail;*
When Bubo's, Pains, *and* Chancrous *Sores, in spight*
Of Art, the tottering Tenement hourly fright?
When Strength *is wasted,* Flesh *become*
Past help of China *and* Guaiacum;
Then Doctor *cease, poor* Patient *must endure,*
And be content with Patching, *where's no* Cure.

Therefore since the fury of that Disease is such, it behoves all Persons that labour under it, to look out for a Cure, before it be too late; and not as many do, who knowing they have gotten the Distemper, through Shame and Bashfulness, will not own their Condition, which is the greatest Folly imaginable; and that any should rather venture to undergo it, with the impending danger, than seek out for a Cure in time, is not the part of a wise Man, and indeed is as much a wonder, as to see a Man dangerously Wounded, refuse to have his Wounds dress't; but those that have sought out for Cure, and happened into bad Hands, are really to be pitried that they should prove so unfortunate.

Some sort of People I have met with, who, after they had gotten the Distemper, would not believe they were infected; and upon asking the reason of their Assurance, have told me, that those they have had to do with, they were sure were very Clean, and consequently

quently could not injure them; nay, others have been ſo egregiouſly fooliſh, as not to be perſwaded they were Infected, tho' *Ulcers* have been on the *Yard*, &c. till they have at laſt paid for their Folly, by a ſucceeding *Bubo* in the Groin, or *Mortification* of the Part, *&c.*

I knew a young Man that had a large eating *Ulcer* upon the *Scrotum*, with other attending Symptoms, before he would ſo much as acknowledge any thing ail'd him; and ſome have been almoſt eaten up with the Diſeaſe, before they have known (or at leaſtwiſe would acknowledge) the true Cauſe of their Malady.

A Man that had been afflicted a conſiderable time with a Malignant *Fever*, after his *Fever* had left him, and being, to all appeance, upon Recovery, was frequently complaining of a Pain in his *Head* and *Bones*, and ſometimes his *Head*, ſo bad as to render him delirious; ſuſpecting ſomething of the matter by thoſe unuſual Symptoms, and enquiring after his Life, which I underſtood to be very diſſolute, ask'd him if he had not lately had a *Gonorrhœa?* he told me yes, when he fell Sick; and that he had taken nothing but *Turpentine* for it, as he was adviſ'd to by a pretended Doctor, to whom he made known his Condition. I enquired of him how he was, and found him in a very miſerable Condition, but by proper Applications retriev'd him from Ruin, which to all appearance he was haſtning to.

Some *Venereal* Perſons I have known ſeiz'd thus with Fevers, have died, whoſe Deaths were occaſion'd thro' the violency of the Diſtemper.

Others I have read of, that have fallen into Fevers, and died Mad.

I had a Man in hand that had the Diſeaſe (tho' he came too late to be Cur'd) that had fixed *Nodes* on the Bones of his *Wriſts* and *Shins*, and another large one upon the *Os frontis*, or Fore-head; and notwithſtanding my haſtening their opening, in order to exfoliate the Caries, the Bones were ſo rotted by the Ma-

lignity of the Disease, that there was no possibility of performing it; this Man, after a little lingring, died: He had been, before he came to me, Salivated three or four times, I think he told me once or twice in an Hospital.

Some by this Distemper, have by neglect, or ill management, or both, lost their *Sight*, others their *Hearing*, and very frequently their *Uvula's* and *Palates*, as in another place noted.

Some again have had the tip of their *Noses* and *Nostrils* eaten away, and many others their *Noses* level'd, the Gristle that should support them being consumed, and sometimes the *Bones* of the *Nose* also, as before noted.

Others after a seeming good Cure, have had *Lameness* in their Limbs to their dying day.

Others their *Nostrils* shrunk up, *Eye-lids* contracted, *&c.*

Some again have known themselves to have the Disease, and now and then, when it seems most to rebel, as in Spring and Fall, will be willing to take Medicines to suppress it, and being thus relieved, rest themselves contented for a while, till it rebels again, and then take Physick again. Thus Palliating and Patching up themselves, and never go thro' Stitch, spending more Money and time, than would be requir'd for a perfect Cure, till at length they are sufficiently alarm'd with the ill consequences of their Folly, and is, as *Gal. Eleg.* 1. says, tho' in another Case.

Like One, *who willing to* defer *a while*
A sudden Ruin, *props the* tottering *Pile*,
Till in short space, the House, *the* Props, *and all*,
Together with a dreadful *Ruin fall.*

I knew a Man, after a *Salivation*, that had a Humour fell into his *Knee*, attended with tormenting *Pain*, for which he was *Salivated* again; sometime after which it followed him again, to the rendring him

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a Cripple, which he remains to this, and will be to his dying Day, I ſuppoſing him to be alive ſtill, having ſeen him not long ſince. This Man was at the ſame time in the hands of an accounted skilful Surgeon for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, but (by the Methods I was told he took) approv'd himſelf not very expert.

Some have had their *Urine* quite ſtopt, ſo as not to make Water but by drops for ſeveral days together, the *Urethra* or Paſſage of the *Yard* being fill'd with *Caruncles*, and all for want of timely or proper Applications.

A Man that had a large *Ulcer* on his Leg, came to me for Cure, he having had it near three Years, and I having information that he was a ſober Man, treated it as a common *Ulcer*, but finding little effects thereof, inclin'd me to believe it *Venereal*, and accordingly undertook to enquire of him concerning it; but he was ſo greatly offended at it, and took it as ſuch an Affront, that he paid me for what I had done, and put himſelf into the hands of another: However a while after he came to me again, and entreated me to undertake him, and confeſs'd to me the whole matter. I then treated him with my *Specificks* inwardly, and proper Applications to the *Ulcer*, whereby in the ſpace of a few Weeks he was perfectly Cured, not only of his *Ulcer*, but of an untoward *Venereal* Habit which he had labour'd under for ſome years.

And not only this Man, but many others are willing to be Cur'd, under the pretext of its being any other Diſeaſe, rather than a *Venereal* one, and ſtrive oftentimes all they can, to have it thought by the Practicer that it proceeded from other Cauſes; and not only myſelf, but other Practicers, have obſerv'd the ſame in their Patients; as the following Inſtance from one of them ſets forth.

A Merchant's Daughter (ſays he) in *London*, whilſt unmarry'd, and living with her Father) had a kind of *Leprous Scab* almoſt all over her *Back*, *Sides*, *Breaſt*, *Hips*,

Hips, *Thighs* and *Legs*, and some upon her *Arms*. She had taken several things for it of divers Physicians, but because they understood not the cause, was without any effect, for she still grew worse; at length she came to me, desiring my Opinion what it was. As soon as I saw it I found it to be the *Pox*, and told her so. She constantly deny'd it for a long time. I told her then, that I would not cure her as if it were a *Pox*, and that then if it was such as I had pronounc'd it to be, all the time and cost would be in vain, and the Disease would be yet more difficult to Cure: Upon this she confess'd the Truth, and that she had been unhappily drawn in, *&c.* but desired my Secrecy and Care, for that she was such a one's Daughter, a Merchant, and as yet unmarry'd, and upon her Preferment, and withal intreated me to Cure her, if possible, without Sweating or Fluxing, lest her Parents should come to know it, for then she should be undone. I undertook, says he, the Cure, and purg'd her with my *Mercurial* Pills twelve times every fourth day, and order'd her to take six Ounces, Morning and Evening, for twenty days together, of the following Decoction, *viz.*

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci rasp.* ℔j. *Aq. font.* ℔xxiv *Coq. ad Consumption. dimid, colat. pro usu.*

And for her ordinary Drink she had this following Decoction, *viz.*

℞ *Lign. Guaiaci supra prescript. post Coction. & Coq. in Aq. font. Cong.* vj. *ad Consumption.* ℔xvj. *Colat. pro potu ordinar.*

This being done, I caus'd her, says he, to take my Purging Pills with *Calomelanos gr.* xxiv. twice a week for ten weeks, which worked well, and without pain.

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During the time of her taking theſe Doſes, I caus'd her to take a *Mercurial* Wine, a Pint and a half a day; and all along for outward uſe, to waſh the *Puſtules*, and *Leprous Scabs*, with a *Mercurial* Lotion, and to anoint the Palms of her Hands, and Soles of her Feet, every Night going to Bed, with *Unguent. Neapolitanum*, till ſuch time as the *Scabs* and *Scurf* fell off and went away, which was in about a Months time; ſo that by this Method and theſe Medicines, in about five Months uſing, ſhe was perfectly Cured, not the leaſt Symptom of the Diſeaſe ever returning any more.

A Man came to me ſome time ſince, to be cur'd of a *Clap*, and told me that he had alſo given it his Wife, deſiring my aſſiſtance for her too. He got well pretty quickly, but ſhe ſlowly, by reaſon of other Indiſpoſitions. After he was well he cou'd not keep from his Wife, and ſo got it again. After that ſhe began to mend, and got well; no ſooner was it ſo, but her Husband being hot, gave it her again, and ſhe him again; ſo that they *Clapt* one another imprudently, three or four times over; at length they both found, as I had often told them, there would be no end of it at that rate, and reſolv'd to be ſeparated for a while; ſhe went into the Country, and he having continual Buſineſs in Town, ſo that he could not go to her, ſtaid here; by which means, with proper Medicines, they were at laſt both Cur'd, and remain ſo, tho' a good while ſince perform'd.

Many through the tyrannical and devouring Diſpoſition of this Diſeaſe, have had their *Strength* of a ſudden impaired, their *Spirits* weakned, their *Fleſh* conſumed to the Bones, and the Bones themſelves, as before noted, rotted, and there are not a few that daily feel its diſmal Effects after that kind, many of them, which no doubt but in time might have been retriev'd, and the Diſtemper eradicated, if they had had the benefit of Medicines endu'd with *Efficacy* and *Power* ſufficient to vanquiſh and overcome the *Malignity* thereof; for

for want of which, what Mischiefs have ensued? what intolerable *Pains* and *Torments* have, and do thousands endure? and that mostly at Nights, when they are warm in their Beds.

And in short, what multitudes of poor Wretches have almost alive been devour'd by the dismal Effects of this mercileſs Disease; and 'tis observ'd, that the *Scurvey*, which is incident to most People, and proves frequently destructive, is too commonly the Relick of the *Venereal Lues*, as before hinted.

And those that are subject to a Scorbutick *Pox*, are chiefly such whose Parents were *Pockify'd*, and but imperfectly Cured at the time they were begotten; so that there is an *Hereditary pocky* Disposition in all their Parts, *Spermatick* and *Sanguine*, whence receiving a new Infection, immediately penetrates into the *Substantials*, and unites with the very *Principles* of Nature, being indeed, *Corruptio totius Substantiæ*, where it lies so firmly intrench'd, that the Art of Man can scarcely dislodge it.

The Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Edward Baynard*, who I before mention'd, tells us, in his late History of *Cold Bathing*, That nothing argues a Man more void of Wisdom, than a Perseverance of Whoredom and Drunkenness, until a rivetted Disease entails his Folly (like his Coat Armour) on his Blood, and conveys the Poyson to his unborn Posterity; and concludes with the following witty and serious Lines by way of Admonition.

Women *and* Wine, *with* Idleness *alone*,
Are the first Parents of the Gout *and* Stone,
But Exercise, to Milk and Water join,
You'll save at once, your Mony, Health and Time.
Women *and* Wine, *and* Gaming *if you shun*,
Do what you will, you cannot be undone,
Happy's the Man that sees this whilst he's Young.

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The Thoughts of which ſad Conſequences (and perhaps the Experience he had of it alſo in his young Days himſelf) made the ſober *Quaker*, which the Doctor mentions, wind up his Letter to his Son in *London*, with the following Diſtich or two of Advice, after ſome *Proſe* Admonitions, *viz.*

My Son, *theſe Sayings take upon my* Faith,
They're what the Scriptures, *and all* Wiſe Men *ſaith*;
'Tis what Experience *by long Tract of* Time
Shews, what we ought to Chuſe, *and what* Decline.
On many a Noſe-leſs *Face this* Truth *appears*,
And breathleſs Babes *drown'd in their Mothers* Tears.
How many Families *owe to* Luſt *their* Falls,
And Harlots Teeth *tore up Foundation* Walls?
Gnawn out their Names *from* Stone *and* Window-(Glaſs,
And not a Hovel *left to Houſe the Aſs*:
Forſook of God, *his* Conſcience, *and good* Men,
His Health *and* Time, *which ne'er returns* again.
At laſt in Rags *and* Lice, *thrown in a* Hole,
Till kind Oblivion *does forget the* Fool.

APPLICATION.

Fly Whoredom, *then* (my Son) *if thou'lt be* Wiſe,
Before it be too late to take Advice:
Before the Night's *approach, and* Day's *no more*,
And Conſcience unrowl *the* Scrole *of thy long Score*;
For he that won't believe *until he has* try'd,
Should Hang himſelf *to know how* Judas *dy'd.*

And to ſhew the unfaithfulneſs of Miſtreſs's, tho' many put Truſt in them, take the following Story.

Not long ſince, a Gentleman came to me to be Cur'd of a *Clap*, and not ſo much matter'd (as he ſaid) his own Caſe, as that he had wrong'd an Innocent Lady, his Miſtreſs, whom he had genteely kept, and who, he was ſure, had ever been true to him,

and

and that he had never got the hurt, had he not been in Drink: according to appointment, he, a Day or two after, brings the Lady, recomends her also to my Care; I undertook them, and in a short time after Cured them, to their great Satisfaction, for which the Gentleman acquitted himself very honourably.

Sometime after that, another Gentleman happen'd into my Hands, who also was under no small trouble for injuring a Lady he valued, he having given her a *Clap*, which he got from one he pickt up at the *Play-House*, and came to desire my assistance both for himself and her, and appointed a Night soon after, to bring her to a Tavern hard by, that she might tell me her Case her self; in the interim of which the following Lettet came to my Hands.

SIR,

'YOU may please to remember I was about three Months ago, or something longer, 'with you, with a Gentleman that went by the Name 'of ——— he recomending me to your Care, for 'the Cure of a filthy Disease, which he not willingly, I am sure, but accidentally had bestow'd upon 'me, and of which you Cur'd both him and me, by 'the same Token we were one Night with you at the '——— Tavern, and had ——— for Supper. 'Now the reason, Sir, of this, is what I am indeed 'asham'd to mention, but, Sir, necessity ———. 'Another Gentleman, who I was prevail'd with, to 'grant a Favour to, has serv'd me the same as the 'other, I won't say willingly, however deservedly, 'and it seems has been to wait on you for Cure, and 'desirous to get me well also; tells me he has appointed next *Thursday* Night, at the ——— Tavern 'to wait on you with me: Now, Sir, he does not 'know that I ever was in the like Case before, or 'that I ever before heard of you, and would not he 'should

'should know it for the World; therefore, Sir, this 'is earnestly to request of you, that you would not 'take any Notice of me when there, that you had 'ever seen me before, for if you should, I shall be 'undone, and for your Civility and Care, I will take 'an opportunity gratefully to requite you, over and 'above what the Gentleman pays you. I refer my 'self to your Care, Sir, desiring you would burn 'this, and subscribe, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

Here is a Mistress now, true to neither, and I do not doubt but there are many such abroad, who receive Rewards from several, upon Promise of being reserv'd to each; and at the same time, will Turn up to any. Therefore,

Trust not a Mistress; *for tho' she seems to please you*
With h'r wheedling Charms and Vows; like Satan *she'll deceive you,*
And at the next Man's Beck, Whore-*like, will falsly leave you.*

But I go on.

And how frequently do we find that *Consumptions, Catarrhs, Asthma's,* and sometimes *Dropsies,* and not seldom the *Gout,* with innumerable other Chronick Diseases, are nothing less than the effects of this predominating Distemper; and too truly (by the more than ordinary stubbornness observ'd in the Cure) upon enquiry, we have found, that they have wholly proceeded from that rapid and torrent Spring of Uncleanness, and which most commonly (I may say chiefly) were entail'd upon them by the ill management of those that undertook their *Venereal* Cure; there being too many Examples of such Truths; and Histories might be compos'd of the Misfortunes that have happened therefrom, Books sufficiently furnishing us with such Tragical Events.

One

One Story of which I cannot forbear inserting, from the eminently Learned Physician Dr. Richard Morton, *in his* Phthisiologia, *or* Treatise of Consumptions, *and is as follows.*

A certain Merchant of *London*, before the fortieth Year of his Age (when he had lived almost two years somewhat Sickly, and with little and uncertain Appetite, which perhaps he procur'd to himself by the immoderate Use of *Wine* and *Women*) at length ask'd my Advice about a Swelling, and a painful Inflammation arising from thence, with which the right *Testicle* had been now affected for almost the space of three Months, and that (as he told me) occasion'd by some Contusion he had got in Riding. Indeed that Swelling, to me, seem'd to be a kind of *Sarcocele*, or fleshy Substance. The *Testicle* swell'd to the bigness of ones Fist. There was likewise no small Inflammation upon the *Scrotum* it self, as well as upon the *Testicle*. But with repeated Bleedings, the application of *Cataplasms* made of *Barly-Meal* and *Oxycrate*, (the Parts affected being likewise kept up with a Truss to prevent the flux of Humours into the Place) frequent Purging with *Calomelanos* and *Confectio Hamech*, and also drinking plentifully of *Emulsions* of the four greater *Cold Seeds* made of *Barly-Water*, and of a Decoction of *Sarsa* and *China*, ordered for his common Drink, the painful Inflammation plainly vanish'd, but the swelling still continued, tho' without any pain, and the bigness of it was uncertain, being sometimes greater, sometimes less, and easily yielding to a pressure of ones Fingers; so that at length the Judgment of two very skilful Surgeons being taken, and that swelling being suppos'd to be a *Hydrocele*, or watery Rupture, it was justly thought fit to open it; but when it was solemnly open'd with an Incision-Knife, there came out scarce any *Water*, and no *Matter*; also the whole substance of the *Testicle* seemed to have been eaten away and perish'd for sometime, but the

the investing *Coats* were hard and incrassated; so that the *Testicle* being once open'd, look'd like an empty *Egg-shell*, or rather a *Pomegranate-shell*, when the Meat, or that which was contain'd in it, was taken out. From the *Fistulous* State of this Swelling, it came to pass that the *Surgeons* being deceiv'd, and taking it, because it yielded to the pressure of their Fingers, for a *Hydrocele* or watery Swelling, open'd it by Incision, tho' indeed after they had once open'd it, it soon appear'd to be in Truth a *Venereal Fistula*, proceeding from some *virulent* and old *Gonorrhœa*, that had been ill Cured. But from that Wound there arose a large Ulcer, which every day ran a great quantity of *Ichorous*, or *Gleety* Matter; which tho' many times it deluded us for several times with the vain hopes of Curing it, having order'd the *Sarsa* Drink now again for his ordinary Drink, when at the same time he was purged with the bitter Decoction, repeated at due intervals, that is, so often as there was occasion, and every Night he had a *Paregorick* Draught given him, with Syrup of *Diacodium*. But yet from an unexpected Flux of Humours (which, as I always told the *Surgeons*, it was impossible to prevent without *Castration*, or cutting out the *Fistulous Testicle*) the Ulcer very often broke out again; so that the Patient being quickly brought into a *Tabid* and *Hectick* State, by the continual and plentiful substraction of the Nutritious Juice through the Wound, and the expences arising from it, which Nature was not able to bear, as he began to have a great *Thirst*, so likewise to lose his *Stomach*, and at length to be afflicted with a troublesome *Cough*, a *shortness* of *Breath*, and the other usual Symptoms of the *Lungs* when they are distemper'd; continually wasting away more and more with the sudden Ruin of Nature, which was much promoted by the fits of a putrid intermitting *Fever* coming upon all, which return'd every day at a stated Hour with a Chilness, Heat, and Sweats, succeeding one another, till at

length the Patient being brought to the utmost degree of a *Marasmus*, was forced to yield to Fate.

With the repeated use of the *Peruvian* Bark, says this Author, I very often took off his putrid *Fever*, which nevertheless (the Cause of it still remaining in the Wound) returned as often, after the interval of a Week or two. Likewise the Hectick Heat, which was kindled in his Blood, was much mitigated with the use of a Milk-Diet, (Asses Milk) and by the benefit of the open Country Air; tho' it could never be perfectly extinguish'd, because the *Procatartick* Cause of it, to wit, the *malignant* and incurable *Ulcer*, was plainly too much for the Art of *Surgery*. Whereupon at last, the *Ulcerated* part being *Gangreen'd*, after he had lain six Months, he was reduced to a very *Skeleton*, and carry'd off, not only with an universal *Consumption*, but also a true *Consumption* of the *Lungs*, tho' it was a Symptomatical one.

Certainly, by what appears, the loss of this poor Gentleman's Life was chiefly owing to the opening of the *Testicle*, which procur'd, as the foremention'd Story informs us, that incurable *Ulcer*, which drain'd off his Radical Moisture, and with that his Life. Now it is much to me, that neither of his two Surgeons, whose Business it was to understand, should be able to discover whether the Swelling of the *Testicle* was a *Sarcocele* or a *Hydrocele*, that is, was a *fleshy*, or a *watery* Swelling, which I always found easie enough to distinguish: However so it happen'd, and the poor Gentleman's Life was let out, by means of that unfortunate opening, the Wound, as observ'd in the Story, being the cause of his Death, who otherwise might have liv'd with that Swelling many Years, with only the use of some proper easie Medicaments, dextrously apply'd.

The same Physician also gives us an Account of a *Consumption*, procured by the *Venereal Disease*, as follows.

A

A young Girl, ſays he, about twelve years of Age, was perſwaded by the enticements of a laſcivious and wicked Dancing Maſter, that was infected with the *French Pox*, to let him lie with her; whereupon ſhe likewiſe, by Contagion, was ſo pepper'd with the *Venereal* Venom, that notwithſtanding one or two *Salivations*, which had been raiſed by ſome *Empericks*, and other methods of Cure, that had been tried in the ſpace of four years, after her *Uvula* was eaten away, and after other marks of the *French Pox* yet remaining, ſhe fell into a *Conſumption* of her *Lungs*, with a *Hectick* Fever, an Emaciation of her whole Body, a continual Cough, and a very great ſhortneſs of Breath, by reaſon of the toughneſs of Phlegm ſtuffing her Pipes. Being call'd to her, by Mr. *Simons*, a skilful and noted Surgeon of *London*, I order'd a Doſe of *Calomelanos* with *Diagrydium*, to be repeated once a Week, and thoſe days ſhe did not Purge, to have three of my *Balſamick* Pills given her three times a day, and the following Decoction for her ordinary Drink: With the uſe of which, continued for the ſpace of ſix or eight Weeks, in the Spring time, ſhe was perfectly, and without any relapſe, freed from her *Conſumption*, as well as from the relicks of the *Pox*. The *Decoction* order'd her was this.

℞ *Sarſaparill. opt.* ℥vj. *rad. Chinæ* ℥ij. *Saſſaphr. raſ. Santal. rubr. raſ. C. C. Ebor. an.* ℥ſs. *Uvar. paſſul. exacinat.* ℥ij. *Fujub. Sebeſt. an.* ℥iſs. *rad. Glicirriz. inciſ.* ℥ſs. *infund. in* ℔xij. *Aq. font. poſtea Coquant. ad* ℔vj. *ſub finem addend. fol. Tuſſilag. Capillor. Ven. Pulmonar. maculoſ. Sanicul. Alchimil. flor. Herb. Margarit. an.* Mij. *Colat. adde Syrup. Balſamic.* ℥iij. *miſce pro Potu.*

And my ſelf lately had a Gentlewoman in Cure, whoſe Husband had ſufficiently *Pox'd* her; for which ſhe had been *Salivated* by a *Surgeon*. When I came to her

her, which I think they told me was two or three Months after her *Salivation*, she was in dreadful Pains, with breakings out in large Blotches all over her, not able to stir Hand or Foot, or to move her self in her Bed. I did what I could, much doubting then her Recovery, as also a Physician that was called in, but notwithstanding our endeavours, she grew worse and worse, had a continual *Spitting* from her *Salivation*, Ulcers in her *Throat*, and for which, and her other complaints, her *Surgeon*, it seems, would have *Salivated* her again, but was prevented by my coming; for if she had, she would have died in it. In short, her Sores run so prodigiously, and her Spitting continuing, her radical Moisture was run off, her Strength, *&c.* was spent, that she fell into a *Marasmus* and died, all our efforts of Cure proving ineffectual. But I proceed.

And the *Pox* not only unavoidably draws after it innumerable Evils upon the Body, but upon the Mind also, which appears by turns, by a great many fantastical Representations, in a thousand different Shapes.

And 'tis observ'd, that in those of a melancholy Temper, it is most commonly Cur'd with the greatest difficulty, because their Humours are more stubborn and tenacious, and abound with an austere Sharpness, scarcely to be cop'd with, laying thereby a weight and clog upon the Springs of the Faculties, so that they move heavily and unduly, when in others it is much easier manag'd, as before noted.

Examples confirm, that some have had the *Pox* for the space of ten Years, or more, without any remarkable Appearance, or fatal Consequence, as observ'd before; and others in the space of as many Months, have became almost rotten; but then by the appearance it hath made, whether more or less, it is not very difficult for an Artist, upon due Examination and Consideration, to discover its Nature, however obscure and ambiguous it may seem to the Ignorant.

Thence

Thence it is that Miſchiefs are occaſion'd by thoſe Fellows who undertake the Cure, and who are no better than *Impoſtors*; even the ſame as a certain *Learned* Phyſician tells us, was one, who undertook to cure a young Man twenty one Years of Age, of a *Gonorrhœa*, with a common ſort of *Purging Pills*, after two or three Doſes of which, gave him, to ſtop the Current of his Running, *Aſtringent Pills*, compos'd of white *Chalk*, &c. which did the work (as he told him) effectually; but about a year after, on a ſudden, it burſted out again into a very impetuous Stream, more violent than formerly, attended with a burning heat of Urine, far more intenſe than what is only term'd Scalding. Here, ſays this Author, I cou'd ſoon diſcern how unskilfully he had been manag'd, by ſtopping that which ought to have ſtopp'd of itſelf, upon the extinguiſhing the Malignity, by proper *Antidotes*, &c. I put him, ſays he, into a Courſe, which perfectly deterged and exſiccated, and that in about eleven or twelve days time.

The ſame Phyſician tells us, of a Cook by Trade, aged about forty, Robuſt and of a complexion Melancholy, who, two or three years before, receiv'd a prejudice from an hired Woman, which ſhew'd it ſelf in a *Fœtid Gonorrhœa*, and untimely ſtopt by *Emplaſticks* and *Reſtringents*; this malignant Enemy would ever after, once in a Fortnight, or a Month, or ſometimes two, ſally out in a green and yellow Iſſue, which having continued about eight or ten days, more or leſs, would, of its own accord, withdraw it ſelf again within its own bounds, and ſo ceaſe running, until it was provok'd again by *Riding*, *Drinking*, or other intemperance in Diet; applying himſelf to me, ſays he, I purged him ſmartly three times, and gave him a detergent *Extract* for ten days, which Cured him.

A certain Man came to me a while ago for my Opinion about a remanent *Skanker* he had upon the *Præputium*, which he was told by one or two was not *Ve-*

nereal, I told him it was and propos'd his Cure, but he confiding in the others, prefering their Opinions before mine, paid me for my trouble and married soon after, having got it first heal'd as he call'd it. He had not been Married five Weeks, but he found himself in the same pickle and worse, and his Wife also with a foul *Running*, in short a *Clap*; he goes to those again who had before told him he had nothing *Venereal*, and acquaints them of the Matter, who told him he had got since then an injury, he told them to the contrary, but they not believing him, and finding himself deceiv'd, he came to me, who I undertook and his Wife also and Cured them.

But that any Men of Practice should give their Opinion to the contrary, I much wonder, since when the *Yard* is once ulcerated, and infected with *Shankers*, it cannot otherwise than leave its *Venereal Venom* in the Womans *Vagina*, which wipes off and receives the *Virus*, by the Titillation, swelling and Moisture of those Parts, which in the Act of *Coition* must necessarily be.

Also nothing is more certain, than that the *Venereal Taint* sometimes circulates a long time with the Blood, before it be separated from it, at least in such a quantity as to be discover'd by any apparent Symptoms, and at other times Nature throws it out like some other Disease, which has its various Effects according to the different Constitutions of those that are affected with it, it never appearing on all People alike.

From these and many other Observations I could insert, may be collected the lurking Property of the *Venereal* Malignity, absconding it self in the Liminary or Spermatick Parts, and oft detain'd in some retir'd part or other, for some Weeks and Months, and what is more, some Years, as I have observ'd in many, without any sensible incommoding the Body.

There are several, says an Author, that pretend to Cure *Gonorrhœa's* with only a gentle Purge or two, letting it run off, as they term it, which venomous

Miasms

Miaſms lying ſo long, inſinuate themſelves into the *Genital* Parts, and weakens them ſo as to render Nature languid, and which, (more eſpecially if the Matter be lockt up by *Aſtringents*, or the Patient treated with the *Mineral* Waters, which that great Man, Dr. *Alexander Read*, (who, in his time, was *Anatomy* Lecturer at our Hall,) as well as Dr. *Sydenham*, whom we before mention'd, ſays, are injurious) doth, in proceſs of time, advance it to the *Pox*, and is, what is ſo much practis'd, even by Men of the greateſt Names, tho' to the Diſtruction of fifteen, and probably to the Cure only of five in twenty; which are yet enough for them to attract Shoals of Patients; for thoſe five being Cured, tho' probably but of very ſlight Caſes, do, without the leaſt Shame, proclaim the Perſon that Cured them, to others that ſtand in need, whence, by the Cure of one ſuch Patient, they get twenty, when the other fifteen are obliged to be ſilent, and bear their Miſeries, brought on them by the unskilful Cure, to avoid the Scandal, and being ſcoffed at by their Acquaintance, remove from one Phyſician or Surgeon to another, untill they have found the Man that can Cure them: So that in this, as in other Diſtempers, the killing of fifteen Patients in twenty, is not a Pin hindrance, for the Grave ſtops their Mouths, and the performing five inconſiderable Cures, ſhall make the Man eminent, and wonderfully encreaſe his Practice, tho' never ſo Ignorant or Unskilful.

And it is not here and there that thoſe Doctors, or rather Men-ſpoilers, are to be found, but almoſt in every place, there being ſuch a number of them, that as one obſerves, there is ſcarce one even to the moſt whiffling Journey-Man *Apothecary*, but gives himſelf out for an able Man in this reſpect; ſo that to one of ſufficient Skill in thoſe Affairs, you may find an hundred, (an Author ſays, many more) that know little or nothing of the matter; and ſays further, that among the beſt of them that do underſtand, there are not a few but what are govern'd by their Intereſt, and

who in expectation of half a *Guinea* or so, will perswade those that consult them, that they have the *Pox*, when they have not; and after infusing into them the belief, treat them after a manner unworthy the Character of Men of Honour: But what do I talk of Honour, those Miscreants have neither Honour or Honesty to sway them; for a Man of Honour would be content never to get one Penny, than abuse the Afflicted as they do, who not only deprive them of their Mony, but their Health, and perhaps their Lives also, the most valuable Treasure they have: 'Tis such unchristian and inhuman Usage as this, that makes those that have the Distemper, and have heard of their Barbarity, almost afraid to seek out for Cure, even to an imprudent delay, lest they should unfortunately become a Prey to those devouring *Ignoramuses*.

Those Quacking Emperical Fellows are generally, as observ'd before, such as have been Jacks of all Trades, and by Extract, perhaps *Smiths*, *Coblers*, *Tinkers*, *Barbers*, *Tailors*, *Bakers*, *Weavers*, and the like, who not being content with their own Business, are, from an aspiring Inclination, back'd by the Stock of Confidence they are generally furnish'd with, and at the same time presuming upon the Ignorance of a sort of People abroad, encourag'd to set up for Doctors, and among the Tribe of Distempers, they pretend to understand, will not forget to acquaint you, that the *Venereal* one, they are old Dogs at, and accordingly will boldly adventure to undertake all, in what Kind or Degree soever Infected; nay, (using the Words of some of them) *Tho' they have been Flux'd an hundred times, and Poxt so as to be perfectly Rotten, being broke out in a thousand Places*, &c. or else require nothing for their Pains, which is as much as to say, *no Cure no Mony*; when they ought to keep to their own Calins, according to that Saying, *Ne sutor ultra Crepidam*, nay I know a *Friend*, viz. a Quaking *Apothecary*, not long since set up in a skirt of the Town, who, by his (about) five Years Service, to as indif-

ferent

ferent a Maſter, for Skill, as himſelf, pretends to have acquired ſuch profound Knowledge in the Cure of the *Lues Venerea*, that *Duri Oris* he proclaims himſelf very expert; and in order to manifeſt or rather to make Trial of) his woundy great Skill, lately undertook the Cure of a young Fellow, who after he had been in his Hands a conſiderable time, and had taken many Medicines, ask'd this profound Doctor, what he muſt do about his heat of Urine, and the Running; the Ignorant *Apothecary*, told him, that the Running was his Luſt, and he would give him ſomething to abate and keep it under, for that then the *Running* would ſoon ſtop, and after that the heat of Urine would leave him; and accordingly to abate his Luſt (as he term'd it) orders him to take, frequently, a large Doſe of ſome hot fiery Medicine, to effect it; but the Fellow told me however he intended it for the cooling of his Luſt, he was ſure it had fir'd his Mouth, Throat and Stomach ſo, that he was almoſt as perfectly ſcorch'd by it, as if it had been Fire: And what was further obſervable by taking this Medicine, the Patient's whole Skin was died of as rubicund a Colour, as we ſee ſome Perſons Faces to be with drinking hot Liquors; and afterwards when he was Cured by another of his *Clap*, he had frequently thoſe ſudden Fluſhings all over him, being the effects as he finds of that hot fiery Medicine, which renders his whole Skin as red as if it was painted: If this Quaking and Quacking Doctor deſerves not to be rank'd among the number of Ignorant Pretenders, (we juſt now, and ſhall further hereafter have occaſion to mention) I am miſtaken; but what do I talk, it is no wonder now a days to find almoſt every little Gliſter-pipe declare himſelf able to Cure a *Clap*; nay, their very Apprentice Boys, tho' not ſerv'd but a Year or two of their Times, will profeſs themſelves Skilful, and even preſume to undertake the Cure, which they no ways underſtand, and indeed have nothing

thing to do with, and that even for the lucre of a little Pocket-Money, to the utter Ruin of the Patient.

And thus, I say, do the many Quacking *Apothecaries*, tamper with and abuse those they undertake; which sometimes is so abominable, as it is amazing, when we come to consider that such Abuses should be suffered, and the Offender go unpunish'd.

And indeed it is to be admir'd, that Persons of Worth and Sense (as we daily observe) should at any time be allur'd by the specious pretences of those base Medicasters: Indeed to find young ignorant Fellows and Wenches become a Prey to these Devourers, is not such a wonder; for when any of them have got the Distemper, they presently (for want of better understanding) run, by the direction of a Bill on a Pissing-Post, or otherwise, to one of those *Impostors*; where, instead of finding a Safe, Speedy and Private Cure, as promis'd, they wofully Experience it to be, besides the dearest, the most uncertain, exposing and destructive; but if at any time any should have the good luck of getting tollerably well out of their hands, 'tis scarce once in ten times owing to their Skill or Medicines, but to the slightness of their Infection, strength and robustness of Habit, and kind assistance of Nature, in endeavouring to throw off the Disease; it not being to be suppos'd those Pretenders act with Judgment, but oftentimes take *non Causa, pro Causa*, attributing the Recovery to the Medicines, which is more due to Nature, and a happy Constitution; and at best, if any of those Patients would but look back and consider the great hazard they underwent, and danger they were in, while in the hands of those Prerenders, they would find cause enough to be thankful, that their kind Stars had afforded them so happy a Deliverance; and after all, this great Cure, (which to be sure the Pretender will magnifie and proclaim) is at best perhaps but a Botch, which the poor Patient, tho' not pre-

preſently, may in time have ſufficient, and it may be too much cauſe to complain of.

Great variety of theſe Pretenders is the World at this time peſter'd with, inſomuch that a Man ſhall hardly paſs the Streets any day of the Week, but a printed Bill of their Bombaſt and Nonſence is offer'd to your acceptance: One thruſts a Bill into your hands of *Electuarium Mirabile*, directing to *Princes-ſtreet*, two Pots of which, it tells you, ſeldom fails (or rather, ſeldom but fails) of making a perfect Cure; for eight or ten of that *Taylor's*, or, as ſome ſay, *Footman's* Pots, were ſo far from Curing a certain Gentleman I know, who unfortunately was hook'd in to make a trial thereof, that they rendred him much worſe; and after many other Medicines by that Quack adminiſtred to him, according to his profound Skill, when his wonder-working *Electuary* would not do, was, notwithſtanding, reduc'd to ſuch an extream emaciated Condition, as to be obliged to commit himſelf to the Care of an Artiſt, who by proper Methods and Medicines, quickly and perfectly reſtor'd him.

Alſo another Gentleman that came out of this Pretender's Hands to me to be Cured, which I perfectly perform'd, told me afterwards when I was at the Tavern with him, how he was manag'd by this Fellow; after, ſays he, I had been in his hands for ſeveral Weeks, without the leaſt benefit, I went to him and told him, that I was not a jot the better; Sir, ſays he, do you find your ſelf worſe? Why truly, ſays the Gentleman, of the two I think I am rather worſe than better: Why then, ſays this Quack, you will certainly amend, and that ſpeedily. Very pretty Logick, I ſuppoſe according to the Proverb, *When things come to the worſt, they will mend.* But truly, ſays this Gentleman, if becauſe I grow worſe, I muſt from thence grow better, it is time for me to look out elſewhere for Cure, which accordingly he did to his Satisfaction; and many others almoſt ſpoil'd, have come to me from that *Impoſtor*.

At another time you shall be presented with a Quack-Bill, that directs you to a Country *Barber* near *Tom's* Coffee-House, *Ludgate*, where (as it says) is to be had *a Safe, Speedy, and Private Cure, by Pills and Powders*, which if prove no more successful to others, than they did to several I have had in Cure from him, is indifferent Stuff indeed.

One particular Gentleman, after being wheedled out of five or six Guineas, was rendred much worse; and upon asking the Doctor how he came by his Skill, very fairly told him, That in the Country he Shav'd, drew Teeth, dress'd a green Wound, and the like; but coming to *London*, and understanding that Money was to be gotten by that Disease, boldly made Publication. Hearing of which, says the Gentleman, my Heart sunk within me, thinking I had got into the Hands of a hopeful Doctor indeed, who by the sequel prov'd to be as ignorant as he fear'd, for the Gentleman grew worse and worse, instead of growing better, and therefore left him and came to me, who, with his Lady, I cured in about three Weeks time, after as many or more Months in the other's Hands, to no purpose. The thoughts of being abus'd thus, enraged the Gentleman to such a degree, that he frequently said he should never die in peace, till he was reveng'd of that Villain, Rogue, *&c.* as he call'd him.

Another time you shall happen upon a Bill of the fam'd Quack *C——s a T——g* in *Lincoln's-Inn-Fields*, one of a profound Skill in the *Venereal Disease*, as appears by a Trial, not long since, between him and a Gentleman, (before my Lord Chief Justice *Holt*) whose Nephew he had in Cure for a *Venereal* Malady, and died of it; upon which Trial, as I was told the Story by a Patient of mine, a Lawyer, that said he heard it, the Doctor was Cast; and that the cause of the young Gentleman's Death, was (as suppos'd) for want of true management in his Cure. And as also appears by his undertaking a very pretty Gentleman (that was afterwards my Patient) to Cure

of

of a recent mild *Clap*, peremptorily in fourteen days, for four *Guineas*, or to have nothing for his pains, as reciprocal Notes under the *Doctor's* and Patient's Hands to that purpoſe, made appear; but after ſixteen or ſeventeen days, not being the better, meeting with my Book, came to deſire my Advice only, for which he handſomly gratify'd me: I told him he was in the wrong way of Cure, and that a *Cordee*, &c. was creeping upon him, and that it was well if a *Tumor Humoralis* did not happen upon the *Teſticle*, which by the Symptoms, I fear'd would enſue; however he goes to his Doctor again, and expreſſes his Fears, who was ſo far from hearkning to him, that he told him he ſhould be poſitively well in a Week. The Gentleman reply'd, the fourteen days were expired, and he was to Cure him in that time; upon which the Doctor ask'd him to ſee the Note, which the Gentleman ſhew'd him, and which he took and tore, and ſaid, that it was a Judgment upon him for ſetting a time for Cure. The Gentleman finding he was bubbled, to prevent being expos'd, paid him what they agreed for, and came immediately to me, but before that time, was ſeiz'd juſt as I had Prognoſticated, with a very painful Swelling on one *Teſticle*, a very ſevere *Cordee*, &c. all which I remov'd, and in about three weeks time diſmiſs'd him perfectly Cur'd.

At other times you ſhall meet with other Bills, ſent abroad by Women, for the Cure of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*; Advertiſements of a Drink and Pill, by the *Quack* Doctreſs *Kirleus*, (I leave the Sober to judge of their Modeſty, as well as Judgment, in undertaking ſuch Cures in Men,) as alſo many other ridiculous Libels, fill'd with nonſenſical Cant, too numerous to particularize, and not worth while to relate, are diſtributed about; by means of which numbers are daily allur'd, and few that go, come off without Ruin.

Others

Others there are that only adorn Pissing-Places, Posts and Doors, Corner-houses, Thorow-fairs, *&c.* with their deluding Quack Impertinence; one of which presents you with a fallible Story of three infallible Cures in *Fen-Church-street.*

Another tells you of Cure for the *French Pox* by *A. N.* in the *Minories*, a Surgeon, as he stiles himself, tho' but a while ago a Journyman-Baker in *White-Chappel.*

Another by an only truly approv'd Physician, of many years standing, *&c.*

Another recommending his *Aqua Tetraclymagogon*, a name pickt out on purpose to amuse the Ignorant with.

Another bids the People *Read, Try, Judge, and Speak as they find*, which when they do, as a certain Author observes, is commonly utter'd with a shower of heavy Oaths and Execrations against the Pretender, for his Trying Conclusions, and for leading them on from the inconsiderable Mischance of a recent *Gonorrhœa*, scalding of *Urine*, *Bubo*, &c. into the most lamentable excruciating Nocturnal Dolors, and oftentimes many more dangerous, if not irrepairable Mischiefs.

If you take a Walk in an Afternoon into *Morefields*, there for your Diversion (for it is really Comical) you will see a *Mountebank* or *Emperick* mounted on his Stage, which he tells you is built upon his own Ground, at his own Door, who, if you remark, (after a great deal of Foolery and Nonsense by his merry Andrew, and after a reverend Congee) addresses his numerous Auditors and ignorant Admirers with a great deal of Ribaldry of his profound Skill in the Art of Physick, and his Charitable readiness to assist the languishing Poor, and the like; and among the many thousands of great Cures in every Distemper that he tells you he has perform'd, acquaints you at last, what Success he has had in the *Pox*, how he has Cur'd Thousands thereof, making the Conditions of them, which he tells you he has Cured, so lamentably bad, (altogether

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Incredible but with the Vulgar) that none but himſelf was able to Cure them, and that if he had not undertook them, they could never have been Cur'd, *&c.* And when his profound Doctorſhip begins to draw his ſtammering Harrangue to a Concluſion, endeavours to poſſeſs the People with the uſefulneſs of his Twelve-Penny Packet, and that for ſo ſmall a matter as one Shilling, they ſhould never be without thoſe Medicines; and for their better Encouragement, the Doctor preſents them with a Bottle of his Royal *Stiptick* into the bargain, and ſo diſmounts his Stage; after which, merry Andrew, the Doctor's Interpreter, diſtributes his Nonſenſical Bills to the Auditory, which begins, *By Her Majeſty's Permiſſion*, &c. wherein he recites the Cures he pretends to have perform'd, and the Symptoms he ſays the Patients complain'd of, after ſo extraordinary (tho' fallacious) a manner, as to ſtrike Admiration into the ſilly People that read them; by which means perhaps he decoys ſome of them into his Clutches, when no doubt but he makes uſe of the opportunity in deluding them of their Mony, if not diſpoſeſſing them of their Lives, the moſt valuable Treaſure in the World.

Another notorious upſtart Dutch *Quack*, is now and then amuſing the People with his Bills of *Royal Decoction* or *Diet Drink*, diſtinguiſh'd at top with a Coat of Arms forſooth, and Printed in a particular Character to be taken notice of, among which piece of inconſiſtency, he tells the World with a more than ordinary Bravo, that his *Royal Drink* will work impoſſibilities, for ſays he, (uſing his own Words) *If the Patients Shin Bones be foul, or any other, it ſhall cauſe them to exfoliate and come out* (mind the Man) *without Cutting or Burning, and will afterwards heal the Parts, by its own ſanative Virtues, without Salve or Plaiſter, the Truth of which*, ſays he, *can be teſtified by Thouſands, whom this Decoction has Cur'd in* Holland, Zealand, Brabant, Flanders, *as well as here in* London. Which is ſuch a Jeſt, and the whole Bill ſuch Jargon, as ſhews the Ig-

Ignorance and Confidence of the Man, and which to be sure none but the egregiously Foolish, will ever believe or make tryal of, for Wise Men know better, and laugh at his Assurance, supposing him to have got an old Womans Receipt, with a *Probatum est* at its Tail, when there is no more in it, than in old *Culpeper*'s Receipt for the Head-ach, *which he asserted would be Cur'd, by combing the Head with a Comb made of a Rams Horn; of the right Horn, for the pain of the right side of the Head, and of the left, for the left side*, and by hoping to catch some silly People by it goes on, not doubting but to make a better penny by it, than by his Customary small pittance of a Groat or Sixpence to *cast Piss*, restore lost *Maiden Heads*, tell *Fortunes*, or of *Goods stol'n or stray'd*.

But however, says he, *this can be testify'd by thousands, abroad and at home*, very few I doubt in *London*? But if you would have more Gentlemen, you must take a trip to *Holland*, *Flanders*, and God knows whither, and then you shall return as wise as you went. O! horrible Confidence, that any one should declare it, *exfoliate Bones, heal Ulcers, Sores, &c. and that by a Diet-Drink, without any outward Application*, but what is a hundred times more amazing is, that any one should believe it, which some have done, because after his 30 Days Course to no purpose, they have came to me for Cure. I dont doubt but by the same Rule, 'twill Cure *Fractures*, and *Dislocations* without Reduction? If therefore Gentlemen you are troubled with any manner of uneasiness, and were ever in your lives under a *Venereal* Circumstance, tho' really Cur'd, and what you feel or are disturb'd about, be nothing but Cold, to be sure the Doctor will tell you 'tis *Venereal*, and upon taking his Decoction, you are Cur'd of that Cold, which a little *Butter'd Ale* or *Time*, would soon have worn away; yet a wonderful Cure is wrought, which he will not fail to proclaim, though altogether forreign to the *Venereal* Taint. As a confirmation of something in

that

that kind, I will here give only two or three Inſtances, from among many others that I could relate, which were told me concerning this wonderful wonder-working Decoction.

A Gentleman, under a highly *Scorbutick* habit of Body, and a little of the *Hippo* attending, meeting with one of this *Dutch* Man's Bills, and remembring a *Venereal* Circumſtance he had 35 Years before, when he was a Youngſter, applies himſelf to the Doctor, who told him his Caſe was *Venereal*, and that his Drink would Cure him, the Gentleman ſufficiently fancying himſelf to have the Diſeaſe, was not ſo much allarm'd at that, as he was overjoy'd of meeting, as he thought, with a ſure Cure, and ſo readily agrees upon the Doctors terms and begins; but at the end of the time ſet, he was juſt the ſame as when he began, which ſtruck ſuch a Terror into the Gentleman, back'd with his Hypochondriack fancy that now he ſhould never get Cur'd, as made him in his own Opinion ten Thouſand times worſe than before: Upon hearing of me and my Book by ſome Body, he applies himſelf to me, telling me a doleful Caſe of his being almoſt devour'd with the *Pox*, the Methods he had gone through, and that he was in ſuch fear of his Noſe, that he could very ſeldom ſleep, without awaking with Frights, almoſt ready to kill him. After the ſtricteſt enquiry that I could poſſibly make, I told him poſitively his Caſe was not *Venereal*, but a high *Scurvy*, which tho' it was long before I could prevail with him to believe, yet at laſt did yield to have Antiſcorbuticks adminiſtred, which in a few Weeks time had the deſired Effect, and perfectly recover'd him, that ſince, upon thinking of his former melancholly Fancy, makes himſelf merry, by laughing at his Folly.

Another Gentleman that was vex'd with an ill *Gleet*, after the Cure of a *Clap*, was directed to him by one of his Bills for Cure, which he told him would be perform'd alſo by his *Royal Decoction*, the Gentleman being Curious, ask'd him by what means his

Drink would effect it, he told him by taking away the Malignity, that I have none of says the Gentleman, for my *Gleet* is only from Weakness, however the Doctor assuring him it would Cure him, which was what the Gentleman wanted, though he could no otherwise be satisfied it would do so, but as the Doctor told him because it would, he began and went on, but without the least Success, for the Gentleman came afterwards to me for Cure, telling me the Story, was Cur'd according to his Expectation, and I handsomely rewarded for my Pains.

One more that I shall mention was a Man of but indifferent Circumstances in the World, who had got the *Itch*, his Wife also and a Child; it was a confirm'd one, and very Rebellious, it resisting the common Remedies in those Cases, which put the Man upon the thought of a former *Clap* he had, and fear'd it to be the *Pox*; meeting with the Doctors Bill goes to him for his Opinion, he told him 'twas *Venereal* and askt thirty Pounds to Cure them; but it being more Mony than he could raise, and hearing by chance of me, comes for my Advice, I immediately told him 'twas nothing but the Itch, which he could scarcely believe, because before he had been told, and was assur'd 'twas the *Pox*, I assur'd him to the contrary, undertook both him, his Wife and Child, and Cur'd them for about five Pounds, with Remedies successful in such Cases, which has since convinc'd the Man it was no other than what I had told him.

Indeed I have been somewhat more particular in this matter, because observing the fallacy of the thing, which is so notorious and the assurance with which it is set forth, I could not choose but to take more notice of it than ordinary, to prevent if possible the Peoples being imposed upon and bubbled, as many have related to me they have been, and which the next opportunity I may more fully demonstrate; for as it is impossible that any Medicine in the World, even the most powerful, should have any thing inherent

rent in it, or have ſuch influence or power on human Bodies, ſo as to heal *Ulcers*, *Sores*, *Fiſtula's*, exfoliate *Carious Bones*, &c. without any outward Application, as this *Dutch* pretender inſinuates, ſo for the good of the People I would have it to be underſtood, and appeal at the ſame time to all Phyſicians and Surgeons in the World whether it be not Fact; for it is pitty that he ſhould be thus ſuffer'd to go on, and impoſe upon the People, which is not only injuring them in their Eſtates, but Healths and Lives, if any ſhould be ſo unfortunate as to fall into his Hands; to redreſs which grievances 'tis hoped that our *Hall* and thoſe that have a Power to do it, will ſpeedily take Cogniſance of ſuch and not ſuffer them thus to go on, to the abuſe and ruin of the People.

But to give you a further Specimen of thoſe Fellows dealing with their Patients, I'll relate the following Story.

A ſober Woman that I knew, who being afflicted in an extraordinary manner with the *Whites*, apply'd her ſelf to one of thoſe pretended Doctors for Cure, who, after a long time keeping her in Hand, and adminiſtring a great number of Medicines to no purpoſe, told her at laſt, that her Caſe was *Venereal*, and that all this while it was a *Clap* ſhe had, and reprimanded her for impoſing on him, for now he muſt take another Courſe; the poor Woman (which was known to be of ſober Life and Converſation) was mightily troubled that he ſhould offer to charge her with ſuch a thing; for that ſhe well knowing it to be otherwiſe, fear'd leſt thereby ſhe ſhould be brought under a Reproach, and told him the ſame; but he ſtill perſiſted therein, and told her he was poſitive it muſt be ſo, for if it were the *Whites* only, the Medicines he had given her, would, long ſince, have Cur'd her: In this diſtreſſed Condition, (ſhe by the Advice of a Friend) applies her ſelf to a Phyſician, and acquaints him of her *Quondam* Doctor's Opinion, who (after

condemning him as he deserv'd) prescrib'd her a Course which soon remov'd her Indisposition.

It may easily be imagin'd what Work this Impudent Fellow would have made with this poor Woman, if she had continued in his Hands, but it was her Happiness she escap'd him; for thereby she not only sav'd her Mony and regain'd her Health, but preserv'd her Life, which in all probability, she might in his Hands, have been depriv'd of. By this Instance may be seen their intolerable Ignorance and Villany.

There are many of those needy rascally Fellows that do presently proclaim every Distemper they meet with to be the *Pox*, so it but in the least resembles it, and by that means have set Parents against their Children, Masters against their Servants, one Friend against another, and which is worse, have set Women against their Husbands, and Husbands against their Wives, possessing them, that they have not only got the Distemper, but that they are in imminent Danger, and unless speedily undertaken, will be too far gone to be retriev'd; by which means (especially if the Patient labour much under the Indisposition, have their Minds perplext, or are Hypochondriacal or Melancholly) they are so loaded and tormented with the Thoughts of, as to be run into a perfect hatred and detestation of one another, causing Strife and Difference between Man and Wife, which perhaps 'tis impossible to get quickly, if at all reconcil'd; Hypochondriacal People readily taking up with every thing against themselves, and often believing, that they feel, what they fancy, and fancy what they feel, and will not presently be perswaded, but that it is in every respect just with them, as their designing *Quack* had gave them assurance; but the greater is the pity that such Fellows should be suffered.

Not a Mile from *Ludgate* lives another *Quack-Doctor*, *alias* a *Nailor*, who stiles himself *Your Old Friend*, and *desires you not to forget him, tho' he has left off the common way of Publishing*; if he cannot

not Cure you, you are doubtleſs in a bad *C A S E*; but if he cannot rid you of your Diſtemper, you may depend on't, he can of your Mony; which when once he has Finger'd, it is no matter to him, whether or no you have your Cure, notwithſtanding his plauſible invitation of *Ægrotantis me Miſeret.* After this manner were ſeveral People ſerv'd by him that came afterwards to me for Cure.

One poor Fellow in particular, came lately to implore my aſſiſtance, that had been in his Hands for a mild *Clap*, many Months, till all his Mony was gone, and render'd worſe inſtead of better, which the *Impoſtor* perceiving, would do no more for him, unleſs he would bring him more Money, and then he ſhould have a Diet-Drink, which he told him would Cure him: He carried all the Mony he could get, by borrowing a little of one, and a little of another, (being in a Condition not able to follow his Employ to get any) to purchaſe this Drink, and then bid to come ſuch a Day and he ſhould have it, which he did, and then was put off till another Day, with the pretence of fergetting it; at another time not leiſure to make it, and ſo drill'd him on, from time to time, for ſeveral Weeks, till his Diſtemper had ſo advanc'd, that had he not met with my Book and come under my Care, (and who I undertook more out of Charity than any thing elſe) he might have died in a Ditch, (for the care his Doctor took) but, under God I Cur'd him, and is now in his Buſineſs, as Well, Hearty, and Strong, as ever he was in his Life.

'Tis ſuch as thoſe that are the Peſt or Plague of human Kind; who, notwithſtanding their ſpecious Pretences of *No Cure no Mony*, and *Cure without Poyſon*, (which, taking them as they mean, is truly without Mony no Cure, nor then neither, and without Poiſon you cannot be Cured) do daily gull People of their Mony, diſmiſs them without Cure, and it may be, Poiſon them into the Bargain; for I dare be poſitive there was never any conſiderable Cure (pretend what

they will) securely effected without *Mercurial Preparations* nor yet with *Mercury*, by any of them, for want of a true exhibition; and more are impos'd upon and ruin'd by their fallacious Invitations, and dangerous Preparations, than the Distemper if let alone, would, in that time do of it self; for when they meet with a Patient that is but slightly Infected, and is timorous, they presently declare it inveterate and dangerous; and again, the most confirm'd *Pox* in others that slight it, they make nothing of, telling them they will carry it off immediately; thus pleasing every one's Humour till they get them into their Clutches; which, when they have done, they play their Pranks in making them take the prepostrous Jumble they prepare, and pay what Price they shall ask; tho' it had been better for such Patients to have given ten times the Mony never to have come into their Hands; for thereby they would have avoided the Mischiefs that those dangerous Preparations too frequently plunge them into; and hundreds of distressed *Gallicans* have been spoil'd by their management, and run almost to their Wits ends; some of which, after having spent all their Mony, ruin'd their Reputation, and lost Perhaps *Palate*, *Nose*, or both, have afterwards been not a little pleas'd that they have at last so happily escap'd with their Lives.

And tho' these *Quacks* tickle the Peoples Ears, with the pleasing, and as the Patient thinks, safe Invitation of *No Cure no Mony*, and *Cure without Poison*; yet you shall not find but that when you apply to the first, he will tell you 'tis however Customary and Civil upon admittance, (for Encouragement, and in order to his peculiar Care of you) to drop him a small piece or two; which the Patient upon the *Doctor*'s Rhetorick and Assurances of his Cure, knows not how to refuse; and which when he has work'd out by the few Medicines that he has sent you, and instead of your being better by them, you are rendred much worse, he will, without straining his Conscience,

ence, or ſo much as bluſhing at his own Impudence, make a ſecond Aſſault upon you, by accoſting you after this manner, *viz.* That by the Medicines he has adminiſtred, (which are always ſucceſsful in others) it appears that your Diſtemper encreaſes, and that it is wholly through your own neglect or irregularity in not conforming to his Orders and Directions, and that it is to no purpoſe for him to have to do with ſuch Patients which will but bring diſcredit upon his Practice; for that it plainly appears by their inordinate Living, and the new Herd of Symptoms complain'd of, that they have again been a dabling, and acquir'd a freſh *Clap*; which he'll tell you, he is full as well ſatisfied in the Truth of, as if he himſelf had been the Perſon you had ſo lately been concern'd with, and that when he undertook you, he made no Bargain to Cure one *Clap* upon another, therefore expects to be ſatisfied for what he has done, before he diſcharges you; upon which, it appears, there is no Remedy left, if you would preſerve your Credit, (tho' you are Innocent as to his Charge) but to throw him down a *Guinea* or two more, in order to get clear of him; which, when done, it is odds but you happen into the hands of a ſecond *Quack-Salver*, as bad as the former, (they being ſo numerous) and that in a much worſe Condition than when you apply'd to the firſt.

As to the other *Quack*, that aſſures you he Cures, without Poiſon, you have the ſame reaſon to believe you will be as ſoon ruin'd, as with the *No Cure no Money* Quack; it being too true, that thoſe that explode *Mercury*, are generally the only Perſons that make the moſt uſe of it, tho' an hundred times worſe prepar'd, than that commonly adminiſtred by others, and to make appear their enormous Treachery in that point; I'll relate the Story of one which I have read of, who was a bitter inveigher againſt *Mercury*, and yet in about two Drams of Pills which he ſold for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, and avow'd were wholly free from that

pernicious Medicine, as he call'd it, there was found upon a Chymical *Analysis* of the Composition, not less than half a Dram and fifteen Grains of *Quicksilver*, or *Crude Mercury*, the most dangerous of all to be administred; by which we may see there is no believing those Fellows, those Monsters of Men, void of Honour and Honesty, who value not what Lies they tell, and Knavery they commit, so they get but the Money, which is the only thing they aim at, and the sole end of all their Subtlety and Design.

Some perhaps among the rest there may be, that really endeavour the welfare of those they undertake, and accordingly will treat 'em to the best of their Skill; but then, if such be not well vers'd in the Nature of the Distemper, and right management of the Patient, they may, notwithstanding their fair meaning, bring Ruin upon the Patient, and that inevitably; for, if for any one to undertake the Cure of a Distemper which they do not understand, be Justifiable and Honest, for my part I have done, for I know not what Honesty means; however they may, as commonly they do, tell the Patient honestly, that they will try what they can do; and if they find they cannot Cure them, they will honestly tell them so, that they may not be spoil'd by others, or rather, that they may apply to somebody else. This they call fair and upright Dealing, ruining the Patient perhaps under that pretext; but those that submit to such Fellows, however plausible they may seem, deserve Ruin; for who but meer Naturals would be content to see themselves so deluded and abus'd. Those that are promis'd a Cure by others, with the assurances they usually give, are not near so much to blame, for in the Hands of such they make dependance, when the others tell you, they will try whether they can Cure you or no, tho' perhaps at last you may fare as well in the Hands of one, as you might in the other; it being the general way of those that are so very confident, (as before observ'd) to screen their Ignorance with their Hypocritical and

Selfish

Selfiſh Shams and Evaſions, and make the poor Patient bear the burden of their Miſcarriages, by telling them their Irregularities have been the ſole cauſe of all the Miſchiefs they complain of: And indeed, a Man that has the Diſeaſe, may as reaſonably hope for Cure by repeating the *Venereal* Act with the ſame or worſe infected Woman, as from thoſe baſe Intruders, or rather Deſtroyers; for by that means the *Malign Matter* can but be a little further propell'd into the Body; which is as certainly done by the raſh and inconſiderate Adminiſtrations of their deſtructive Medicines, and that to the thoroughly tainting of the before polluted Maſs of Blood, and at laſt to the producing as dangerous and inveterate, if not more ruinous Effects.

Thus the World may ſee what intolerable and unheard of Miſchiefs, unskilful Perſons may lead the Patient into; and the way that they take to get People into their Hands, and entice them to make uſe of them, is by their plauſible Invitations, as that they will meet with *honeſt Dealing*, and undoubtedly receive a moſt *perfect* and *cheap* Cure, and that in *five or ſix days time, without hindrance of Buſineſs, or Knowledge of the neareſt Relations*, &c. Which is ſuch pleaſing News to them, (they deſiring nothing more than to have their Miſchances kept ſecret, and their Health reſtor'd by an eaſie and cheap way) that they even look upon thoſe Bills as ſo many Oracles; for alas! *Mundus Vult decipi*, and by the Event they too ſoon find their miſtake, when by their miſchievous and prejudicial Adminiſtrations, they have been rendred the moſt miſerable, and many times irretrievable Objects of Pity: As was the Caſe of one I have read of, who had boldly adminiſtred to him by a *Quack* (in order to carry off the Flux of a *Gonorrhœa*) Powder of *Cantharides*, or *Spaniſh-Flies*, (which tho' an admirable Medicine in ſome particular Caſes, judiciouſly given) yet with ſo fatal a Conſequence, that thereupon the miſerably

rably afflicted Patient died, and that suddenly and Convulsive.

But it may probably be replied by some, that all *Quacks* are not so unskilful, for that many Patients have been Cur'd by them, in very desperate *Venereal* Cases? And very likely it may be so, to their thinking at least; for I allow the Patients may have their *lucida intervalla*, and seem to be well, both *ad intra & ad extra*, but I cannot believe it will hold so long; for that, as an Author very well observes, the Security of their Cure may very well be question'd, it being sufficiently known, that many Patients by their Administrations have obtain'd a *Truce*, or short *Requies* with their Distemper; but after some little time (*Remanente Causa*) there has been found, to the Patient's sorrow, a renewal of all Complaints, such as from the patching up of a *Venereal Ulcer*, the appearance of a *Malign Bubo*; or from the stopping of a *Gonorrhœa* with Restringent Injections, or otherwise, proceed most inveterate *Head-aches*, extream *Lassitudes*, the most pungitive sharp *Nocturnal Dolors*, with other universal excruciating Pains in all parts of the Body; and indeed from such Ignorants, you must expect no other than to be carry'd from a simple slight Infection, and that most inevitably, into the strongest Contagion; when if you seek Redress of your Physician, (or rather *Quack-Salver*) you are told, That he has already commanded the *Pox* out of your Quarters, and that the Complaints you make, are no other than Symptoms of a predominant *Scurvy*, contracted by the profuse drinking of Wines, or other strong Liquors, with your too liberal feeding upon Salt, and Spiced Meats, *&c.*

These, says he, are the Pretences of such Illiterate and Emperical Pretenders, scarce any of which ever freed a Patient of any *Venereal* Concern, without the severe Relicks of a *Pocky* Scorbute, which, when arriv'd at this Extream, are sufficient to emaciate the most corpulent Body; and unless retriev'd in time by proper Medicines, will unavoidably induce a lingring Chro-

Chronick Sickneſs, which oftentimes terminates in no leſs than Death it ſelf.

But every *Quack* values himſelf for ſome *Noſtrum* or other of his own, and will not be otherwiſe perſwaded, but that his Receipt is the beſt, and tho' it fails nineteen times in twenty, yet he'll tell you, it is not the fault of the Medicine, but the Patient, his odd Conſtitution, or ſevere Infection, *&c.* tho' the Medicine be as inſignificant as was *Pena*'s, a *Welſh-man*, a noted *Quack* in his time at *Paris*, which was only the Herb *Fluellin* or *Pauls Betony*, which he ſaid never fail'd Curing the *Pox*, and tells us, (uſing his own words) that one of her own Country-men, a Shentleman of *Wales*, who had her Noſe almoſt eaten off with the *Pox*, yea, it was ſo pittyful Sore, ſays he, that it had almoſt brought her to a *Leproſie*, and her was found Cured, by only taking her own Country Herb *Fluellin* (the Female ſort) inwardly, and applying the Herb outwardly to the place; which, for all its *probatum eſt* to recommend it, ſignifies juſt as much as *laying a Plaiſter to the Heel of the Shoe for the Head-ach.*

And if that Saying be true, *viz.*

Nec Videtur actum, ſi quid ſuperſit quod agatur,

That nothing ſeems to be done, if there remains any thing further to do.

It appears, that nothing is done indeed by ſuch management, which has been to many but labour in vain, like filling a Tub with holes in it; or indeed rather worſe than nothing is done, ſince the effect has been ſo ill, which upon choice, had much better have been left undone, than medled with; for not only *opera & impenſa periit*, all Pains and Charge is loſt, but Health into the Bargain, which is far more valuable.

I re-

I remember a Patient that I had in Cure about four years ago, that came out of the Hands of a noted *Quack* in the Town, to a certain *Surgeon* to be Cur'd of his *Clap*, he having a Swelling upon his *Yard*, no more at first than a *Phymosis*, with *Ulcerations* between the *Prepuce* and *Glans*. The *Quack* gave him Purgings, *&c.* to carry off the *Malignity*, as he said, but apply'd nothing to the tumify'd *Yard*, and it growing worse and worse, oblig'd the Patient to apply to this *Surgeon*, who, tho' told him the danger, and what applications were wanting, yet fell short, or mistook in the management; upon which a *Mortification* came on, with a *Fever*; and so extream was the Pain, that the Patient at times was *Delirious*. A Friend of his seeing him in this condition, would needs have me call'd; I came, I presently saw the mischief, and that it was, as I told the Patient's Friends then about him, brought on purely by ill management, and that I saw no Remedy, but a present amputation, or cutting off the Member, which if was not done, his Life might be in danger; however, I would first try what I could do, and whether it was possible to save the *Yard*, which the poor Patient and his Friends earnestly implor'd, and hop'd might be done. I for one day therefore made proper applications, and at the taking off the Dressings, desired Mr. *Page*, an old eminent Surgeon, and one of the Assistants of our Company, living in *Aldermanbury*, to go with me and view the Patient, telling him first the Case: He, upon inspection, gave his Opinion, that it was impossible to save his *Yard*, and that it must be taken off, which I then also thought my self, as well as before, but considering that those Operations should always be forborn till the utmost occasion, I try'd further, resolving to put it off as long as I could, yet without any further hazard to the Patient's Life; which I did, and with that success, that we sav'd the Part, and no part of it was lost, saving some Snuffs on the *Prepuce*, that were Scarify'd, and which left some Impressions, but were so far from injuring the Patient,

ent, that he is as well, and has the Action of the *Part* as if no ſuch thing had been; whichwhen Mr. *Page*, and the Patient's Friends ſaw, they all admir'd, none of them expecting it, or indeed ſcarcely that his Life would be ſav'd; but the Malignity, by what I order'd him at the ſame time, was all carry'd off, and the Perſon now is as free and as well from the Diſeaſe, and as luſty and hale, as any Man alive. This Account Mr. *Page* will Teſtifie to any that ſhall deſire to be further ſatisfied.

What I gave him inwardly, was my *Pulv. Specific. Antiven.* Purging him a little, as the Caſe would permit. To the Part I apply'd Flannel Cloths, wrung out of the following Fomentation, three times a day; and after Fomenting, apply'd the following Medicament warm, which I kept conſtantly on.

This is the Fomentation.

℞ *Flor. Roriſmarin. Chamom. & Sambuc. an.* M ſs. *Hyperic.* M ſs. *Theriac. Andr.* ℥ ſs. *Ciner, lign.* ℥ ij. *Sem. Lini, fœnugr. Contuſ. an.* ℥ ſs. *Coq. in Vini. Alb.* ℔ iſs. *ad* ℔ j. *Colat. adde Sp. Vini rectific.* ℥ ij. *Camphor.* ℥ j. *miſce uſu.*

The Medicament was this.

℞ *Tinct. Myrrh.* ℥ iſs. *Elix. Proprietat.* ℥ ſs. *Camphor.* ℥ j. *Mellis Ægiptiac.* ℥ iſs. *miſce, & cum Lintea imbut. applic. Pene Calide, poſt uſum Fomentationis.*

I forgot to obſerve that his Urine came out at ſeveral holes in the *Glans*, which was much tumefy'd; and the part emitted ſo offenſive a Smell, that no one could hardly endure the Room.

After the Spirits were attracted to the Part, ſo that the Patient began to have his feeling there, and the mortified Parts began to ſeparate, I applied the following

ing *Emollient Cataplasm*, leaving off the Fomentation and Medicament.

This was the Cataplasm.

℞ *Micar. panis alb.* ℥ij. *fol. Altheæ, Malvæ an.* M ſs. *rad. Lillior. alb. Altheæ an.* ℥j. *farin. Sem. Lini, fænugrec. an* ℥iij. *Coq. in Lact. Vaccin. q. ſ. ad Conſiſtentiam Cataplaſm. adde Unguent. Baſilic.* ℥ ſs. *in quo diſſolv. Camphor.* ℥iſs. *miſce uſu.*

This made him mighty eaſie, brought on a good Digeſtion, after which, with ſome further proper Applications, he got well as afore Noted; ſo that I had nothing further to do, than only to continue ſome proper *Specificks* inwardly, not forgetting Purging between whiles, and at laſt a Diet-Drink, which conſummated all.

Neither is this the fate of many Patients in the Hands of *Quacks* and *Mountebanks* only, but alſo in ſome Regular *Noted Phyſicians* and *Surgeons* Hands they are almoſt (I won't ſay deſignedly, but) as Ignorantly manag'd, as I have been too much an Eye-witneſs of, and have many Accounts of their Practice in thoſe Caſes well atteſted, were it convenient to make them Publick. A certain great and eminent (in Vogue) Phyſician of this Town, who ſhall be nameleſs, preſcrib'd to an Apothecary for eight Months together, for a Gentleman and his Lady, that had each of them no other than a recent mild *Gonorrhœa*, to ſo little purpoſe, that they deſpair'd of being well, the ſame things being preſcrib'd over and over again; they came at laſt to me, both which in a few Weeks time I perfectly Cur'd, much to their Satisfaction, as well as my own Advantage, the Gentleman rewarding me very generouſly.

And tho' in the Caſe before I was ſo modeſt, as to think no regular Phyſician or Surgeon, would willingly act Mercenary towards a Patient; yet the Account given

given us (by way of Poſtſcript to a Pamphlet Printed in the Year 1704. Entituled *Bellum Medicinale*) of Dr. T——— and honeſt Dr. P———'s management of a Gentleman, their Patient, for the Cure of nothing but *Nocturnal Pollutions*, he ſometimes had, which they ſo affrighted him with, as ſome terrible thing, gives us to think otherwiſe, for it appears that they had in a Year and three quarters time, extracted from the Patient 900 *Guinea's* for their Fees, and advanc'd the Apothecary's Bill, by their Preſcriptions, to 370 *l.* when at the ſame time the Gentleman was in perfect Health, abating the Purgatory of Phyſick, and wanted no Remedy, but an honeſt *She* Companion to take off the ſuperfluity of a laudable Conſtitution; as by the Account appears, which any one may have recourſe to, for their Satisfaction.

By which we may ſee, that they are not always the beſt Phyſicians that are moſt in Vogue, or carry a fair Outſide, or that arrive to the greateſt Preferments, for that it is oftentimes more good Fortune and great Friends, or by ſome particular management or Cunning, that they are eſteem'd and promoted to attend the Courts of *Emperors*, *Kings* and *Princes*, than their excellent Endowments in the Faculty; and that Great Men, may be, and oftentimes are, as ſoon cheated and impos'd upon in their Opinion and Choice of Phyſicians, as the poor or inferior People are.

* *But he that's fam'd, and buoy'd by pop'lar Noiſe,*
Muſt be a great Phyſician, Learn'd and Wiſe;
† *And Buſineſs grows on Men of pop'lar Fame,*
Whom Merit *ſeldom recommends, but* Name.

* *Diſpenſary Tranſvers'd*, p. 7.

† Ibid. p. 41.

But I hope I need ſay no more, for that the Inſtances already given, and the Remarks made, are ſufficient

ent Arguments to dissuade *Venereal* Patients from applying to *Quacks*, or such that are Ignorant of, or unacquainted with the Nature of the Disease, and Ways of Curing; as also from those who thro' design, do none Service but themselves.

And also 'tis hoped the Mischiefs that Numbers have and do labour under thereby, may deter others from rashly exposing themselves to the Fury of this Distemper, since they are not aware how many different and various ways it insinuates it self, and what fatal Consequences it is accompanied with; but if not, and they will follow their Pleasures, and get it, they are admonish'd, instead of hazarding their Lives in the Hands of *Mountebanks*, &c. to entrust themselves with the truly knowing and honest Surgeon, (it being not every Surgeon that can Cure) in whose Hands they may, upon their Discovery of their Misfortunes, and the Surgeon's enquiry into the Nature, Progress, *&c.* of the Disease, expect and receive a Cure, without the danger of a future Relapse, and that from a rational and well-grounded Method of proceeding, without which the slightest Symptoms of that Disease are no more than palliated, whatever deceitful Intruders, by their fallacious Notions in the Medicinal Art, may say to the contrary, back'd by Chimera's and Self-Interest, who make it their Business to invent fabulous Stories to amuse and fool the People, defraud them of their Mony, and run them not seldom into the hazard of their Lives; but the Cheats practis'd by those wretched *Impostors*, begin now to be so Publick and Notorious, that most People are aware of them; for a Man shall seldom happen now a days into the Company of a *Clapt* Spark, but he will presently hear him a reviling his *Quondam* Doctor, and be lamentably condoling his own Misfortune for being so strangely deluded as to confide in the Judgment of such a one.

But

But I have ſaid enough, tho' not more than they really deſerve; I daily hearing Complaints againſt them, and not without Cauſe, ſome coming out of their Hands in moſt miſerable Conditions, render'd ſo by their deſtructive Methods; and therefore ſincerely and heartily wiſh, that all diſtreſſed *Gallicans* of whatſoever Rank, may be hereby warned how they intruſt themſelves in ſuch Hands, preferring (as they fancy for cheapneſs and the ſake of a quick Cure) ſuch paultry deluding Fellows, whether *Engliſh*, *French*, *Dutch*, *Germans*, &c. when they may undoubtedly be treated by Artiſts, (whoſe Right it is to, and are ſufficiently qualified for, Practice) with all the ſalutary *Antidotes* that Nature and Art can afford, and which, by long Experience, have been found to be the only true and proper Means, as will manifeſtly appear to all that ſhall make Trial, by their timely and happy effecting and ſecuring to them a perfect and ſafe Cure; and one would think, by what has been ſaid, they will do ſo, and take warning, for according to that noted School Axiome, ſo in truth it is.

Fælix quem faciunt alienâ periculâ cautum.

That Man is happy that grows Wiſe
By other Mens Calamities.

Juſt as I had concluded the above, with Intention to ſay no more on that Head, the following Letter came *per* Poſt from a Patient that I, a while ſince, had in Cure; whoſe Sufferings by ſome one of thoſe Medicaſters before mention'd, being ſo remarkable, I thought it not a miſs to incert his Caſe.

This Man from a ſlight miſhap near if (I remember well) four Years ago contracted, put himſelf into the Hands of a Profeſſor of *Surgery* and *Pharmacy* that ſhall be nameleſs, who not treating him according to the Rules of Art, the Diſeaſe crept into his *Blood*, and occaſion'd *Pains*, *Uneaſineſs*, loſs of *Appe-*

tite, *Strength* and *Flesh* failing him; at length it fell upon his *Throat*, with *Inflammation*, and afterwards *Ulceration*, which for want of proper Applications, eat away his *Uvula* and part of the *Palate*, also the *Tonsils* or Almonds of his Ears were perfectly devour'd, that he was brought into the utmost danger of losing his *Nose*; he had a *Hoarseness*, *Shortness* of *Breath*, not able to swallow any thing without great difficulty, especially if Solid, if Liquid it came through his *Nose*, and was ready to strangle him, was worn to nothing but *Skin* and *Bones*, with Swellings in the *Legs*, a meagre *death-like* Countenance; in short, to all appearance, a dying Man: In this Condition, or worse, if worse can be, out of the other's Hands he came to me, imploring my Assistance, which I told him I fear'd would be but small, only that I hop'd I could save his *Nose*, which he was as apprehensive, (as I told him) would speedily fall, that he might make his *Exit* as reputable as possible; however, his Importunity and Faith were such, (he telling me he was sure I could Cure him) that I undertook him, and did every thing needful as his Case requir'd; upon which, by the Blessing of God, he grew better, his *Nose* was preserv'd, his *Throat* amended, and in short he improv'd daily, insomuch, that in a few Weeks, contrary to mine, as well as his own and others Expectations, he was able to walk three or four Miles to me, when before he could scarce walk half a Mile, and then, as he said, not without resting at every twenty Steps. When he was pretty well, I order'd him to go into his Native Country, which he did, and has been there some time, I sending to him what Medicines he had occasion for, which if he had took as I advis'd, would have had effect sooner, but at last he took as I directed him, has now quite done taking, and this is the Copy of the Letter he sent me.

R——.

R—— *Sept.* 23, 1705

Honoured Sir,

'I Return you many Thanks for your Medicines you 'ſent me, finding my ſelf, I thank God, much 'better, and now perfectly well, and I hope I ſhall 'continue ſo; I could wiſh I had followed your Di'rections more carefully, I am very well ſatisfied I 'ſhould have been well long before. I thought to 'have been in *London* by *Michaelmas* to return you 'Thanks and ſatisfie you for your Care and Trouble, 'but meeting with Buſineſs here, will detain me till '*Chriſtmas*, when that is done, I am reſolv'd to be in '*London*, it being the beſt time than for my Buſineſs, 'for I moſt humbly beg of you to ſtay ſo long for 'your Mony, then I ſhall be able to ſatisfie you for 'all your Coſt and Care; I will very honeſtly pay 'you, and if I can meet with an opportunity to re'turn it you before, I will. So I hope you will ex'cuſe me, and I ſhall ever eſteem my ſelf,

Sir, your moſt oblig'd

and moſt humble Servant.

'If you would pleaſe to give me the favour of a 'Letter from you by the next Poſt, with, I hope, a 'conſent to my Requeſt, Pray direct to me at——

This Perſon will at any time, when in Town, meet any one, any where, ſo as not to be known, and teſtifie the Truth of this Relation, his Cure being almoſt Miraculous.

And before I had time to proceed in what remain'd of this my Book, the following Letter came to me *per* Poſt, from one that I find has long labour'd under

the difficulty of the Disease, both for want of proper, and by means of improper Remedies; the latter doing the Patient's oftentimes (as taken notice of in a place before) more Injury than the Disease if let alone would or could do.

B——— *Sept.* 27. 1705.

Honoured Sir,

'THO' a Stranger, I make bold to acquaint you 'of my miserable Condition, not being able to 'bear it any longer. About three years ago, being in 'Drink, I met with a Whore, who gave me what I 'justly merited, *viz.* a *Running* and heat of *Urine*: I 'apply'd to a Surgeon, who stopt it, and, as I thought, 'Cured me, but a while after it burfted out again as 'before, upon which I goes to him again, and tells 'him my hard Fortune; he told me I had got another '*Clap*, and I could not perswade him to believe other-'wise, tho' Sir, I offer'd to make Oath I never touch'd 'a Woman before that first time, nor since, neither did 'I, Sir, as I am alive, and have a Soul to be sav'd, if 'I did, I need not hide it from you. He gave me Me-'dicines again for the *Running*, (this second time I had 'no heat of *Urine*) but it would not stop, nor has not 'never since, tho' he put me into a *Flux* for it; for 'alas! wo is me, I am every day worse and worse, 'and the *Running* continues so very violent, that it be-'gins to wast me to nothing, and will, I doubt, bring 'me to that which is worse than nothing it self, in a 'short time, for it is so very bad, that I know not what 'to do, proceeding from the middle of my Back be-'tween my Shoulders, and I am so very weak, and 'sometimes so sick, and especially at Night, am so 'sick, and cold and chil, that I cannot tell what to do; 'in my *Nose*, *Chin*, and within my *Lip*, the Infection 'is with red Pimples. Thus, most kind and dear 'Sir,

'Sir, have I given you a true Account of my self? 'hoping that you will be pleas'd to consider my Con- 'dition, and of your great goodness order something 'for me that may destroy and drive away this cruel 'Distemper, or I perish, and that God of his infinite 'Mercy would be pleased to give his Blessing, is, and 'shall be, my daily Prayers; and if I live to get over 'this, and am able, no one alive shall gratifie you 'more than,

Most Honour'd Sir,

Your most distressed Patient,

and most oblig'd humble Servant.

'I hope you will be pleas'd to send me something 'that will kill and drive away, and not hide this most 'cruel *Foulness* and *Running*, for Jesus Christ's sake, 'and send by ——— Coach, directed for me, on 'Thursday Night next, when he comes in, to ——— 'Inn: His Name is ——— and he has orders to pay 'you what you must have.

Your humble Servant.

This poor Gentleman is in a bad Condition, but yet not so bad, but will, I doubt not, by the Blessing of God, be soon retrieved with what I have this day sent him; but by this may be seen what mistakes *Surgeons* also, as well as the *Quacks*, are guilty of.

I had not quite finish'd the abovesaid, before another Letter reach'd my hands, from a Gentleman that some time before was my Patient, which, the better to shew the mistaken Cures Abroad, I shall take leave to insert, and which, with one or two more, shall be all I'll mention, and is as follows, only purposely leave out the Preamble,

or Complimental Part which he was pleas'd to use, and which, as it is no ways material, so to take notice thereof, might be constructed Affectation.

SIR,

'——— shall therefore proceed to tell you, that I directed a Gentleman of my acquaintance to wait on 'you at the——— at Seven a Clock to Morrow 'Evening, who, about three Months since, receiv'd 'some damage in a close Engagement with a Laycock 'Fireship, that oblig'd him to apply to one of *Æs-culapius*'s Disciples, for his Friendly Assistance in 'stopping his Leaks, which he accordingly did, but 'with such sappy Materials, that something Liquid 'continues every twenty four hours, to ouze thro', 'which gives him very troublesome Apprehensions, 'and put him upon making a discovery of his Case to 'me, upon which I recommended him to your Care, 'and shall omit no opportunity of approving my self,

SIR,

Friday Oct. 13, 1705. *Your sincere humble Servant.*

After I had undertook this Gentleman and Cur'd him, which I soon compleated, he left for me at a Coffee-House I generally use, the following Letter.

SIR,

'I Find my self very well, and now (no doubt) se-'cure from any Relapse; therefore please to leave 'me a Line here, when I may see you, and shall en-'deavour

'deavour to gratifie you for this, ever acknowledging 'my ſelf,

SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant.

A Gentleman that labour'd under the ill Effects of a *Clap*, badly manag'd, came to me for Cure, but before I had perfectly finiſh'd him, he being oblig'd for *Ireland*, and uſing *Coition* too freely the Night before his Journey, If not got a freſh Infection, ſends me when he was upon the Road, the following Letter.

D——— *Monday* at Nine at Night.

SIR,

'I am juſt light, after a thirty Mile Journey. I left '*London* Yeſterday, and rid thirty Miles that day, 'which prov'd wet, and the weight of my Cloak fa-'tigu'd me much. This Morning I found my *Yard* 'full of a thick yellowiſh Matter mixt with *Seed*, and 'examining my Shirt, found it very much ting'd and 'ſtain'd with yellow; I don't know what to attribute 'it to, whether I ſtrained my ſelf too much the Night 'before I left Town, (for I found the Paſſage very 'open, and much *Seed* came away, or whether it pro-'ceeds from the old Buſineſs, which I have all along 'apprehended I ſhou'd hear of again) I cannot deter-'mine; but for fear of the worſt, I take this Night a 'Doſe of your *Electuary*, which by good fortune I had 'with me; what effect that has upon me, you ſhall 'hear when I get to my Journeys end. In the mean 'time, Sir, pray don't fail to ſend me a Pot of ſuch *Ele-'ctuary* as you think proper, and a large quantity of 'the *Pills* you told me of. I very much fear the con-'ſeqence of letting it run thus long. I don't expect to 'be in *London* till the latter end of *October*, therefore 'pray let me have a Letter of Advice, and what elſe

'you think proper; directed for ——— Esq; 'at the Post-Office in *Chester*, and it will come safe to 'me. Pray send by the first Stage-Coach, which sets 'out from the *George* in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, *Thurſdays* and '*Mondays*. Sir, I beg you to use your never-failing 'Faculty to set me to rights, and I will acknowledge 'the favour, and pay you to your own liking, whom 'you formerly oblig'd by the name of ———, but 'in reality

Your very humble Servant

I find no heat nor sharpness, tho' it runs much.

Pray make this new discovery of my Name a Secret, lest the contrary be of ill consequence to

Yours,

The next is a long account of more than one Patient, from a Gentleman in the North Country, that by my direction, administers the Medicines I send him, to several of his Neighbours, and does a great deal of good, in a Charitable way.

H——— 20th *Aug.* 1707.

SIR,

'ON *Saturday* last the 16th Instant, I writ you a 'few Lines, to which I wait your Answer. Now 'I have further to add, That the *Pills* you sent me last, 'have had, with your other Directions, the following 'Effects. As to my own Case, I gave you then an 'account; and having a curiosity to try further, I 'gave my Friend (on whose account I first correspond-'ed with you) the like Dose. It had the same chear-'ful Effect as upon my self. 'Tis now a Week agon, 'and if he continue so to be, he is absolutely well: 'All the other means, *viz.* the *Powders*, *Electuary*, '&c. was of no use, only the little Vials with Drops, 'which recreated, animated, and chear'd his Spi-'rits,

'rits, that for fourteen days, or three weeks together, 'he appear'd well, but upon intermiſſions, his Di- 'ſtemper return'd violently, *viz.* after two hours reſt 'at moſt; then he awaken'd with a Palpitation, Sweat- 'ing, Coughing, Boaking, *&c.* and if he had a little 'Slumber, he preſently awak'd with a ſudden ſtarting; 'ſo his Reſt became unnatural, now he can ſleep ſix or 'ſeven Hours upon a ſtretch, on Right-ſide, Left-ſide, or 'upon his Back, which before he could not ſleep only 'on his Left-ſide.

'Further, I have a Man Servant that for fourteen 'Days has been intolerably Ill in racking Pains, from 'his *Navel* to his *Members*. All our *Quacks* had given 'him over. On *Saturday* Night laſt, being the 16th 'Inſtant, for a trial of Skill, I gave him a Doſe of 'your *Pills*; the next Morning I went to ſee him, '(being about half a Mile off) he complain'd his 'fleſh was very ſore; I order'd his Wife immediately to 'give him the *Epſom* Salt, in Broth, which was ready 'upon the Fire, as order'd. In leſs, or about one Hour, 'came from him a great quantity of Excrements, and 'a great deal congeal'd like little Eggs. In the Even- 'ing I went to ſee him again, where I found his Re- 'lations, eight or ten, about him; entring the Room, 'without Complement, I found them all upon a mer- 'ry Pin; and upon entry, the poor Man gave me the 'firſt effort, ſaying, *Maſter, the Lord reward you; to 'Morrow I ſhall come and ſee you, and the next day I 'ſhall come to work*; which accordingly he did; and 'Yeſterday he Dined with me, and as well as ever, 'only he wanted three or four days hardning.

'Further, as to my Friend for whom I deſired this 'Method, it operates after the ſame manner, and no 'doubt will be effectual; of which in a little time 'you will hear further.

'If theſe be your *Anti-venereal Pills*, pray Sir, *per* 'firſt, ſend me double the quantity of what you ſent 'laſt, (I mean as to the Pills) and in a very little time 'I ſhall deſire to know what I am run in Arrear; con-

ſequently

'sequently shall order your payment; be modest in 'your demands, (I work for poor Folk, so well as 'you do) and so you will have a Correspondent so 'long as we live, and I can augment your Trade; for 'my own trouble of writing Letters, I value not that, 'to do my Generation good.

'As to my Friend for whom I now Correspond, for 'two years and a half, or three years, he has off and 'on, now and then, been troubled with those Symp-'toms mention'd in your Book you sent me, * Fol. 15. 'in the Preface, tho' to him seem'd trivial, but using 'some common Medicines has kept things at under. 'He had some Months ago a weeping or issuing of 'a white *Matter* from his *Yard*, (but whether *Venereal* 'or not I cannot tell, because he is but of a weak Dis-'position) however of late, or lately, he has had none, 'neither any outward Symptoms of a *Venereal Distem-'per*; so please to make your own observation, and 'send me what you think proper; he has been under 'no Hands but yours, neither has he had to do in any 'Course of Physick with any of our *Quacks*, and by 'that Name the Physicians in our Country banter each 'other.

'Just now as I am writing, I have receiv'd your 'Parcel, and I can make no addition to what I have 'written, only they are very acceptable, and you 'know, *Finis Coronat opus*.

'Sir, For a Corolory or Conclusion, I shall only add 'this, that I may I hope, without ostentation to you, 'say, as of those in the 11th of *Hebrews*, *That you are 'one of those Worthies the World is not worthy of.*

'Sir, I beg your Pardon for all this trouble, but 'when I begin, I cannot but enlarge.

I am, Sir,
Yours, in all Love and Service.

* *Folio* 15. *in the* 5*th Edition.*

'Sir,

' Sir, When your next Addition is extant, ſend me one
' *per* firſt; I will pay for it.
' Sir, I call it, as above, Addition, and I think it
' it may be as proper, as Edition.
' Sir, My Friend has had no ſtoppage or heat of *Urine*
' in the leaſt, that I can perceive.

The minute this was writing, there came *per* Meſſenger, a Letter from one that was my Patient, in which he has theſe Expreſſions, *viz.*

' *Dear Sir, I think you the beſt Friend, and moſt com-*
' *fortable Phyſician Mankind can be bleſt with; and all*
' *my ambition is, that under my Afflictions you will be one,*
' *and in my Enjoyments always continue the other, and*
' *then I am ſure I ſhall, during Life, be a moſt happy*
' *Man, and for ever your ſincere, grateful, true Friend,*
' *and faithful Servant.*

In another that came near the ſame time, from a Gentleman my Patient in the Country, are theſe Words:

' *Sir, I return you my hearty Thanks, as for all other*
' *Favours, ſo more particularly for your laſt kind Letter,*
' *your tender Regard and Concern for the Health of a*
' *Stranger, and one who has ſo little deſerv'd it of you, is*
' *ſo very Generous and Obliging, as makes me wiſh, as well*
' *as hope, rather to find help from you than any other; I*
' *ſhall therefore very willingly try and conform to the Me-*
' *thod you propoſe. I have ſent the Money by the Carrier,*
' *and am, with the utmoſt Reſpect, Sir, your oblig'd humble*
' *Servant.*

Another

Another thus.

Jan. 2. 1707-8.

SIR;

'I Am glad mine came to your Hands, otherwise I 'should have been at a loss to have known how to 'have directed to you. I have, I thank God, enjoy'd 'my Health very well; for which I return you my 'hearty Thanks. I desire you will accept this Guinea, 'as part acknowledgment for your extraordinary Care, 'and assure your self, I will not cease to be grateful 'till you are satisfied for your trouble. I came but to 'Town last Week: I was afraid my long stay in 'the Country, wou'd occasion some Jealousie in you of 'me, *&c.*

I spoke, in a place before, of the Infidelity of Mistresses, which many in this Town keep very handsom and genteel, perswading themselves they accompany with none else; a Case just now comes into my Mind, of a very fine Gentleman, that sometime ago came to me, to know what I thought of his Condition, and told me how he was? Upon inspection; I found that he had no less than a recent *virulent Clap*; but he never being in the like Case before, was enclin'd to believe (as his Mistress had perswaded him) that 'twas only Weakness, by violent Exercise in the *Actio Venerea*, and for which she provided him some Pills to Purge; he took them, but fancying something more than ordinary, bought my Book, which brought him to me: Upon my telling him what he ail'd, he Swore, Curs'd and Rail'd at his Mistress so, that had she been there, I know not but he'd have stabb'd her. I endeavour'd to pacifie him, and told him all would do well; upon which, after a few minutes, he began to be cool, and said he would go and charge her with it; which he did, but she confidently

dently deny'd it, and would have perſwaded him, that if he had any thing more than a Weakneſs, he got it elſewhere. Upon this conteſt, he one Evening brings her to a Tavern, and ſends for me; ſhe, in my preſence, deny'd it, with Imprecations and Tears; ſo that in ſhort, I believ'd her to be in the right, but he, on the other ſide, poſitively Swearing, that he never in his Life touch'd another Woman, I could not tell what to ſay; at laſt, for ſatisfaction, he and I inſiſted, that ſhe ſhould Turn up, which for a long time ſhe refus'd, as ſhe ſaid, out of Modeſty, and nothing more; but he telling her, unleſs ſhe would ſubmit to be inſpected, he would conclude her to be as he believ'd, and would never ſee her Face again: After this ſhe began to relent, was inſpected, and found to be *Clapt*, and ſaid it was by a Perſon who had prevail'd with her about a Month paſt: She ask'd his Pardon, down on her Knees, and was very ſubmiſſive, and that the Pills ſhe gave him, was what ſhe took her ſelf, from ſome Body, to Cure her. The Gentleman having known her for a long time, and much reſpecting her, paſs'd all by, and deſired my Care of her, as well as himſelf. I cur'd them both, for which he thankfully Paid me, but he told me he wou'd never have to do with her more, He is ſince Marry'd to a very fine Lady, lives in great Splendor, and, I dare ſay, has and will be as good as his word, never to meddle with her again.

From this Inſtance, and that before, of the unfaithfulneſs of Miſtreſſes, tho' ſome of them are well paid for it too, as this was for one, I ſay again.

Truſt not a Miſtreſs, *for ſhe's ſeldom true,*
If kind to One, *ſhe will be ſo to* Two;
Like Hackney Coach-man, ſetting down a Fare,
Immediately will place another there.

Her

Her Favour's purchas'd, which she Markets *on,*
And he that bids her fair, she'll dote upon, (*it,*
At least she'll tell him so; and he, fond Fool, believes
'Till fatal Consequence assures him he is Bit:
For all *are alike to her, she's* free *to many,*
And true *to all, yet never* true *to any.*
Men, see your Folly then, and be not Bubbl'd by 'em,
Let others harms, forewarn you ne'er to try 'em.

I shall now, after this unintended, and unexpected Digression, proceed to the next Chapter, concerning *Mercury*.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Uſe and Abuſe of Mercury, *in the Cure of the* Venereal Diſeaſe, *with ſeveral pertinent Obſervations relating thereto; as alſo the Opinion of Authors both Ancient and Modern, concerning the ſame.*

BEfore I come to the Uſe of this great Remedy *Mercury*, I ſhall ſay ſomething of its Nature, and the various Preparations of it, examin whether *Mercury* be an *Antidote* for the *Venereal Diſeaſe* or not, there being a great debate among Authors; ſome ſaying one thing, and ſome another: I ſhall take notice what is ſaid for and againſt it in general, and for and againſt this and that Preparation of it in particular, and afterwards deliver my Opinion upon the whole.

Mercury or *Quickſilver* is either Natural or Artificial, the Natural is a Volatile Mineral, reckon'd among the *Metals*, and is call'd *Silver* from its brightneſs, in which it reſembles *Silver*, and *Quick* becauſe it is always moveable; its Nature is indeed very wonderful, and which many Learned Men have much admir'd, having put the Wits of many *Virtuoſo*'s, Learned *Chymiſts* and *Philoſophers*, to the Rack, and deluded their Pains to find it out; for tho' you mortify it, that is, kill it, either with *faſting Spittle*, *Aqua Fortis*, *Turpentine*, or the like, or divide it by rubbing it never ſo long in a Mortar with other Things, ſub-divide it, fix it, or bring it into any Form by *Chymiſtry*, or by what way ſoever you ſeem to change it, either by Fire

or

or otherwise, both as to Colour, Consistency, *&c.* yet it is easily reduc'd again, or brought into its former *Bright* and *Quick* Nature; and tho' by that means you reduce it into the smallest Bodies, and transmit it thro' Leather, or otherwise break and divide it into the smallest *Atoms*, and bring it to never so strange a Form, yet even then it retains its whole *Globular* Nature and Essence, and returns to its former quick Body.

Lemn. de Occult. l. 2. 35. says, If *Quick-silver* be in the Body, 'tis drawn forth by drinking of *Gold*; *Silver* can't be gilded without it; therefore, says he, if one suffer by being anointed with *Mercury* for the *French Pox*, a *Gold* Ring roul'd up and down the Mouth, will draw all the *Quick-silver* to it, changing the *Gold* like unto *Silver*, which is got off again by putting it into the Fire.

Untzer. l. de Merc. c. 1. says, When all other things swim upon *Quick-silver*, *Gold* only sinks into it. *Quick-silver* so flies the Fire, that if it cannot go downwards, it flies upwards; and being shut in, it breaks the cover of the Vessel it is enclos'd in.

Johnston in his *Nat. Hist.* says, Put *Quick-silver* into a Ring, and put it to the Fire, it makes it leap about; a drop put into Bread in the Oven, Pease in the Pot, Eggs at the Fire, will make them dance, so as to provoke Laughter. But as to those Fancies I am silent.

It is a Mineral so penetrating, that it is capable of entring thro' the Pores of the Skin into the Mass of Blood, as evidently appears by the Experience of Thousands who have been *Salivated* by *Mercurial* Unctions, which it wonderfully Dissolves and Rarifies, making the Blood fluxil, freeing it from Stagnations, Obstructions, scouring the Glands, *&c.* And this, as Dr. *Wainwright*, in his Book of *Non-Naturals*, well observes, it does, by its being about ten times as heavy as the *Blood*, whereby every particle of the *Mercury*, has ten times the force to dissolve the *Blood*, that a particle of *Blood* of the same magnitude will have: For

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the *Momentum* of either a Particle of *Mercury* or *Blood*, to break thro' any obſtacle, or overcome any reſiſtance, is as a *Rectangle* under the Celerity, with which it is mov'd, and the quantity of Matter contain'd in it, which is meaſured by its weight. Now the Celerity, ſays he, being the ſame in both, the *Momentum* muſt be as their Gravities, and the Gravity of *Mercury* to that of *Blood*, being as ten to one, the *Momentum* of *Mercury* muſt be ten times as great as that of *Blood*.

But if we conſider how much more ſwiftly the *Blood* moves in thoſe who have taken *Mercury*, (the Pulſe being both quicker and ſtronger) as alſo the hardneſs and exility of the Parts of *Mercury*, by which they act as ſo many little *Wedges*, in diſſolving the *Blood*, and removing Obſtructions, we ſhall eaſily believe what Dr. *Cheyne*, in his Book, entitul'd, *The New Theory of Fevers*, tells us; For, ſays he, the *Blood*, aſſiſted by any conſiderable quantity of *Mercury*, will be able to do as much, in the removal of Obſtructions, in one day, as the *Blood*, unaſſiſted therewith, in three years. But, notwithſtanding his Opinion, I have known, that when too great a quantity of *Mercury* has been taken into the Body, *Palſies*, *Vertigo's*, and Diſeaſes of the Nerves have immediately enſu'd: Yet I know no fitter Medicine to blunt the Points of ſharp Salts, and diſſolve and remove the Viſcoſity of any Fluid in the Body, than *Mercury*, well prepar'd, and timely adminiſtred.

Concerning the temperament of *Quickſilver*, both *Naturaliſts* and *Phyſicians* differ, ſome accounting it to be *Cold*, others *Hot*; *Matthias Untzerus* explicates upon the Opinions of both, in his *Anatom. Spagyr. Mercur.* which requires larger room than can be ſpar'd here, to obſerve them; but himſelf goes the middle way, and holds, that it is partly Hot and partly Cold, and that the cold Quality is wholly taken away from it, by the Fire, in its Preparation, or by the application of *Menſtruums*, and that therefore then it is very hot.

Hercules Saxonia, in his Book *de Lue Venerea*, cap 39. holds the same, and gives this Reason for his Opinion, That it exulcerates and causes Heat and Inflammation, which argues it to be Hot; and on the other hand, it causes *Numbness*, *Palsies*, and other cold Effects, which, says he, argues it to be Cold; and that it proceeds from the inequality of its Temperament, as it is an imperfect mixt Body, which when prepar'd by Calcination, *&c.* the cold Substance flies away, and that which remains is hot as Fire.

Others say, as it is hot, it is the propereſt Medicine for the Cure of *Venereal* People, for that the Disease is caus'd from a hot Cause, and therefore hot Medicines must Cure, according to that saying,

Simile simili facile jungitur,

That one Heat easily joins with, and drives out another.

Others say, *Quicksilver* is Cold, and that therefore it is the most proper Medicine for the *Venereal Disease*; which, say they, is ever produc'd from a hot Cause, and therefore Cures, according to that celebrated *Therapeutick* Axiom of *Hippocrates*,

Contraria Contrariis Curari debent.

Contraries must be driven away and Cur'd by Contraries.

Others again say, That the *Venereal Disease* is caused from a cold Vapour, and that as *Quicksilver* is of a cold Nature also, it ought not by any means to be used for the Cure.

There are other Authors that say, *Quicksilver* hath no *Heterogeneous* Parts, but that, as the best Chymists have fully experimented, it is wholly *Homogeneous*, if any

any thing in Nature may be said to be so, and that what way soever it be Prepared, it either all flies away, or all remains, and at last, as observ'd before, may be revived and brought into *Quicksilver* again, wholly *Homogeneous*.

Indeed it is my Opinion, those judge most rightly, that think *Quicksilver* is hot, and my Reason is this, because of its great penetrating, eating, corroding Virtue, for it burns like Fire, devours and makes its way through Metals, *&c.* and but applied to our Bodies by way of Caustick, not only eats the Flesh, but corrodes the very Bones, if not minded, as we have often observ'd in *Precipitate* and *Sublimate Mercury*; and that *Libavius* relates, from a most Learned Physician, that a certain Surgeon dying, by the too frequent use of *Mercurial* Medicines upon himself, his Bones, when dead, were found frangible or brittle, by the *Mercury* he had taken and used.

But, say some, *Quicksilver* must be Cold, for nothing feels more colder to the touch, than that does: Which I allow; so is *Iron*, *Steel*, *Lead*, nay *Wine*, and many other things, which of their own Nature are hot, but however, by accident, feel to be cold.

But I shall go no further on this Point, only observe what Mr. *Tate*, in his Translation of *Syphilis*, says of *Mercury*, viz.

A wondrous *Virtue in that* Mineral *lies*,
Whether by force of various *Qualities*
Of Cold *and* Heat, *it flies into the Veins*,
And with a fiercer Fire their Flame *restrains*,
Conqu'ring the raging *Humours in their Seat*,
As glowing Steel *exceeds the Forge's heat*,
Or whether his keen *Particles* (*combin'd*
With strange connexion) *when th'are once disjoin'd*,
Disperse, *all quarters of the* Foe *to seize*,
And burn the very Seeds *of the Disease*;

Or whether 'tis with some more hidden *Force,*
Endow'd by Nature *to perform its Course,*
Is hard *to say? but though the* Gods *conceal*
The Virtual *Cause, they did its* Use *reveal.*

That *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* well prepar'd, and precisely administred, is the only *Antidote* to be depended upon against the *Pox*, numberless Instances daily evince, but that many also have been injur'd by *Mercury*, nothing is more certain, there being too many living miserable Testimonies for any to deny it; but then if we consider and weigh the Reasons thereof, 'twill be found the fault lay not in the Medicine, but in the Practicer or Patient, or both, and if we should for that reason explode and prohibit the use of *Mercury*, because some have been hurt by it, we may, for the same reason, lay aside *Opium*, *Antimony*, and divers other celebrated Remedies, and at the same time do a greater injury to Thousands, by depriving them of the benefit of that great Remedy, than we can do good to any by the disuse of it, and for want thereof, bid adieu to the true *Venereal* Cure.

Indeed we have many Histories upon Record, of the ill result of *Mercury*, but then upon enquiry, we find that it was by its being Crude and Unprepar'd, and not only before it was divested of its poisonous Quality, but also untimely, improperly and irrationally administred.

The late ingenious Dr. *Harvey*, deceas'd, takes notice of many that have fallen Victims to it, particularly he mentions the Story of *Petrus Apponensis*, who in his Book *de Vener.* cap. 2. relates an unhappy disaster that befel an Apothecary, who to quench his impatient Thirst in the Night, rashly took hold of a Bottle fill'd with *Mercury*, and upon mistake that it was Water, drank a rousing Draught of it; upon which he was found dead next Morning, tho' the greater part of the *Quicksilver* ran through him by Stool; his Body being

being Diſſected, they found his Heart and Blood about it quite congeal'd.

Fernelius in his Book *de Lue*, cap.7. recites the manifold hurts by this *Mineral*, and ſays, that the fume of it had thrown a certain Goldſmith into a ſtupor of the Brain, and numbneſs, and others into a *Palſie*, *Phthiſick*, ill habit of Body, *&c.*

Ferdinandus Ponrettus, in his Book *de Lue Vener.* cap. 3. relates, that the ſame happen'd to another, and that Goldſmiths, Looking-glaſs-Makers, and others that often deal in *Quickſilver*, are ſeldom healthful and long-liv'd, but are ſubject to Numbneſſes, Tremblings, Palſies, Convulſions, Lethargies, Suffocations, Catarrhs, and Apoplexies, and not only ſo, but ſometimes Death it ſelf. And it is reported, that thoſe Perſons who digg up the Veins of *Quickſilver*, in *Hungary*, *Spain*, and other Parts, tho' they are generally ſtrong Bodied Men, and of the beſt Temperament, are ſeldom long-liv'd, for they can ſcarce hold out in that Work to the fifth Year, but by drawing in the Venenate or Poiſonous Vapours, they are taken with a trembling in all their Parts. Thoſe that work in the Lead-Mines, are generally troubled with Colicks and Palſies.

Foreſtus, a good Author, a long Practicer in *Holland*, at the *Hague*, *Delph*, *Rotterdam*, the *Brill*, &c. in *Lib.* 8. *Obſerv.* 5. writes, That a certain Young Man, learning the Goldſmith's Art, upon the Atching of a Cup with *Quickſilver*, had all the Hair of his Head fell off, and that his Face became extraordinary Pale, and all his Body Tremulous; and many others have obſerv'd the ſame.

Camerarius mentions another Goldſmith, who, upon the like occaſion, fell into Convulſions and Tremblings.

Ponzetta obſerves the ſudden Death of a young Man upon receiving a *Mercurial* Fume up his Noſtrils.

But of all others that work in *Quicksilver*, the *Mercury-Miners* are liable to the greatest mischiefs; for *Fallopius* in his *Tract. de Metal.* and *Fossilibus* tells us, That in four Months time they begin to Tremble and scarce any of them live three Years, being subject to *Palsies*, *Vertigo's* and *Hecticks*, &c. and to prevent or remedy the perniciousness of those *Mercurial Effluvia*, those Workmen frequently hold *Gold* in their Mouths, while at Work, which in some measure may relieve them, because holding it there some time, it is chang'd from its yellow Colour to a whiteness, like *Silver*; but by their constant working, and drawing in the Particles as they breath, it proves but a very insufficient Remedy.

And many other Ancient and Modern Physicians, as *Galen*, *Ætius*, *Ægineta*, *Actuarius*, *Dioscorides*, *Avicen*, *Pliny*, *Capivac*, &c. do all assert *Mercury* to be a venomous Mineral, and we find it not Recorded that any of the *Grecians*, as *Hippocrates*, *Galen*, *Oribas*, *Alex. Trallian*, &c. did ever make use of *Mercury*, not so much as for outward Use, and if we consider that *Crude Mercury* partakes of a great part of *Lead*, *Bismuth*, *Zinch*, and other *Arsenical Poisons*, we may not wonder at it; the aforesaid Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that one taking the blue Pill, rendred so by the *Crude Mercury* which it is prepar'd with, otherwise call'd *Pil. Barbaroſſæ*, from the Inventor, fell down dead. The old Lines of *Matheſius* may well be added here, *viz.*

Terram Mercurii, producta Metalla Veneno:
Eſſe ferunt, verum eſt, nil niſi virus, habet.

In *English*.

Metals produc'd with Poison full, Men say,
Are *Mercury's* Soil, which Venom do display.

And that a Gentleman that desired his Opinion upon his Misfortune, which was no other than a Callosity upon

upon the *Glans*, being the remainder of an Empirical Cure of a Liminary *Pox*, perform'd by an unskilful Surgeon; which Callosity having rendred him uneasie, he sought for help to several Empericks, but particularly one, who giving the abovesaid blue Pill for three Weeks, depriv'd him of a great part of his Hearing and Speech; and by conducting the Torrent of his infected Humours to the Throat, had occasion'd two Ulcers there.

Others say, of all Deliterious or Poisonous Medicines, those of a *Mineral* Nature are the most violent and deadly, at the effects of whose Particles rais'd into the Air, we may guess, as says Dr. *Wainwright*, either by the heat of the *Sun*, or a *Subterraneous* Fire, by the alterations that are made in the Bodies of those who are most conversant with them; and among the number reckons *Quicksilver* as the worst.

Thus we see the ill effects of *Crude Mercury* in some Bodies, which Disasters are enough to cause a total Explosion of it; yet in others it has been receiv'd without the least hurt or prejudice; for *Hort. Sanit. Tract. de Lap.* cap. 21. reports, he knew one, who upon a mistake, drank a draught of *Mercury* or *Quicksilver*, to quench his Thirst, in the Summer, which passed thro' him without any manner of injury.

Jordan. lib. 2. *de Peste. Phæn.* cap. 9. observes a Case very like this, of one that quench'd his Thirst with a Bottle of *Mercury*, imagining it had been Wine, and found no other alteration than a grumbling in his Guts, whereby he avoided all the *Mercury*.

Amatus witnesses, the same happen'd to a Boy upon the like occasion.

Brassavolus doth also testifie, that he hath given *Quicksilver* to Infants to expel Worms. And *Johnst.* in his *Nat. Hist.* says, Water wherein *Quicksilver* hath been infus'd, strained and drank, wonderfully drives forth Worms.

Fallopius de Metallis, cap. 37. holds, That *Mercury* may be taken into the Body without the fear of any hurt, and that he hath given to Children in extream dangerous Diseases, when all other means have availed nothing, to the quantity of two or three Grains, with evident Success.

And *Matthiolus* upon *Dioscorides*, also *Eustachius Rudius* relate, That in the Town *Gorritiensis*, the *Midwives*, when Great-belly'd Women lie long in Labour, do presently give to drink a Scruple weight of *Quicksilver*, without any inconvenience.

Georgius Agricola relates, That a certain Woman did oftentimes fraudulently give *Quicksilver* to her Husband, that she might kill him, which nevertheless did him no harm.

And *Eustachius Rudius* says, That some Bodies have been dissected, in which no small quantity of *Quicksilver* hath been collected in the cavities of the Bones, from the Unction in the *French Pox*, who notwithstanding have lived many Years after the Unction; which, says he, seems not possible to be, if the *Quicksilver* were naturally Poisonous.

The Learned and Ingenious Dr. *Mead*, in his *Mechanical Account of Poisons*, says, It is now notorious enough, that *Quicksilver* it self, which the Ancients, *Dioscorides*, *Galen*, *Pliny*, &c. have unjustly rank'd among Poisons, is in many Diseases, inwardly taken, of very safe and beneficial Use; and that not only when disguiz'd with *Sulphur*, *Sugar*, &c. but *Crude*, without any Correction, or vainly pretended Mortification.

And this, says he, the *Arabian* Physicians first gave the hint of, *Avisen* having observ'd, that *They who drink it in a large quantity, receive no hurt, its Weight making a free passage thro' the Body.* And that whole Pounds of it have been oftentimes given in the *Illiac Passion*, with good success, without any frightful Symptoms accompanying, the advantage being receiv'd from its Ponderosity.

And

And that when it had been taken in leſſer Doſes, whoſe Weight was not ſufficient immediately to force its way thro' the *Inteſtines*, but to lodge for ſome time in this or that Part, it has been found not at all hurtful, by any Corroſive or Malignant Quality.

And, ſays he, I have ſeen two Ounces of it given every day, for one and twenty days together, without any inconvenience at all; and that good Service may be had from this weighty Fluid, if the State of the Animal *Oeconomy* be rightly conſider'd, and the various alterations it ſuffers from the Stagnation of its more viſcid Juices in the ſmalleſt Canals, and how much the impulſe and force of the circling Blood, by which Obſtructions are to be remov'd, muſt be increas'd by its carrying along with it ſuch Particles as the *Mercurial Globuli*; he ſays, ſuch will perhaps, ſee good reaſon to allow, that the prudent cautious management of *Quickſilver*, may do that in ſome obſtinate and dangerous Diſeaſes, which we cannot promiſe our ſelves from any other of our known Medicines whatſoever.

Wierus remarks, that a Juggler having render'd his Guts ſlippery with a good quantity of Butter, did ordinarily ſwallow down a great meaſure of *Mercury*, and voided it again immediately before the People, without any hurt.

Sambarel. com. ad Avicen. de Cur. Caſ. & off; and *Fracaſtorius*, write, they ſaw a Woman that drank a Pint and a half of *Mercury* to make herſelf Miſcarry, but to little purpoſe or hurt.

Marianus Sanct. in Com. ad Avicen. and *Fallopius*, aſſert, they knew ſome Women that ſwallow'd three Pints of *Crude Mercury*, which they evacuated again by Stool, without the leaſt injury.

Braſſavolus, *Lib. de Examp. Stirp.* *Platerus*, *Augenius*, *Bacus*, *Thurrian*, *Sala*, *Riverius*, and others, do all approve of *Crude Mercury* as an excellent Remedy againſt the Worms, Plague of the Guts, and the Cholick. And the ſame Sentiments have *Ægineta*, *Avicen*, *Halyabb.* *Rhaſes*, *Quercetan*, *Hartman*, *Horſtius*, and many more

more without number, who declare *Mercury* an excellent Remedy, both Crude and Prepar'd, and are far from suspecting it of a venomous Quality.

And *Epiphanius Ferdinandus* says; that to this time, among ninety Authors that had writ of the *Venereal Disease*, there were only four that disallow'd the use of *Quicksilver* in the Cure thereof; and that he can make good by Oath, that he hath perfectly Cur'd, leaving no evil Symptoms, a hundred and fifty People *Frenchify'd*, of all Ages, Sexes, and of divers Temperaments, at all Seasons of the Year.

And *John Fernelius* writes, That he believes, and is assur'd, that nothing less than a Medicine made of *Quicksilver*, can Cure the *Venereal Disease*; since that in his judgment, other Medicines only take away the Symptoms, leaving the Root of the Disease behind.

Quercetan. in his *Consil. de Lue Vener.* affirms, That *Mercury* is the only true and sole *Alexipharmacum* of this Disease, especially if it be inveterate.

Felix Platerus writes, That *Mercury* by its occult Qualities and Properties, contrary to this Disease, doth quell the Venenate or Poisonous Quality thereof.

Rondeletius, a famous *French* Physician in his time, mightily applauds *Quicksilver* as the best Antidote and Remedy against the *Pox*, and that *Quia quomodocunq; administretur, morbum Curat*; Because, however it is administred, it Cures the Disease.

And *Nicholas Lemery*, M. D. says, There is no Remedy found out to be so Sovereign for the Cure of *Venereal* Maladies, as *Mercury*; wherefore its greatest Enemies have been forc'd to fly to it, after they had tried a long time to no purpose, to drive out the Poison by other Remedies.

Thus we have set forth the Opinions of divers for and against Crude *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* inwardly, we shall now examine it, as prepar'd, and see what good or ill Effects attend it then.

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The Preparations of *Mercury* are various, and every one almoſt has his *Panacea* from it; the common Preparations of the Shops are *Mercurius Sublimatus*, *Mercurius Vitæ*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus albus*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus flavus*, i. e. *Turpeth. Mineral. Mercurius Præcipitatus griſeus*, *Mercurius Dulcis*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus per ſe & Solaris per ſe*, *Mercurius Philoſophicus*, *Mercurius Diaphoreticus*, *Mercurius Præcipitatus viridis*, *Mercurius Eſſentificatus Paracelſi*, *Panacea Aurea*, *Panacea Cathartica*, *Elixir Vitæ Mercuriale*, and many others too tedious here to enumerate; many of which have but little power againſt *Venereal Ferments* in the Body, being too much laden with Acids; as for Inſtance, *Turbith Mineral*, which is a mighty Medicine among ſome Profeſſors, yet rarely anſwers the true end for which it is given, and the reaſon is plain, becauſe it is too much clogg'd with and tied up by the Acid of the *Vitriol* which is us'd in its Preparation, to have the expected effect in *Venereal Diſeaſes*. Hence the many diſappointments that happen in the Cure, and it is no wonder, if we rightly conſider, that the *Pox* is not in all attended with the ſame Diſpoſitions; for as *Mercurial Preparations* that abound with Acids, Cure ſome ſpeedily, they Cure others but ſlowly, or not at all; when a Medicine whoſe Acids are much embarraſs'd, quickly Cures. The *Purging Panacea*, and *Green Precipitate*, are among ſome accounted great Secrets in *Pocky Ferments*, the latter by a more than ordinary Stipticity, is cry'd up in *Gonorrhœa's*, which yet are not ſo fit to deſtroy the *Pocky* Diſpoſition, as ſome others are, at leaſtwiſe in ſome Bodies, becauſe the *Mercury* and the Sulphur of *Antimony* of one, and the *Nitre* and *Copper* of the other, are yet too much charg'd with ſome ſtrange Acids. A *Mercurial* Medicine therefore ſhould be found out, that by its benign Quality will, upon mixing with the maſs of Blood, imbibe its Ferments, and evacuate the offending Cauſe by which way Nature is enclin'd, whether by Sweat or otherwiſe,

wise, and is altogether free from Foreign Acids; for those with foreign Acids by chance may Cure, but yet uncertainly, those Foreign Acids in the Medicine, uniting with the Acid Ferments of the *Pocky* Disposition, proving oftentimes of very dangerous consequence. That *Mercurial* Medicine then is the true and only Specifick in the *Pox*, which is divested of those Foreign Acids, and so dulcified, as to suck up and imbibe the *Pocky Acid* in the Body, which it does without any tumultuous Operation, or uncertain Effect; but where to have such a Medicine, most that Practice are at a loss. In *Gouty* Bodies where there has been but the least apprehension of its proceeding or uniting with any *Venereal Ferment*, this Preparation of *Mercury* that I speak of, has incredibly reliev'd, and doubtless in all *Gouts* or *Gouty* Indispositions, no Medicine upon the Earth, can so effectually remove the Cause, or be prevented, if its approach be fear'd. But this by the way.

Now the mildest of all their Preparations abovemention'd is *Mercurius Dulcis*, tho' that is not given always without danger, I knowing one that by taking it to Salivate, was brought into a Frenzy, of which he died the fourth day after taking it; and Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that an Apothecary somewhere about the *Strand*, gave three Children each a Dose of it against the Worms, and they all three died the same day; tho' at the same time others say, that if it be rightly prepar'd and given, it is as safe and gentle as *Manna*, *Cassia*, *Tamarinds*, &c. and may be given with discretion to the youngest Child, and most tender Constitution; to which I assent, having given that and *Calomel* my self, many thousand times, without the least hurt to any.

Chiron *hit* Siphilus *with* Calomel,
And scaly Crusts from his maim'd Forehead fell.

Dispensary Poem, p. 72.

And

And as a certain ingenious Author ſays, ſo ſay I, that it is a never ſufficiently to be prais'd Medicine, with which, and a certain uncommon preſcrib'd Diet-drink, I have done Wonders, theſe two Medicines being ſo effectual, in ſome Caſes, that the whole Method of Curing has been concluded in them.

There are many other Preparations of *Mercury* dangerous. A Doſe of *Mercurius Vitæ*, ſays an Author from *Hildanus*, being given to an Aſthmatick Gentlewoman, ſhe died the ſame day ſhe took it.

Hildanus alſo ſays, that another Matron who by a Doſe of three Grains, was thrown into continual Vomitings, cold Sweats, and Faintings, ſo that ſhe made a very narrow eſcape.

Whereupon *Fabricius* thinks that *Mercurius Vitæ*, may very well deſerve the Title, and be call'd rather *Mercurius Mortis*, or *Mercury* of *Death*, inſtead of *Mercury* of *Life*, excepting, ſays he, it is meant of *Life Eternal*. And indeed this I muſt ſay, That there are ſome Preparations of *Mercury*, which if they do not directly Kill, are yet next Door to Poiſon, proving, as *Paracelſus* well obſerves, *Introitus ad Mortem*, an Inlet to Death, killing the Patient by degrees, after the manner we have heard and read the *Italians* and *Indians* do with their Poiſon, tho' not to the nicety of a Day, or an Hour, *&c.* as they pretend.

I know an Apothecary that by the miſtake of his Apprentice, gave a Child a Doſe of *Mercurius Vitæ*, inſtead of another Preparation, that it died with it the next day after.

And a Woman at *Wapping*, as I was told by a Gentleman, died very lately, by taking a Doſe of Purging Pills, made up at an Apothecaries, with ſome *Mercurial* Preparation in them, ſhe not living above an hour after ſhe took them.

Amatus Luſitanus recites an Inſtance of one, who upon the taking *Præcipitate*, purg'd away ſeveral pieces of his Liver, together with his Blood.

Jul. Palmar obſerves another, who having ſwallowed down three Pills of *Præcipitate*, againſt a *Quartan* Ague, fell into a Dyſentery, Inflammation of the Throat and Phrenſie, and ſoon after into the Grave. To illuſtrate the danger of this Preparation, as Dr. *Harvey* ſays, take notice what *Quercetan* ſaith, he profeſſes to have damned and exploded *Vitrum Antimonii* and *Præcipitate*, to which alſo agree *Sever*, *Danus*, *Turquetus*, &c. *Vide Libav. Syntagm. Arcan.* lib. 4. cap. 23.

And I know two *Emperical* Perſons, practiſing for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, in this Town, that make it their chief Remedy, and I make no doubt but others alſo that know no better, do the like; but with what ſucceſs very many to my knowledge have found to their ſorrow.

There are others that exhibit, ſays Dr. *Harvey*, *Mercury Præcipitate* corroſive, inwardly, and that the firſt that boldly ventur'd it, was *John de Vigo*, a *Genoeſe*, whereby in a Doſe of two or three Grains at moſt, he wonderfully, and in a very ſhort time, did pretend to expel the *Pox*, and other Diſtempers, thro' its forcible Vomits, Purges and Sweats.

This is the ſame Medicine which ſome *Empericks* pretend to Cure any ſort of *Pox* with, by five or ſix Doſes; for which piece of Service, ſays *Harvey*, they deſerve a Rope for their Fee; and indeed, I think, hanging is too good for ſuch that matter no more running the riſque of their Patients lives.

An Engliſh Gentleman at *Venice*, ſays the ſame Author, having *Pocky* Spots in his Skin, took a Doſe of *Præcipitate* from a Surgeon, which having wrought well, he took another Doſe with the ſame ſucceſs, but being deſirous to cleanſe his Body beyond all Suſpicion, ventur'd upon a third Doſe, which blowed him up to the Planets. And that the ſame Fate befel a Trooper at *Weſtminſter*, upon the taking a Doſe of the ſame from a great Army Surgeon.

I ſup-

I suppose the *Præcipitate* the Doctor mentions, was *Merc. Præcipitat. Rubrus*, which, tho' it had that ill effect (doubtless to be imputed to the ill Preparation or Administration of it) yet I have known it, in some Cases, given with Success, but then with a great deal of caution, and not without another Medicince to curb its rugged Properties.

Mercurius præcipitat. alb. has prov'd fatal to several, yet has been profitably us'd to hundreds. Dr. *Simeon Jacox*, a most expert Physician, says, he administred it with Success, as follows, *viz.*

In the Month of *May*, 1645, two Girls, says he, the eldest scarce five, the younger three years old, were afflicted with the *Pox*, by Contagion, for five Months together; they had many Ulcers in their Mouths and Privities, with Pustules, and a filthy Scab all over their Bodies. A skilful Surgeon had given them a Decoction of *Guaiacum* for a Month together, but in vain. I being sent for, Cur'd the said Girls in the space of 15 days, with *Merc. præcipitat. alb.* giving every day to the elder, *gr.* vj. to the younger, *gr.* iv. yet sometimes augmenting both the Doses, according to the operation, which was such, that each of them had three or four Stools a day; they never Vomited, neither were they Flux'd; but they persisted all the while in the use of their Diet-drink of *Lign. Guaiacum.*

Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus is an admirable Medicine, and has been given by me with wonderful Success, yet unless with a particular Menstruum prepar'd, and after a particular manner Administred, is of dangerous consequence.

A Shop-keeper's Wife that I know, had administred to her by an old Surgeon in the Neighbourhood, for a Rheumatical Pain she had, a Solution of it in Water, with orders to take a Spoonful every Night and Morning, which in few days put her into a Flux, and so fixt upon her Gums, that her Teeth grew loose, and at length

length dropt out one or two at a time, till she lost them all; being surpriz'd at it, she sends for her Surgeon, who did nothing but Purge her, and order'd her to wash her Mouth with Broth, which not stopping the Flux, nor easing the intolerable Pain in her Mouth, she sent for me; I found not only the Gums quite eroded, Teeth every one gone, but the native Heat so much extinguish'd on the inside of her Cheeks, on the Gums, *&c.* that there was the utmost danger of a Mortification; I came too late to save her Teeth, which she will never have again, and but just time enough to prevent Ruin. This Disaster put her Husband upon seeking Revenge on the Surgeon, being resolv'd to sue him, which I diswaded him from, with Thanks from the Surgeon for the same, who, and the Woman also, are still alive, and will remember well this Story, if they chance to read it.

A certain Wench that liv'd at an Alehouse, falling in Love with a Soldier that Lodged there, because he would not Marry her, took a quantity of *Sublimate Mercury*, which, notwithstanding all the Endeavours of my self and others that were call'd, could not save her, for the next day she died.

Yet Dr. *Harvey* tells us, that a Private Soldier in Sir *Edward Harley*'s Regiment in *Dunkirk*, upon the refusal of a Wenches Marrying him, swallow'd down before her Face a Dram of *Mercury Sublimate*, together with the Paper it was in; who in about half an hour or less after, began to Salivate very copiously, and to be miserably tortur'd about his Stomach and Belly; his Tongue was so monstrously swell'd, he could only shew the tip of it, being of a Lead Colour; he caus'd him to drink off a quart of warm Water and Salade Oil; after order'd a pint of common Oil to be us'd Glisterwise, and an hour after prescrib'd him an Antidote, which gave him such Relief, that in three Hours after he found him at ease, taking a Pipe of Tobacco; however, suddenly after, all his Hair came off.

And

And that an Apothecary in *Alderſgate-ſtreet*, being in his Laboratory, when a *Sublimatory* broke (wherein *Mercurius Dulcis* was preparing) by removing it from one Furnace to another, was ſuddenly taken Lame, Feveriſh and Trembling, occaſion'd through the *Mercurial* Steems that entred his Pores. But by proper Medicines was reſtor'd to his Health.

Mercurius Vitæ, which hath prov'd ſo pernicious as before-mention'd, has, notwithſtanding been adminiſtred no doubt thouſands of times with Succeſs, and I my ſelf have known it given ſo. The aboveſaid Author ſays, he has given it (tho' not as it is commonly prepar'd) to ſeveral hundreds with a ſucceſs ſuitable to ſo excellent a Medicine; and that he has known it preſcrib'd in Hoſpitals to hundreds, as alſo all manner of *Precipitates* and *Turbiths*, likewiſe *Mercurius Dulcis*, without the leaſt conſequence of any ill Symptom.

Thus has ill and good Effects been produc'd by *Mercury* prepar'd, now we ſhall examine how far it proves ſucceſsful, when us'd either internally or externally to cauſe Salivation, and how far Salivation is a Cure for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*.

'Twould take up too much Time and Room, to ſay all that is pertinent to be ſaid on this Head; and to do it would anticipate what I deſign further at another opportunity. I ſhall only then give ſome Hints, and reſerve the reſt till that time.

There are many that uſe *Mercurial Unguents* and *Plaiſters* for the Cure of the Itch, but oftentimes with very ill ſucceſs.

I knew a Woman that anointed her Child with an Ointment of *Quickſilver* for the Itch, which brought it into ſuch a ſevere Salivation, that I had much ado to ſave it; and ſeveral others alſo that I have met with in my Practice.

And 'tis allow'd, that *Mercury* is experienc'd Venomous and Pernicious, us'd in *Unguents*. *Jul. Palmar* ſays, that thoſe that are anointed with a *Mercurial*

Ointment, do frequently fall into *Palsies*, *Apoplexies*, sudden *Dumbness*, *Deafness*, *Phthisick* and *Tremblings* of the Joints.

Ulrichus de Hutten, a *German*, exclaims against this *Unguent* as the cause of *Madness*, *Megrim*, *Suffocations*, *Suppressions* of *Urine*, &c. which occasion'd many to give up the Ghost. And attests farther, that in his time scarce one in an hundred was perfectly Cur'd, without a Relapse, the benefit of it lasting but for a few days, he himself despairing, after eleven Unctions; which way of Cure, he says, was so terrible, that some chose rather to die than undergo it.

Angelus Sala tells us, he saw a Man's Jaw fallen by the ill success of the Unction, that they were forc'd to file off his Teeth.

Sebastianus Aquilianus, in his Book *de Morbo Gallic.* cap. 4. calls the Cure of this Disease by *Quicksilver*, Sophistical; and writes, That all anointed with it in his Age, suffered a Relapse.

Victus Favintinus, cap. 7. *de Morb. Gallic.* thinks the Cure of the Disease with *Quicksilver* is false, deceitful, and dangerous.

Bernardus Tamiranus, in *Lib.* 2. *de Morbo Gallico*, cap. 13. also openly condemns the way of Cure by *Quicksilver* Ointment.

John Baptista Silvaticus joins with them, saying, That he doth not believe that *Quicksilver* can wholly Cure this Disease, and that it is an Antidote diametrically opposite to the *Venereal* Evil.

Gasper Torelus Bishop of St. *Justa*, in his Declamations against *Unction* with *Quicksilver*, calls it a pernicious Medicine, and thinks it is to be shunn'd as the Plague.

John Baptista Montanus in his Book *de Morbo Gallic.* writes, That *Quicksilver* doth indeed repress the Disease for a certain time, but does induce an evil Quality in the Part, and in no wise removes it, for that in process of time all things become worse than they were before.

And

And *Fernelius* had a certain *Venereal* Patient which was anointed 50 times, but in vain, for was afterwards cured by another Method. And another Author says, That nothing is more certain, being confirm'd by many Experiments, that very many Artists have attempted the Cure by anointing, even ten times or more, but in vain.

Mr. *Richard Wiseman*, who was Sergeant-Surgeon to King *Charles* II. in his Book, where he treats of the *Venereal Disease*, says, That that Method indeed assuages the Disease, and delays it, but takes not away the perniciousness of it, and that it is no effectual Cure, without *Guaiacum*, neither yet is any thing to be expected from *Guaiacum* alone, without danger of Relapse. In Mr. *Tate*'s Translation of *Siphilis*, it is said.

The greater part, and with success more sure,
By Mercury *perform the happy Cure.*

The Learned Dr. *Mead*, speaking of *Mercury*, says, he found once some quantity of it in the *Perinæum* of a Subject he took from the Gallows for a Dissection, (whose rotten Bones quickly discover'd what Disease it was had required the Use of it, and that he suppos'd chiefly in external Application by Unction) without any Marks of corrosion of the Part where it was lodged. Yet, says he, when it happens to obstruct the *Capillary Ducts*, as that the force of the circling Fluid is not sufficient to wash it away, it must necessarily induce Symptoms troublesome and bad enough, as *Spasms*, *Contractions*, *Palsies*, &c. which those People commonly Experience, that have been too often daubed with *Mercurial Ointments*, &c. but, says he, the internal Use of it will never produce any such Mischiefs.

Guil. Fabric. Cent. 3. Obs. 82. says, That the *Mercurial* Unction produc'd a great Tumour and Inflammation of the Mouth and Tongue, a difficulty of

Respiration, Syncope, and at last a Mortification of the Gums, Mouth, and Cheeks, in a Noble-man, whereupon he suddenly expir'd.

He also in *Cent.* 4. *Obs.* 82. mentions another that was Anointed, who was surpriz'd with unsufferable Pains in the Joints of his Hands, Knees, Shoulders, Neck and Hips, but most with a raging Head-ach; his Arms and Hands were so tumefied, that they inclined to a Gangreen.

Joh. Oberndorf relates a Narrative of a Woman of *Regenspurg*, who upon appplication of a *Mercurial* Plaister, was taken with a shaking, and an anxious oppression of her whole Body, with a Bloody Flux, which soon conducted her to her long home.

The same Author also speaks of a Girl of the same City, who upon a single Anointing, was thrown into a trembling of her Joints, difficulty of Swallowing and Breathing, a great Swelling of her Face and Belly, an Excoriation of the Throat, and corruption of her Lips to a Cancer, with a nauseous Stink of the Breath, and insufferable Pains; all which, within a short time, designed her for Death.

Phileraſtus apud Muffet, dial. de Medic. Chym. reports, he saw many driven into a Palsie, Deafness, King's-Evil, Syncope, Dysentery, Tremor, and Convulsion: Some did spit out their Teeth, others lost their Jaws, Uvula's, and Limbs, upon using a *Mercurial* Unction.

Mat. Untzer. Anat. Spagyr. Merc. Lib. 1. Cap. 26. witnesseth, That a Woman with Child, gone six Months, miscarry'd by using a *Mercurial* Ointment against the Itch.

Lotich. Obs. Lib. 4. 289. and *Zacut. Hist.* Lib. 1. Obs. 51. Fol. 129. impute the Deaths of several to *Mercurial* Unctions.

Hildanus observes a Blindness upon an Unction.

And *Rudius* reports, that some after Unction, have fall'n into Raving and Madness.

Jaco-

Jacobus Oethæus, in his Observations, reports, That a certain young Nobleman troubled with Crab-lice in his Privities, us'd a *Mercurial* Ointment to drive them away, upon which, his *Yard* grew cold and sluggish, and unfit for *Venery*, which was imputed to the coldness of the *Quicksilver*, and its being of a Stupifying Poysonous Nature, and a great Enemy to the Nerves and Brain.

Nic. Fontan, remarks, drops of *Mercury* found in the Body of a Woman deceas'd.

Skenckius, affirms, that *Mercury* hath been seen to flow and re-flow within a Man's Veins.

And a Gentleman, lately my Patient, told me, that he found the ill effects of *Mercury*, by taking much of it, which a *Venereal* Hurt had oblig'd him to, and that his Body was so full of it, as with a *Microscope*, he had frequently seen it in small, bright, globular Particles, issuing through the Pores, between his Fingers and the Backs and Palms of his Hands, standing as it were, like little Bullets, and some even upon the Hairs of the Backs of the Hands, which yet were imperceptible to the naked Eye.

I knew a Person, that by wearing some little time a *Quicksilver*-Girdle, for the Cure of the *Itch*, was brought under the utmost ill Effects of *Mercury*, and was with much difficulty retrieved therefrom.

Dr. *Francis Fuller*, lately deceas'd, in the Appendix to his excellent Treatise, Entituled, *Medicina Gymnastica*, gives an Account of the condition he was in himself, by wearing a *Mercurial* Girdle for the *Itch*, he being taken with an unusual Giddiness, and Convulsions, not only slight ones in the *Capillary Arteries* of his Eyes and other Parts, but some deeper, as sometimes to have one of his Hands drawn in, and his Fingers brought to the Palm of his Hands involuntarily, which made himself and most that he consulted, suspect there might be some *Mercurial* Particles lodg'd in some *Excretory Ducts* of his Brain; under which, by the help of means, he re-gain'd his Health, excepting

the Giddiness, which he had for several Years, till happening to be more indispos'd than usual, upon taking a *Chalybeat* Medicine, the Humour struck deep into his Nerves, that it made his Eyes flash, and brought other Epileptick Symptoms upon him, under which Spasms he declin'd, being confin'd at home for three Months, all the while growing worse and worse, in the spight of the Power of any Medicines he took; but upon using Riding and the Air, he pretty well recover'd it; as any one may read the Account of at large, in his aforesaid Book, too tedious here to incert; but by this may be seen the ill Effect of *Mercurial* Topicks.

Also a Child, who by wearing a *Mercurial* Emplaster to the Stomach, which the Parent was advis'd to for the Cure of an Ague it had, was brought thereby into perilous Circumstances, which requir'd a great deal of Pains and time to overcome.

And I have known Nervous *Atrophys*, and other Diseases of the Nerves and Brain, caus'd both by the outward and inward use of *Mercury*.

Thus have we shewn, from good Authorities, as well as our own Experience, the *ill Effects* of *Mercury* used outwardly; it remains now to shew also the *laudable* and *good Effects* upon the external Use of the same.

Touching the *Mercurial Unguent*, Dr. *Harvey*, declares, that he can safely say, he has formerly caused twenty to be Anointed in one Place at the same time, who all were Cured without the least Relapse, or consequence of ill Symptoms during the Cures; and since that, abundance more: The greatest inconvenience that Patients suffer in this sort of Cure, are Pains in the Mouth, Anguish, want of Sleep, and immoderate Thirst, which as he takes notice of in one of the famous Dr. *Bates*'s Patients, was so intolerable, that in the middle of the Night he ran down naked into the Cellar, and there filled his Belly with small Beer, which nevertheless scarcely alter'd him, or retarded

his

his Cure; which he makes use of as a certain sign that a *Mercurial* Course imports less danger than many others.

And says further, That he judges *Mercury* so far distant from being Venomous, that it is a most safe and salubrious Medicine; consenting at the same time, that *Mercury* is guilty of some remarkable Hurts, but not the greatest, and then through an improportionate Dose, and that extraordinarily only, namely in some few, it may be one in five Thousand. And that those ill Successes objected, arise either from the Malignity owing to a certain sort of *Mercury*, or the unskilful Preparation, or sinister Exhibition of the Physick Practiser.

That there is a sort of *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* incorporated with Malignant Arsenical Fumes is certain, called Arsenical or Cobaltous *Mercury*, and by means of which it is reasonably to be suppos'd those Goldsmiths, we mention'd before, got the Hurt, either from the Nature of the *Mercury* they were at work upon, or by means of the weakness of their Brain, or both, for thousands of Artificers are imployed about *Crude Mercury*, which likewise, were it not so, would daily be injur'd, if not spoil'd thereby.

Another great reason why *Mercury* should prove so hurtful as we have mention'd, is for want of being well, that is, according to the Rules of Art prepar'd as it should be; for if it be not totally divested of its *Arsenical* or *Bismuthal Atoms* (which how to prepare is a Secret to the Ignorant) it will prove mischievous, tho' in never so small Doses exhibited; from thence its no wonder that the Effects of *Mercury* have been so perilous as we have mention'd.

Forestus, *Horstius*, *Riverius*, and many others, whose Observations are considerable, give a copious Account of many perfectly restor'd to their former Healths by Unction. And another certain Author deceas'd, declares Publickly, that a very great number

under his Hands, do abundantly confirm the Truth and laudable Effects of that Method.

Johannes Laurentius Protopapa, a most Experienc'd Physician, hath affirm'd, by Oath, to have Cur'd above 1000 Men, *Frenchify'd*, with the *Mercurial Unguent*, with happy Success; and writes, That we ought to give God Thanks for making known so wonderful a Remedy for so rebellious a Disease.

Avicen that great *Arabian* Physician, (noted for his profound Memory, for he could repeat *Aristotle*'s *Metaphysicks* without Book) also commends *Mercury* as a noble Remedy, but speaks of particular Preparations of it, his Words are these, *Argentum Vivum, dum vivum fuerit, habet quædam opera; cum Mortuum, alia quædam; cum autem dissolutum fuerit, habet opera maxima. Sapientes faciunt ipsum Spectare ignem, & tunc facit opera mirabilia, & transmutationes, quia sicut mutatur, mutat, & sicut tingitur, tingit*, which in *English* is this

Quicksilver, says he, while it is in its running form, or vive Nature, hath one kind of Operation; when mortified, other Operations; but when dissolved, it performs the highest and greatest Operations of all. Wise Men, says he, know how to make it abide the Fire, and then it performs Wonders; For, as it is changed, it changeth, and as it is tinged, it tingeth; that is, as we are to understand by him, as it is impregnated, or animated after this manner or that, or either with one Ingredient or another, to a Physical use, for the preservation of Health, one Spirit or Matter drawing to it, another from it, *&c.*

And *Raymund Lully*, that profound Philosopher also affirms, That in *Mercury* dissolv'd, lies hid a great Secret, his Words are these, *In Mercurio dissoluto absconditur magnum Secretum*: Which Solution of *Mercury*, or *Mercury* dissolv'd, he calls, and not unfitly, *Aqua Glorioſa*; I have such a Preparation, but is rather *Tinctura Glorioſa*; and with it have done Wonders, no Preparation in the Universe coming near it for the *Venereal*

real Diſeaſe, it eradicating the moſt ſtubborn, rebellious, inveterate *Poxes*, of ever ſo long ſtanding, even when the Bones have been infected, and the Patient ſo deplorable, as to be to all appearance, paſt the Power of Art to remedy. I ſpeak this from a real, ſincere, long, and well grounded Experience; it never doing the Work by halves, or ſuffers Relapſes, but wholly takes the Diſeaſe away, and renders the Patient as clear, as if no ſuch Diſtemper had ever been.

And ſince I have ſpoken above of my *Tinctura Glorioſa*; I will only in few words ſpeak alſo of one Medicine more that I have, tho' its Virtues would take up a whole Volume to deſcribe, and not a tittle ſaid to much of it, and that is of a Medicine that takes away all *Venereal Pains*, whether wandring or fixt, Nocturnal or or diurnal, violent or moderate, continual or tranſient, of long or late ſtanding, in any part or parts of the Body whatſoever, and this in a few Doſes, with all the gentleneſs and eaſe imaginable, and is what I deſire the Reader to take particular notice of, and believe, ſince it is nothing but real Truth, and what hundreds of People have experienc'd and ſtood in Admiration of, when before for thoſe very Pains, they had gone thro' divers *Salivations*. *Vomitings*, *Purgings*, *Sweatings*, *Bleedings*, *Cuppings*, *Diet Drinks*, &c. for many Years together, ſome continually, and ſome Spring and Fall, and all to ſo little Purpoſe, as but juſt to alleviate them; by which Pains ſome have been Lame in their Limbs, others Numb, Stiff, Dead, or ſo weak and feeble, as at ſometimes ſcarce able to move. In thoſe worſt of Pains, ſuch preſent Eaſe have been had, that ſome have thought it miraculous, and could not have believ'd it, had they not experienc'd it themſelves, and that even when the Pains have been caus'd from the *Venereal Taint* or *Mercury*, or both together, which if had not been remov'd by this great Medicine, in all likelyhood, might have continued, and the Patients probably been rendred Lame and Miſerable to their dying Day. I well know what I

ſay

say, and upon what Medicine I speak; and if I had not had large Experience of its wonderful Effects and Safety, even to be astonish'd my self at its operation, in giving to some such instant Ease, I should not speak it with that Earnestness and Assurance that I do; but its Virtues are far beyond what Words can express, nor is any one able to believe, 'till they try, what it will do in removing of Pains in two or three days, in the worst of Cases; which all the Methods that ever I knew, or were probably used in the World, could not do in as many Months.

I had a Gentleman that was Lame, sometimes in one Knee, sometimes in the other, sometimes the Pains would be in his Ancles, other times in his Hips, sometimes would get into his Shoulders, Neck, Elbows, Wrists, and thus held him for many Months, so that at the best he could walk but indifferently, and many times not without a Stick. This by his Doctors he was told was the *Rheumatism*, which I told him might be so; but he came to me upon reading this Book, which he bought, remembring a former *Venereal* Illness. I told him he should, under God, be eas'd in a few days; at which he smil'd, as looking upon it an impossible thing, considering the various Methods had been taken, and the Courses he had gone through; however he would venture, as he call'd it, and take it. I gave him but one Dose, and he was easie the next day: I repeated it for seven times, and he never had more of his Lameness or Pains to this day. He was astonish'd at the alteration, and could scarcely believe but that his Distemper would return, but he has had nothing of it since, tho' it was about *August* last that he took it. He gave me twenty *Guinea's* for his Cure, and was with me this Spring to tell me, he is as well as ever in his Life, which indeed his Strength and Countenance plainly shew, he being very agil and brisk, and grown since fatter than he us'd to be.

And

And not only in Indiſpoſitions from *Venereal* Cauſes, or from taking much or ill-prepar'd *Mercury*, does this great Specifick Medicine (which I cannot do leſs than call ſo, believing it to be the greateſt in the World) Cure, carrying away all the relicts of ill *Venereal* Cures, and all the Regiment of *Venereal* Symptoms, as well as ill effects of *Mercury*, (it being the real *Arcanum* againſt them,) but alſo univerſally removes all Scorbutick or other hurtful and obnoxious Humours, in whatever part of the Body harbour'd; for againſt *Dropſical* Humours, *Sciatica's*, *Rheumatiſms*, *King's-Evil*, and many other ſtubborn Chronick Diſtempers, (which to recite, would look ſo like a *Quack*, that I forbear) nothing in nature can be more prevalent.

I ſhall only then ſay in general Terms, that for one ſingle Medicine it has not its fellow in the whole *Materia Medica*; which I deſire every one that reads this to obſerve and remember, for the ſake of themſelves or Friends, that may at any time ſtand in need of ſo divine a Remedy; that they may know where to have their excruciating tormenting Pains eas'd, and their Chronick Diſtempers remedied, even when all that has been done by others have prov'd ineffectual; which (that is, to know where to have inſtant Relief) is no little ſatisfaction to the Pain'd and Diſeas'd, when in ſuch a condition as otherwiſe to diſpair of help.

But to ſpeak thus of a Medicine, and not to diſcover its Preparation, may be a reaſon to ſome to queſtion the veracity. In anſwer to which, and why I do not preſcribe it, is, becauſe every ignorant and bold-daring *Quack*, would be for mimiking and traducing it, who, as *Seneca* ſays, are always learning, but never able to attain to the knowledge: Which Reaſon made the great *Hippocrates*, as his Epiſtles teſtifie, conceal his *Antipeſtilential Medicament*, by which he had gain'd much Honour and Renown, in its happily and ſecurely Curing that Diſeaſe to which it was appropriated.

Para-

Paracelsus also dreaded Impostors, when he conceal'd his wonderful Art, by which he Cur'd otherwise incurable Diseases: And in our Days, *Riverius* fear'd the like Cheats, which was the reason he publish'd his Specifick against *Fevers* under a Metaphor. *Helmont* also very prudently vail'd his Liquor *Alcahest*, which yet however has not fail'd of being adulterated. Therefore am I excused, for not giving the Preparation of this great Remedy, and hope not to be spurn'd at because I have declin'd it, especially since the Prince of Physicians himself, the great *Hippocrates*, whom we before mention'd, in his Epistles to *Democritus*, advises *that all who have but endeavour'd to search out the hidden Works of wise Nature, should have honour and esteem, tho' upon their endeavours they were not able fully to find them out.*

If therefore any should condemn the Medicine, when they know nothing of it, because they are not told what it is, it is no more than what has been done by the new discover'd Medicines of greater Men, than I pretend my self to be, and to name only one, that profound Philosopher *Otto Tachenius*, in the Preface to his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, says,

Qui nova damnatis, veteres damnetis oportet,
Aut ista nihil est in novitate novi.

English'd thus.

They who condemn *New* Things, condemn the *Old*,
Or else do both misjudge, and are o'r bold.

Besides, *Johannes Picus*, *Pythagoras*, *Boetius*, *Macrobius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, &c. all of them, with one Mouth, affirm, that Secrets (which this Medicine is a great one) are not to be divulg'd, because unworthy Men should not be partakers of them.

But to return.

Those

Thoſe Perſons only are fit to uſe *Mercury* that truly know it, and are qualify'd to prepare it; to ſeparate Artfully, the pure from the impure, the poiſonous Part from the ſalubrious, that know, not only, as the *Diſpenſary* Tranſvers'd, *p.* 31. has it,

How latent Poiſon couch'd in ſecret Cells,
With th' Antidote in the ſame Manſion dwells;
How contrarieties undiſtinguiſh'd lie,
In the ſame Womb, combin'd in Amity.

But alſo know,

How, by the Fire, *t'untie that* Mineral *ſo,*
Its Vertues *to retain, and let its Poyſons go.*

And, I believe, and without doubt it can't be otherwiſe, that the want of underſtanding the difference between pure *Spaniſh*, or *Hungarian Cinnabrin Mercury*, and the Arſenical, Poiſonous or Cobaltous ſort, full of *Cadmia*, *Antimony*, &c. is the occaſion of ſuch numbers ſuffering, as well as the want of Knowledge how to prepare it before uſing it; for the beſt ſort of all, is to be Prepar'd before it's fit for either inward or outward Uſe, and then I'll leave the Reader to judge whether a more particular Care and Regard ought not to be had to the very worſt ſort of all, when twenty pound weight of the latter, is, now-adays, ſold to one pound of the former, as is no hard matter to make manifeſt; and the difference between them may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed by thoſe that truly underſtand what it is.

And I further believe, where one is ſent to their long Home by the uſe of the beſt ſort of *Mercury*, and well prepar'd, twenty, nay, an hundred, have been ſerv'd ſo by an ill ſort, and ill prepar'd, and by an untimely, or Prepoſterous, or ignorant Uſe of it.

For

For strong or ill Remedies of *Quicksilver* are abominable, and than which nothing more evinces the ignorance of those that administer them.

And tho' divers Mischiefs have been occasioned, as mention'd before, by the use of *Mercurial Unguents*, *Quicksilver* Girdles, and Plaisters for the *Itch*, *Scabs*, and other impure Diseases, yet how many thousands of Men, Women and Children, have used the same in the like Cases, and never received the least hurt or injury, nay, to the contrary, have been Cured of their Maladies, and found themselves, in every respect, better by the use of them? and no doubt but hundreds every year, of the poorer sort of People especially, do use Ointments of *Quicksilver*, *Mercurial* Washes, Girdles, Plaisters, *&c.* for the Itch, Scabby Heads, Vermin, and the like, with good success.

And that much of the Ointment of *Quicksilver* is used, most of the Apothecaries in the Town, especially those of the Out-Parts, can testifie, by the numbers of poor People that almost daily resort to them for it, and yet not one time in a thousand do they hear of any ill Effects occasion'd thereby.

We now come to examine the inward and outward Use of *Mercury*, to procure *Salivation*, and how far it is a Cure for the *Venereal Disease*, and the good and ill Effects resulting therefrom, which will conclude this Chapter.

Salivation or *Fluxing*, is accounted by many Physicians the *Ultimum Asylum*, by which if the Sick finds no relief, or grows worse and worse, *conclamatum est*, the Diseased is then pronounc'd by them Uncurable, or at least in a dangerous and extreamly miserable Condition.

The way and manner of raising a *Flux* or *Salivation*, (which is nothing more than melting down the Serum of the Blood, by the force and power of *Mercury*, sending it up by the *Salival Glands*) is either by exhibition of internal *Mercurial* Medicaments, or by application

cation of external *Mercurial* Topicks, such as *Unguents*, *Plaisters*, &c. or by Fumigations of *Mercury*.

The best and safest way of raising a *Salivation*, is by administring *Mercurial* Medicines by the Mouth, the manner of which we shall not stand to explicate here, only this, that it is not to be undertaken by every one, Hand over Head; for the Body ought to be prepar'd first, witness else what *Lemery* says, *viz.* It sometimes happens, says he, when a Man is not well prepar'd to receive a *Flux*, or that it is raised too soon; that the *Sublimation* being too violent, some part of the *Mercury* sticks to some one or more of the Vessels, and corroding their Membranes, causes grievous *Hemorrhagies*, or Bleeding, as I have seen, says he, to happen several times, and among others, to a Man in *Languedock*, who voided in half an hours time, twelve Pints of Blood by Mouth, notwithstanding which, he did not die, his escape being chiefly imputed to his great Strength, he being a very lusty stout Man.

The way by *Unction*, and *Suffumigation*, or *Fuming*, are not so good, for mischiefs often happen by means thereof.

In *Miscellanea Curiosa*, Vol. 3. where there is mention made of the usefulness of Injecting Liquors into the Veins, to Cure Diseases; among other Experiments, *Quicksilver* was injected into the Veins of a Dog, which died in sixteen Weeks after, Consumptive; and being open'd, the *Quicksilver* was discover'd in the Imposthumated Parts of his Lungs. *Query*, Whether some Persons that have been *Flux'd*, or us'd *Quicksilver* Ointments, and the like, and afterwards became *Consumptive*, owe not their Distemper to the abusive Use of a most excellent Remedy? by the subtile *Quicksilver*'s getting into the Mass of Blood by degrees, settling in the Lobes of the Lungs, causing Ulcers there.

The way of *Salivating* by *Suffumigation*, or *Fuming*, is by reason of its vehemency, accounted among the last Remedies, and is only used to rustick, hard and thick

thick Bodies, affected with a rebellious, stubborn and ill-contriv'd *Pox*.

A certain Mariner who I have read of, brought the *Pox* with him from *Spain*, and the Surgeon to whom he applied for Cure, undertook to do it by *Suffumigation*, but it had so little effect, that his Privy-Member or *Yard* was severely Ulcerated, insomuch that his Surgeon intended to cut off the *Glans*, as having no hopes to save it, by all the means he had or could use; but another being first call'd to the Patient, forbid it, and by proper Methods sav'd his *Member*.

And *Musa Brassavolus*, an *Italian* Physician, of great Repute in his time, says, he saw one *Suffumigated*, that is, Smoak'd, for the *Venereal Disease*, that fell down dead in the Operation, being, as I suppose, Suffocated. And asserts, that fewer Patients are Cur'd by this Method than by any other, for that this often fails in the desired Effect; and that the Cure by *Mercurial* Plaisters is a very uncertain way, for to one that recover'd by this means, ten failed, and were deceiv'd in their expectation.

Yet *Gulielm. Rondeletius*, sometime *Regius Professor* at the University of *Montpelier*, a Physician of Note by his Writings, says, He Cur'd a Noble Man of the *Venereal Disease*, in four Days, by *Suffumigation*, tho' he was before under the Hands of Physicians and Surgeons for six Months at *Lyons*, and could by no means be Cur'd by them. But yet, says he, this Course, requires a strong Body to undergo it, because it is dangerous.

Neither do we account the way by *Unction* or *Anointing*, laudable; for the many mischiefs that have been occasion'd thereby, forbid it; however, others have recommended it; nay, some say, *Salivation* perform'd by means thereof, is the very worst way of all, and is always attended with the most dangerous Symptoms, and more especially is it so when used as some do, who, not only anoint the Arms and Legs, but the Spine, Loins, under the Arms, *&c.*

And

And indeed if we consider, as an Author observes, but the way the *Mercury* has to make when *Unction* is used, before it can possibly procure a Spitting, we shall have no such cause to wonder at its ill Effects; for it must first pass through the Skin by the Pores, then through the Fat, (if any be) then through the muscu-lous Flesh, through which it has a long Passage, (where by the way, it is sometimes lodged, and sometimes meets with the Bones, corrupting and rotting them, causing many times Nocturnal Pains, with many other Aches and mischievous Disorders) at length ascends up into the Stomach, Head and Brain, whence the Serosities of the Parts, and Acidities of the Humours, precipitate it down again into the *Salivatick Glands* and *Ducts*, (*Mercury* always exerting its Virtue upon the *Glanduls* and *Glandulous Lympha*;) I say when a Man considers, that this is the way it must make to perform the Work of *Salivation*, with the Accidents and Dangers attending it, when procur'd by *Unction*, 'twould fright a mean spirited Man, and even make the boldest *Hero* Tremble to attempt it. And I am perswaded, that could the Consequences be known to every one before-hand, not one Patient in a thousand, but would rather choose to endure his Distemper all his Life-time, than undergo that method of Cure, tho' it should be never so short.

I understand that the Practice of Curing in *Holland*, is chiefly by *Unction*, especially in their Hospitals, as also in ours here in *England*; the Surgeons finding it the cheapest and least troublesome Method, tho' most of their Patients have found it bad enough, even quite otherwise, as their ill Cures, or no Cures, and Characters of their entertainment there, manifests, some of which Patients having told me, they had rather die, than go through the same there again.

Forestus says, He cannot but admire at their manner of Curing in the Hospital of *Delph* in *Holland*; there, says he, they shut up ten Patients together in one Chamber, and anoint them all promiscuously, with one and

the same Ointment, for about five days together, all alike. Hence it is their Church-yards are so well fill'd with Dead Bodies, yet, says he, I do not condemn the way of Cure by *Unction*, when occasion requires it, but blame the inconsiderate Use thereof to all, without distinction, and consideration had to their peculiar and different Cases: Which is the same that I have observ'd my self.

And the same *Forestus*, in his Book *de Lue Venerea*, relates a Story of a Taylor at *Delph*, who having got a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, and being ill used by a Surgeon, fell into a Pissing of *Blood*, and a confirm'd *Pox*; he being sent for, freed him from his *Bloody* Urine, after which applied to the *Pox*, and having well purg'd him, gave him the Decoction following.

℞ *Scob. Lig. Guaiaci* ℔ss. *polipod. querc. recent. contus.* ʒiij. *Sennæ* ʒiss. *Cort. Myrobol. indor. & Chebulor. an.* ʒss. *passular. Corinth.* ʒiij. *Sem. Carthami* ʒj. *rad. Bugloss. p.* ij. *Sem. fœnicul.* ʒss. *Aq. font.* ℔x. *fiat Decoctio Secundum Artem. ad Medias, Colatur. adde Sacchar. puriss.* ℔ss. *& iterum parum ad ignem bulliat.*

Of this Decoction, says he, the Patient drank ʒviij. every Morning, for twenty days together, and was Cured.

But however, this Patient it seems afterwards relapsed, and became *Consumptive*, and some days after had an Inflammation upon his *Thigh*, near the *Knee*, and *Isbrand*, a Surgeon of the Hospital there, undertook to Cure him; and finding that other means had not prevail'd, resolv'd to try the *Unction*, and did anoint him with a *Mercurial Unguent*, which had that effect, as it Cured him of the *Pox*, but his Leg, after the *Unction*, was contracted and drawn up backwards, insomuch that he was forc'd to wear a wooden Leg, and could

could have no help by either Emollient Plaiſters, or other proper Remedies, which were tried.

This diſaſter was occaſion'd by the *Mercurial* Unction, which would never have been, upon rightly adminiſtring *Mercury* inwardly.

Both the Learned and unlearned (ſays a certain Author) of this Age, I know not by what misfortune, have recourſe to *Salivation*, either by Internals or Unctions, as if they were the only Remedies for the *Pox*. Tho' the learned at leaſt can ſcarce be ignorant, that every Cure effected by *Mercury* thus apply'd, is only a Counterfeit Cure; for that I dare affirm, ſays he, no one ever liv'd long after a *Mercurial Unction*, without relapſing, the Diſeaſe always breaking forth, tho' after many Years; as new Diſtillations in ſome; the *Gout* in others; Deafneſs in others, ſwelling and rottenneſs of the Bones in others; however they may have been told, and think themſelves perfectly Cured, and that becauſe they had taken ſuch a quantity of *Mercury*, had Spit in their *Flux* to ſuch a meaſure, for ſo long a time, when nevertheleſs the ſhort Lives of their Children, and many other Accidents, ſhew to the contrary; for even the *Diſeaſe* again and *Symptoms*, manifeſtly ſhew, that its *Seeds* have lain hid in their Bodies, to the deceiving themſelves and their Phyſicians; for which reaſon it ſhould deter them from the Practice, more eſpecially when they conſider the dreadful Symptoms which accompany the Method, and the fatal Conſequences; for, ſays he, I know ſome that by *Fluxing* with *Unctions*, have been continually troubled with Giddineſs in their Head, a Trembling almoſt all over the whole Body, or at leaſt, ſometimes in the Arms, ſometimes in the Hands, ſometimes in the Legs, Feet, Thighs, *&c.* Moreover, ſays he, I ſaw two that died in the middle of the *Salivation*, choak'd by a ſwelling of their Throats even up to the Jaws, their Breath being ſtop'd by the Corruption therein retained. And not long ſince, a credible Phyſician reported to me, that a certain Per-

ſon after a copious *Unction*, his natural Heat being ſpent by the innate Frigidity of the *Mercury*, did not only loſe all Senſe of Pain, but his Life alſo. And the reaſon why *Mercury* has this effect, ſays this Author, is, becauſe it is of a frigid or cold Nature; which he affirms it to be upon his own Experience, for that he being once at *Newcaſtle*, and putting his Hand by chance into a Veſſel full of *Quickſilver*, found himſelf all of a ſudden to begin to tremble, as if he had been taken with a Fit of an Ague, being ſtruck with an exceeding Coldneſs all over his Body; of which he did not recover till he had drank frequent Draughts of Wine wherein *Guaiacum* had been boil'd; upon which the coldneſs was diſpell'd, that before was diffus'd through all his Joints. Thus he concludes that *Quickſilver* is cold; and ſpeaking of the *Venereal Diſtemper*, ſays, that it proceeds from cold Vapours, which of it ſelf, by its coldneſs, demoliſhes the beautiful Fabrick of Man's Body, and by the *Quickſilvers* uniting it ſelf with that cold Vapour, and the *Venereal* Particles being driven about with it, where-ever and upon what part ſoever it fixes, produces the many miſerable and dreadful Miſchiefs which we ſee and hear of.

And indeed conſidering the miſchiefs that have been occaſioned upon raiſing a *Salivation* by Unction, (which miſchiefs are none of the leaſt but the greateſt to moſt) and which do very frequently happen, no wiſe Man I think, would undertake it, more eſpecially ſince it may much eaſier, and with greater certainty be done, by giving Medicines by the Mouth, that being the only ſafe way it can be attempted.

It was the Opinion of Dr. *Harvey*, that *Salivation* rais'd by Unction or anointing, carries much more danger with it, than by *Mercury* inwardly, and therefore is not to be thought upon, at leaſt not without the advice of a Man very well experienc'd in it, he knowing ſeveral that had miſcarried by means thereof. Alſo a certain eminent *French* Author adviſes, never to *Salivate* by *Unguent*, becauſe of its Conſequences; for, ſays

ſays he, the ill Accidents that frequently follow that Method, are, to ſpeak the Truth, ſo dreadful and intolerable, as to ſtrike us with horrour, when we conſider what tragical Events have enſued by means thereof. And indeed Patients had better be half hang'd, than undergo this way of Cure, there being nothing comparable to the Pain in their Mouths, anguiſh about their Hearts and Sides, and the extream Thirſt they endure, which, tho they have, like *Tantalus*, their Mouths full of Water, are yet ready to periſh for want of Drink; neither is this all, for ſome grow Phrenetick in the Cure, others Paralytick and Apoplectick. Further, I have known ſeveral, who before their *Salivation*, had their *Noſes* and *Palates* ſound, who afterwards loſt part of both, by the ſtream of Malignant Humours ſent thither by *Salivation*, as before noted.

I knew a young, ſtrong, healthy Man, that was *Salivated* by *Suffumigation*, by a certain *Quack* that gives Bills about the Streets, for ſome ſlight Symptoms of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, who, by means of that pernicious Method, was thrown into a Conſumption, and when he could do no more to him, he advis'd him to go into the Country, where he ſoon after died.

And Dr. *Richard Morton*, ſpeaking of Conſumptions from *Salivations*, recites the following Obſervation.

I met, ſays he, with a remarkable Inſtance of this kind of Conſumption, in Mr. *Daulton* an Apothecary's Daughter, who from a *Salivation* that was rais'd with *Mercury*, to Cure her of the *King's-Evil*, fell, as ſoon as ever the *Salivation* was ended, into a fatal Conſumption, and by reaſon of the great expence of the Humours, cauſed by her Spitting, ſhe could never be reſtor'd, either by the help of the Air, or by a Milk Diet, or any other Art, but being gradually waſted away with a Conſumption, after a Month or two from the end of the *Salivation*, ſhe died, without any ſign of a Conſumption of the Lungs. But whether this *Sali-*

vation was rais'd by *Unction*, or giving *Mercury* at the Mouth, he mentions not.

A *German* that Dr. *Harvey* tells us of, who had the extreameſt *Venereal* Symptoms, had gone through above an hundred ſeveral Courſes of Phyſick, had been purged for ſeven years together, almoſt every other day, and had been *Salivated* or *Flux'd* eleven times, by means of a *Mercurial* Ointment, and yet not Cured, was afterwards Cured by another Method; and happy for him that he was not ruin'd by the uſe of the *Unction*, in the whole eleven times.

But ſince the diſcerning Faculty of this penetrating Age is ſuch, that they love not only to hear of things, but be convinced of the Truth thereof, by clear demonſtration, I will add the Hiſtory of a Caſe, which we have all the reaſon in the World to believe, is Fact, from a certain reputable *Latin* Author which I met with: But before I proceed, the Reader is to underſtand him to be a great Enemy to *Quickſilver* in general, for the Cure of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, more eſpecially the way of uſing it by *Unction*, or Anointing.

The Caſe is this.

A Nobleman, even now alive, had his Body all over defil'd, after a miſerable manner, with many Symptoms of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, who, for Cure, ſubmitted himſelf to the Preſcription of a certain very learned Phyſician, and by him, was, after his wonted method, ſoundly anointed over the third time with *Unguent* of *Quickſilver*. The Diſtemper by the two firſt Anointings being not removed; upon this third Anointing, he was changed into another Man; all the Symptoms of the *Pox*, as hard *Swellings*, *Knobs*, &c. vaniſh'd, as if pluck'd up by the Roots, feeling no Night Pains, either in the *Head*, *Arms*, *Bones*, *Joints*, midſt of his *Limbs*, or any other part of his Body, as he had formerly, inſomuch that in his own, and the judgment

ment of almoſt all Phyſicians, he was perfectly recover'd, many affirming that they never ſaw a Man in their lives, better Cur'd by *Quickſilver*, in which condition he continued almoſt three years; but notwithſtanding it prov'd after all, that the *Venereal* Enemy only retreated into the inner Tower, for that he was not ejected or caſt out, the repreſs'd Diſtemper returning ſuddenly outwards, and invaded his *Head*, *Jaws*, *Joints*, ſpace between the *Joints*, *Cuticula*, and other parts of the Body, after ſo dreadful a manner, that it mov'd pity and horror at the ſame time in the Beholders. I being therefore ſent for to afford aſſiſtance to this Noble Perſonage, ask'd him whether, ſince the time that he was, as he thought, Cur'd by the *Mercurial* Anointing, he had receiv'd any freſh Injury from any Woman infected with the *Pox*? he conſtantly affirm'd that he had had to do with no Woman ſince, neither had any reaſon to diſſemble with me, but concluded with a great Senſe of Piety, that this Plague which afflicted him *de Novo*, was no otherwiſe than from the *Deity*; but I perceiving that he ſuffer'd by the *Mercury* given him, as much or more than from the Diſeaſe, adviſ'd him to be of good Courage, for that by the Method I would take, which is hereafter deliver'd, I doubted not but he would be reſtor'd to perfect Health, which accordingly came to paſs, and hitherto, as I hear, remains, and will do ſo I truſt, there being no danger of Relapſe, tho' the Cure was perform'd not only without any *Mercurial* Anointing, but alſo without any *Mercury* at all.

The Medicines preſcrib'd him were theſe following.

℞ *Fol. Sennæ* ℥j. *Sem. Aniſi* ℨj. *rhabarb.* ℨiſs. *infunde ſuper calidos cineres per noctem in Vini alli* ℔j. *in Colatura diſſolve Syr. roſati* ℥ſs. *Confect. Hamech.* ℨv. *miſce fiat mixtur. purg.*

Of this Cathartick was given him a quantity at times, *pro re nata*, afterwards of this following.

℞ *Guaiaci raſp. & corticis ejuſdem* ℥ij. *Sarſaparill.* ℥ſs. *Sennæ Orientalis.* ℥iij. *Hermodactylor.* ℥j. *Alabaſtri pulv.* ℥iſs. *Cornu Cervi, Aniſi, Cinnamomi ana* ℥ij, *infundantur hæc omnia per tres dies, Saltem viginti quatuor horarum ſpatio ſuper calidos cineres in vini Albi* ℔v. *Colaturæ, in qua diſſolve Salis Guaiaci* ℥ij. *miſce fiat Apozema.*

Of this he took about ten Spoonfuls in the Morning about two Hours before Dinner, and the ſame at ten in the Evening, for ſeveral days intermittently, and was thoſe days covered cloſe up to ſweat, which he did plentifully, and made plenty of Urine. He eat during this Courſe but ſparingly, and rather of Roaſt-meat, than Boil'd, and in the mean while us'd no other Drink for the moſt part, either at Table or other times, than the following *Ptiſan.*

℞ *Decocta prius Medicamenta bulliant in Vini Albi* ℔iv. *ad diminutionem* ℔ſs, *adde ſub finem decoctionis, rad. gliciriz. Uvarum Corinthiacarum ana* ℥j. *Colatura uſurpetur in potum.*

Henry III. King of *France*, labour'd for a long time under the ſeverity of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, and could not be Cur'd by his ordinary Phyſicians, who, no doubt, had ſufficiently preſcrib'd him *Mercurial* Courſes, perhaps by *Unction* too. The King at laſt being inform'd, that one *Pena*, who practis'd Phyſick at that time at *Paris*, did Cure many of the ſame Diſeaſe, with a peculiar Medicine which he had learn'd of a *Turk*, commanded him to be ſent for, who came and undertook his Majeſty, and Cur'd him with the following Medicine.

℞

℞ *Rad. Bardan. major. incis.* ʒviij. *Coq; in Vini alb. & aq. fontan. an.* ℔ij. *ad consumption. dimid. sub finem add. Sennæ* ʒj. *vel* ʒiſs. *secund. disposit. Ægrot. Colat.*

The King drank half a Pint of this warm in the Morning, and Sweat was provok'd with hot Flints tied up in Cloths, one near the Soles of his Feet, one by each Leg, one by each Thigh, and by each Shoulder one, and was close covered up. By this means he Sweat plentifully for an hour and half together, and about the Evening he had a Stool or two.

This Medicine he took for the space of fifteen or twenty days (universals premised) and in the mean time, instead of ordinary Drink, he us'd a *Decoction* of *China* or *Sarsaparilla*, with a suitable Diet

And afrer all, for about forty days together, he drank every Morning the *Decoction* of *Burdock Roots* without *Senna*, and without any observance, and was Cured.

Thus have we said enough concerning *Salivating* or *Fluxing* by *Unction*, tho' many Authors recommend it, and too many now a-days use it; but it is certainly a pernicious way of Cure; I having been too much an Eye-witness of the Mischiefs thereby, and therefore advise all Patients to avoid it, however strenuously the Person that undertakes their Cure may perswade them to it.

Yet I remember *Fallopius*, in his Book *de Morbo Gall.* cap. 76. makes mention, that *Jacob Carpus*, (who was the first almost that us'd the way of Cure by *Unction* of *Quicksilver*) was so successful, that by the *Venereal* Cures he wrought by *Unction*, he grew so rich, that he left, besides Silver, 40000 Golden *Scutatoes*, (a Coin.)

And

And *Cappivaccius* reports, in his Tract *de Lue Vener.* cap. 12. that he had thus gotten, by the Cure of the *French Pox* only, above 18000 Crowns of Gold.

Mr. *William Clowes*, who in his time was Sergeant Surgeon to King *Charles* I. twice Master of our Company, *viz.* in the years 1627 and 1638, and Surgeon of St. *Bartholomew*'s Hospital, *London*, in his Treatise of the *French Disease*, Printed in the Year 1579, and Dedicated to the Worshipful the Master and Governor of the Surgeons Company, says, That he has done Wonders by *Mercurial Unctions* in the *Foul Disease*, and that there had been dismiss'd, Cur'd by him and three other Surgeons of the said Hospital, from thence, in five years time, more than a thousand several Persons infected with the *Pox*, and that of all the *Unctions* that he ever us'd to *Salivate* with, this following he found most effectual, which is in his own Words, *viz.*

℞ *Auxungiæ porcinæ* ℔ss. *Olei Petrolei. Olei Lumbrici ana* ℥j. *Unguent. Dialtheæ. Unguent. Marziatum, Auxung. Caponic. an.* ℥ij. *Gummi Ammoniaci, Opoponacis, Gummi Bdellii an.* ℥j. *Aluminis usti* ℥j. *Vitrioli romani usti,* ℥ss. *Argenti Vivi* ℥iv. Mix all these together according to Art, and let the Patient be anointed with it, to make him *Salivate.*

With this *Unction*, says he, I Cur'd a Smith, being fifty years of Age, that was grieved with this *Disease* for the space of twelve Years: He had been oftentimes in Cure, both by the Diet and by *Unction*, and yet ever this Disease did reverse, and return to the former State or worse. The Infection was dispers'd over all the Parts of his Body, with hard Swellings, Prickings, virulent and and corrosive Ulcers, and Corruption of the Bones, and Pains of the Joints; the which, with this Ointment, and other convenient Orders, says he, apper-

appertaining to this Cure, I did perfectly make him whole, which continues.

Salivation by *Mercury* given at the Mouth, is too often attended with great danger, yet nothing more practis'd now a days by every Pretender, even in those Cases where nothing indicates a neceſſity for it.

A Man came to me ſome time ago, to adviſe about ſome ſmall Symptoms of the Diſeaſe, by a *Gonorrhœa* contracted ſix or ſeven Months before, and told me, That he in *Prince's-ſtreet*, that diſtributes Bills of his *Electuarium Mirabile*, ſaid, he could never be Cured without *Fluxing*, requiring five Pounds to do it for him; then fell to three Pounds, and afterwards to forty Shillings; but the Man was ſo happy as to eſcape him, came to me, and was Cured in leſs than a Fortnights time, for under twenty Shillings, without *Fluxing*.

Dr. *Harvey* tells us of ſuch Pretenders, and that an Elderly Man was brought to him by an Apothecary (ſeveral Apothecaries and Surgeons alſo having brought me Patients when they have almoſt ſpoil'd them) that had a large *Bubo*, for which he apply'd both Internally and Externally, proper Remedies, but the Man neglected their Uſe, and the next day was adviſ'd by a Friend of his to a Surgeon, who immediately put him into a *Salivation*, which on the eighth day carry'd him off.

Alſo a Woman that he ſaw, who in the midſt of her *Salivation*, bid her Friends Good-Night. And ſays further, that it was publickly known, that a Phyſician was once Indicted at the Seſſions, to give a Reaſon of his Patient's Miſcarriage in the middle of his *Salivation*. Which Laws, if put in Execution, would prevent the loſs of many Lives in this Town, perfectly murder'd by *Quacks*. For, as the Author ſays, ſo it is my Opinion, that hundreds have been ſhuffled out of their Lives here in *London* by this ſort of Cure, and at the ſame time the Friends of the Patients been told by

by those sinister, mercenary Rascals, that their Deaths were occasion'd by taking Cold, and being Irregular, *&c.* when at the same time it was for want of Skill to prepare their Medicines, or neglecting, or not knowing how to prepare the Patient's Body, or how to manage, and for what time to continue it, or when to desist the *Salivation* in due time, or what to order after it was stopt; nay, some are so ignorant, and know so little how to prepare the Medicines, that they know not good *Mercury* from bad, nor trouble themselves about it, but buy it at some indifferent *Chymists*, where they may have it at cheaper Rates, than they can prepare it themselves, besides saving a great deal of trouble, and which must needs, as the price demonstrates, be the *Arsenical* or *Poysonous* Sort, which is too often the cause of those Hurts the Patient receives. For to prepare *Mercury* as it ought, requires Skill and Pains.

Herculeus labor operanti incumbit.

No less than *Herculean* Labour, Consideration and Patience.

Another Reason (as also an Ingenious Author observes) why giving *Mercurials*, whether to *Salivate* or not *Salivate*, prove unsuccessful, is, because the Patient's Constitution is not duly consider'd, but advise *Mercury* indistinctly, there being some Bodies, whose Nature is, as it were by Antipathy, contrary to all Preparations of *Mercury*, or particularly to this or that Preparation; such Bodies and kinds of Infection, being a Mystery which the Ignorant can't understand.

Others are, thro' some Adventitious Weaknesses, or Diseases, incapacitated to take *Mercurials*.

Great hurt to others may and do ensue upon excessive Doses, or ill timed Exhibitions of *Mercurials*, their Bodies not being prepared for them.

In

In *Claps*, if *Mercury* be given to ſome at the beginning, or whatever way us'd, proves as pernicious to the Patient, as Brandy or Spirituous Liquors, for they equally inflame the Blood, creating an undue Ferment, and cauſe the Malignity to aſcend upwards.

All which Caſes require good Thought and mature Conſideration, the want of which procures more miſchiefs, than the Diſeaſe they give it to Cure; hence the many Complaints abroad of Ruin by *Mercury*, which when once gets footing in the Body, if in the *Fluids*, plays its pranks with *wand'ring*, *tranſient*, or *pungent* Prickings or Twitchings, *&c.* If fixes upon the *Solids*, as Muſculous or Tendonous Parts, cauſes *Soreneſs*, *Lameneſs*, &c. If upon the *Salival Glands*, upon every little occaſion, *Swellings*, *Spittings*, &c. If upon other *Glands*, whether in the *Groins*, *Armpits*, &c. cauſes *Heat*, *Burnings*, *Tumours*, &c. If upon the *Nerves*, the *Animal* Spirits ſuffer, cauſing *Palſies*, by ſtopping the paſſage of the Spirits in them, *Spaſms*, *Contractions*, &c. If the *Spinalis Medulla*, and *Succus Nervoſus*, the *Brain*, cauſing *Convulſions*, *Apoplexies*, &c. If upon the *Perioſtea* or *Bones*, *acute* Pains, *Soreneſs*, *Caries* or *Rottenneſs* ſucceeds, *&c.* Thus does *Mercury* ſhew its Power, when once gotten the aſcendant in the Body, and that not only to the continual diſquiet, but great and oftentimes irretrievable damage of the poor Patient, witneſs Sir *William D'Avenant*, who in his Commendatory Verſes (in his Poems) to Dr. *Cademan*, (Phyſician to the Queen) for his ſingular Service, in reſcuing him from the ill effects of *Mercury*, which Sir *William* thought had done his Buſineſs for him, has the following Lines, *viz.*

For ſetting now my condemn'd *Body free,*
From that, no God, *but* Devil, Mercury.
By Medicines ſo benign, *that ſeem,*
Cordials *for Eaſtern* Queens *that teem.*

And

And indeed, as some administer it as to Kind, Time, and Dose, it is so far from proving a *Divine* Medicine, that it is the *Devil* all over, and a Man had as good almost take a thorow Dose to release him, when once he has had an over Dose to plague him, the effects of it (tho' an excellent Medicine artfully us'd) being worse, (in some Sense at least) than Death it self.

Mercury, * *as us'd, the Body fills*
With wholsome *Goods, or* noxious *Ills,*
And quickly Cures, *or quickly* Kills.

And what *Tremors, Spasms, Pains, Weaknesses, Lamenesses, Impediments* of *Speech*, loss of *Hearing, Tasting, Smelling*, decay of *Sight*, &c. have I known by the use of ill-prepar'd *Mercury*, and untimely administrations of it, and which some that read this, may probably Experience in themselves, or know them that to their sorrow have.

I remember I have more than once, been told a Story of some Noble-man here in *England*, but who, have forget, that suffer'd so much by *Mercury*, that he was in continual Pain in his Head, which resisting all Remedies made use of, was at last advis'd to have his Skull trasin'd, from which Wound, as I was credibly inform'd, *Mercury* issued in drops, and for the better confirmation that it was so, the Surgeon apply'd a piece of *Gold* to the Wound, which, after lying a while, was taken off, and found changed to a whiteness, which plainly demonstrated, that there was *Mercury*, and that that was the occasion of that Noble-man's Pain.

And on the other side, what notable Cures have I known perform'd, and have also perform'd my self by *Mercury*, even when *Mercury* has before been given by others, as well as other Remedies, to no purpose, is

* *That is, according as Prepar'd and Us'd.*

too

too apparent to be contradicted: And even when the *Venom* has been most inveterate, Experience alone confirms us, that *Mercury* is the Sovereign Remedy, our Principles also wou'd suggest the same thing as well as our Experience, if we rightly observe the Nature of the *Acid* that compounds the Disease, and which fixes so closely on the Parts it seizes, that it oftentimes resists the shocks of *Emeticks* and *Purgatives*, tho' the most violent, and that it is impossible to conquer 'em either by *Dieting* or *Qualifying* Remedies. A Medicine therefore must be found out, which can penetrate into the most inward Parts, and that is of such a Nature as to unite with this *Acid*, that by so mixing, there may result a Compound of such a dispositon, as to be remov'd and expell'd by natural Heat, and depart by excremental Evacuation: Now *Mercury* has all these Qualities to answer these *Postulata*; and will, discreetly us'd, be found as a Ferret, which searches every where, and an *Alkali*, which incorporating with the *Acid* Bodies, makes 'em participate of its Volatility. So that in fine, *Minerals*, and *Mercury* in particular, may be compar'd to sharp Razors, which require a steddy and skilful Hand in those that use them; but when once abusively given, and taken to its fastnesses in the Body, how to ferret it out, *ab intimis ac interioribus*, and release Nature from its Tyranny, is the thing, and he that will tell me how to do that after a better manner than I know already, *Erit mihi magnus Apollo.*

On the other side, there are some Bodies, and some kinds of *Pox*, that are easily Cur'd by *Salivation* (provided it be perform'd by a judicious Hand) and will not stoop to any other sort of Cure.

But to *Salivate* or *Flux* those that have *Ulcers* in their *Palates* or *Throats*, (as observ'd in a place before in this Book) is certainly the most dangerous, and which, as one takes notice, nothing more frequently causes cancerous *Ulcers* there. For such untimely *Salivations* by *Mercury*, convey, as said before, all the Malignity

ty of the Body to the *Palate* and *Nose*, where, in very few days, it devours both.

'Tis surprizing to consider the stiffness and obstinacy (without saying ignorance) of some People. If they see a hard *Shanker* on the *Yard*, or a few *Venereal* Wheals up and down the Body, tho' there be neither *Nodes* nor *Exostoses*, they'l presently throw the Patient into a *Salivation*, and after he has gone through all the Steps of their Cruelty, he finds himself just as he was before, if not much worse.

Now if these Pretenders would, or knew how but to treat their Patients at a gentler rate, by exhibiting good Preparations of *Mercury*, interlin'd with Purgatives and proper Sudorificks, they might safely and easily compass the Cure, without putting them to those inconveniencies and hazards.

And 'tis the Opinion of a good Author, as well as it is my Opinion and others, (as in a place before noted) that the levell'd *Noses* which we daily meet, more or less in the Streets, and the devour'd *Palates*, are not one in a hundred, but caus'd by ill untimely *Mercurial Salivations*; and in no Country in the World are there so many to be seen, as are here in *England*; therefore, says an Author, observe this as a strict Rule, if the least Malignity appear about the *Palate*, *Tonsils* or *Nose*, refrain *Salivation* beyond all Remedies, and rather endeavour to expel the *Venom* downwards, or through the Pores, or else certainly you will for ever disgrace your Patient.

And, by the way, I can't but take notice here, that among all the Patients I ever had, I never had one that suffer'd the least disgrace on the *Nose* or *Palate*, &c. tho' in the greatest danger that way when they came to me, that could well be; but to the contrary, have sav'd the *Noses*, &c. of numbers, which they themselves have been told and believ'd, they would be sufferers in; one Man's *Nose* in particular, did I secure, when by a violent *Salivation* in the Hands of a *Quack*,

(the

(the malignity being sent up, and the *Mercury* together) the *Os Palati* was carious, as also the *Os Ethmoides*, and the *Septum* or ridge of the *Nose*, eaten quite through; yet, I say, did I save his *Nose*; without any disgrace or sinking, and he now as well and free from the Disease, as ever in his Life, and secure from that danger which he once thought could not be avoided.

Again, *Mercurial* Medicines being very frequently used, and especially long *Salivations*, become great Enemies to the *Glandules*, so as to destroy the temperament and texture of them, and cause in some Sore *Eyes*, in others Scrophulous *Tumors*, in others continual *Driveling* and *Spitting*, and some with little *Scabs* in their *Nostrils*, ebbing and flowing, occasion'd by a Distillation or defluxion of Rheum, which stagnating there, have acquired a Saltness, whence those Scabs aris'd; and others are vex'd with the *Piles*; these as oft as they us'd *Mercurials*, were rendred worse, and chiefly after a *Salivation*.

For *Mercury* Cures not the *Pox* by any Specifick Virtue in it, but by its evacuating the *Lympha* in the *Glands* of the Body, in the *Lymph* of which *Glands* the *Venereal* Venom chiefly resides, and which by exsiccating them after the evacuation, Cures. The like may be said of the *Indian* Woods, Roots, *&c.*

Some have been brought to the very brink of the Grave; by raising a *Salivation* to too high a pitch, and if by good chance they get over that danger, have, when the *Salivation* begins to decline, been brought into (as one observes) second hazards, as Oppressions about the *Hypochonders*; extream *Anxieties*; *Faintness*; difficulty of *Breathing*, present danger of *Choaking*; and in this state, many, says he, die in greater misery than if they were Hang'd or Strangled; all which is occasion'd by the unskilful boldness of some Physicians and Surgeons, overloading their Patients with *Mercury*, whereby an impetuous *Salivation* is raised in a few days, carrying off so much of the thin *Saliva*, that the remainder is left thick and impassible.

I have known some that two, three, four, five or six Months, or longer, after *Salivation*, where the *Mercury* has not been clearly and totally carry'd off, have fallen into a second *Salivation*, lasting ten or twelve days, more or less, without the least repetition of *Mercury*; so that there ought to be great Care taken of Patients, several Weeks or Months after their *Salivation*; abundance, as one well observes, and I have known the same also, having lost their Lives thro' Ignorance of this Observation. Some by taking Cold, have been struck incurably *Blind*, *Deaf*, or *Lame*; others with *Palsies*, *Convulsions*, *Spasms*, mortal *Fevers*, excessive Pains in their *Limbs*, of all which particulars there are divers, and indeed too many instances.

Others, as the aforesaid Author has observ'd, by an over-*Salivation*, have had large, deep, devouring *Ulcers* of the *Palate*, *Jaws*, and inside of the *Cheeks*, that in a short time rot the *Bones*, insomuch, that he has known the whole *Roof* and *Palate*-Bone, also pieces of the *Jaw*-Bone come off, as long almost as his little Finger; sometimes those *Ulcers* have terminated into a *Gangreen*, as the instance of the young Gentlewoman of *Charenton* in *France* attests.

Others again by an over *Salivation*, have lost the free motion of their under *Jaw*, which they could not open half wide enough to put in a Spoon; as was the Case of a Gentleman, my Patient, *Salivated* by some one of those *Medicasters*, which I had lately in Cure, and by what I administred, is now perfectly restor'd.

A Woman that I could mention, lately being *Salivated*, lost her *Palate*, for want of right Methods in the management of her Cure; and what is worse, another innocent Woman that got the Disease by Suckling a Child, and also lately *Salivated* for it, died in the midst thereof, being, as I was told, perfectly Strangled by her Spittle, the *Flux* being brought on too fast.

Some have been Jaw-fallen on one side, by the rotting of the ligament of the Juncture; and notwithstanding all this, says he, (and very truly) if a Patient apprehends danger in being *Salivated*, the Practiser shall

ſhall boldly tell him, it is as ſafe as a bit of Bread, or the Food he daily eats.

But rather than I would be *Salivated*, (were I under the occaſion) after the manner generally practis'd, I would ſay as *Conſtantine* the Emperor ſaid, when he was told that there was no way to Cure him of his *Leproſie*, but by bathing his Body in the Blood of Infants, *Malo ſemper ægrotare quam tali remedio convaleſcere*, He had rather not be Cur'd than uſe ſuch a Remedy. So ſay I, as to the general *modus* or method of *Salivating*.

And this eſpecially, if we conſider the Contingencies, for ſometimes for want of due Care, a *Salivation* ceaſes of a ſudden, and then there is danger. Sometimes a Looſeneſs happens, which if not preſently ſtopt, exhauſts the Spirits ſo as to cauſe *Syncope's*, ſudden *Swoonings*, &c. and carries off the Patient; to ſtop which, Rice boil'd in Water, and burnt Claret has ſucceeded.

To *Salivate* Conſumptive People, has very frequently prov'd mortal, for it is robbing the Body of the Nutritious Juice, too much of which was before expended.

And indeed when we conſider that *Salivation* is a plentiful ſeparation of the *Nutritious* Juice by the *Glands*, which ſupplies the Spittle, (the *Saliva* being one of the beſt Juices;) and that upon the *Secretion* and *expence* of the ſaid *Nutritious* Juice, the *Blood*, after a long courſe of *Salivation*, becomes ſharp, grows hot, and dries up the *Muſcular* Parts, depriving them of their due Nouriſhment; I ſay, if we conſider this aright, we need not wonder that it brings on an *Hectical* and *Conſumptive* Diſpoſition, cauſing the Patient to fall into an *Atrophy*, or *Conſumption*.

In order to prevent which, the Patient when the *Salivation* is ended, muſt take ſome proper Reſtoratives, be put into a *Milk* Diet for a long time, and have the Teſtaceous *Powders* exhibited, by which the ſharpneſs of the Blood may be corrected, and a Conſumptive Diſpoſition prevented: After that he muſt be ſent into a good wholeſome open Air, and be nouriſht with the

plentiful use of such Food as affords good Juice; and at last if it be necessary, or the Patient's Case requires it, he must for a Month or longer, drink the *German Spaw*, or other *Chalybeat* Waters.

I have often by this method happily Cur'd (by the assistance of God) this most inveterate *Disease*, after the Patient's being tamper'd with by *Quacks* to a very sad purpose; and always after *Salivation*, found it to be the only true and efficacious Way, being both innocent and profitable, and by observing which, young Children may safely go through *Salivation*, which those that wont believe, may try, who then however will give credit sure to what they find upon their own experience.

Wherefore, from what has been said, it appears, I do not conclude that *Salivation* ought not to be practis'd, no, I allow that it is a noble Cure, and often effectually compasses what can be expected; and in some Cases, no true Cure can be obtain'd without it; for, as said before, the *Glands* being the parts in which the Venom chiefly harbours, mixing with their *Lympha*, that Medicine which operates mostly upon them, is the best, which *Mercury* does, by emptying them of that *Lympha*, and with that the *Venereal Matter* joined with it, which by *Salivation* is brought off: But in some other Cases again, it does more harm than good, according as Nature is dispos'd, who is the best School-Mistress. And let others say what they will, I know, by repeated Experience, what I say; for tho' I am *Amicus Galenus*, *Amicus Hippocrates*, (who for their great Skill in the Medical Art, are stil'd *Oracula Medicinæ*,) yet I am *magis Amica Ratio*, *Veritas & Sapientia*, and according thereto will I act.

In general then we may say, that there are some who can't be Cur'd without *Fluxing*, and many that can't be Cur'd by it; but what Cases those are that can, or can't, is none of the least Dexterity and Skill to distinguish; for every one can no more distinguish the different kinds of *Pox*, than every one that professes the

the Cure, can Cure it; and if they are not nicely able to distinguish the different kinds, (which is the *unum necessarium*, and easily known by the Skilful and Experienc'd) they are not fit to Practice, for they act altogether in the Dark, and at random, and if they do chance to Cure, *it's more by hap than any good cunning*.

Besides, some cannot be *Salivated* if they would; for tho' the capacities of the *Glandules* of the Guts are more narrower than the *Salival Glands*, yet something may be strained out by them, causing Gripes and loose Stools, and so hinder Spitting. But where the *Glandules* of the Guts are larger, and those of the Mouth smaller; there the Humours would presently crowd into the Guts and cause a plentiful evacuation by Stool and no Spitting at all, yet however, will have the happy effect of Curing the Disease, the same as if by Spitting.

In Phlegmatick Habits and Constitutions dull and lumpish, a *Salivation* is difficultly rais'd, unless you put the Humours in motion, by allowing now and then a Glass of Wine, *&c.* or some other way be taken to give the Blood and Spirits a Lift, and make them more active.

The usual, and indeed true saying is, that when the Disease is distinctly or perfectly known, 'tis half Cur'd, consequently therefore, if not known, nothing more doubtful than the Cure; for the barely giving of *Mercury*, or *Salivating*, will never produce it, if there be not Skill also to time it, *&c*, and also to restore and help Nature afterwards to make up the Loss, which the mass of Blood sustain'd by the length of the Spitting, as may be observ'd by the following Case mention'd by Dr. *Martin Lister*.

A certain young Man thirty Years of Age, was twice infected with the *Pox*, and as often suffered a *Salivation* with *Mercury* for it, but not without a relapse; for his *Tongue* and *Jaws*, and the very *Penis*, were miserably infected with *Cancrous* Ulcers,

although he had us'd the help of the best Surgeons, and a most troublesome long Course in his last *Salivation*; I restor'd him thus. By reason of his great weakness of Stomach, I willingly allow'd him *French* Wine; and also, because he had taken abundance of *Mercury*, beyond belief, (for the last *Salivation* was very difficultly moved by *Calomelanos*) he used *Juice* of *Lemons* in every Sauce. I frequently Purg'd him with old *Hiera* doubled, and gave him sometimes, but that seldom and sparingly, a few grains of *Mercurius Dulcis* made into a Bolus with *Mithridate*; I constantly gave him also a *Decoction* of *Guaiacum*, &c. *citra sudorem*, and sent for Mr. *Mullins*, the famous Surgeon, to take care of his *Ulcers*, who carefully Cur'd them, both in his *Mouth* and *Yard*: Within six Months he recover'd sound and healthful, nothing of the Disease being left, except some *Lichenes*, but without Pain or Contagion, for his Wife has got no hurt by him, tho' it be seven Years since he was Cur'd, and still enjoys very good Health.

Monsieur *Blegny*, a *French* Author, tells us of one Cur'd without *Mercury* after a return of the Symptoms, notwithstanding he had before taken *Mercury*, and as he thought Cur'd. The Story is this.

A certain Gentleman, three Months after he had been Cur'd of a *Shanker*, (as he thought) was taken with an insupportable Pain in his Head; and for which he was (but to no purpose) blooded two or three times: In a little time after, all his Hair fell off, some *Pustules* appear'd upon his Fore-head; and in an instant, all his Body was cover'd with them. Upon enquiring into the nature of his Distemper, he was told that it was a *confirm'd Pox*, as indeed it was; but having an invincible aversion to *Mercury*, resolv'd rather to die than undergo a *Salivation*, which he purpos'd to avoid at any rate. He was urgent with me to treat him after some other manner; which I did, with all desirable Success, with the Remedies above-mention'd, *viz.* *Purgatives*, *Sudorifick* and *Diuretick*, so that he was restor'd

reſtor'd to perfect Health, after having been five weeks only under Cure, neither has he ſince that time had any the leaſt Indiſpoſition, tho' it be now three years ſince this happen'd.

Likewiſe of a Student in Phyſick, who having been ſuſpected to be *Pox'd*, by having three *Shankers* in his Mouth, and a very large *ſcurfy Puſtule* upon the *Perinæum*, and *fixt Nocturnal Pains* about the middle of his Thighs, and Legs, (all which were the conſequences of a *virulent Gonorrhœa*, and of a *Bubo* which had ſtruck inwardly) was thereupon twice *Flux'd*, by which he was yet more cruelly tormented: And tho' the *Shankers* in his Mouth, and the *Puſtules* in the *Perinæum*, were taken off upon the firſt *Salivation*, yet a little time after the ſecond, a great many *Warts* and *Ulcers*, which were new ſigns of an *obſtinate Pox*, broke forth upon the *Preputium* and *Anus*. But having underſtood that ſome affected with this Diſtemper, had been *Flux'd* without being entirely recover'd, and yet had been Cur'd by ſome very common Remedies, he was thereupon the leſs diſcourag'd, eſpecially becauſe he had been inform'd that I had recover'd many in a new and unuſual manner: Having therefore intruſted himſelf to my Care, he was ſo happily reſtor'd to his Health, in the ſpace of ſeven Weeks, that he found himſelf in a condition to accompliſh a Marriage, without occaſioning any unhappy accident to his Wife, and two Children he had by her.

Alſo of another Gentleman, who having a long time neglected the Cure of a *Shanker* which he had upon the *Frænum*, found himſelf ſeiz'd with cruel and inſupportable *Pains* all over his Body; for which he was not only (to no purpoſe) treated as one affected with a *Rheumatiſm*, but his Pains were alſo ſoon after accompany'd with a great many hard Swellings upon his *Head*, with a *Node* upon his Elbow towards the Wriſt, and with two others upon his right Leg. In the mean time, being under the indiſpenſable neceſſity of continuing in his Imployment, or loſing it, he re-

solv'd to follow the advice of one of his intimate Friends, whom I had some time before recover'd from the same Distemper without *Mercury* or *Confinement*. Having therefore intrusted himself to my Care, he had not been two full Months under Cure, before he, as well as others, was fully convinc'd, that that which is not commonly known, is not therefore always to be the less Valued; for his *Pains* were taken off in a little time; the *Nodes* disappear'd, only the *Tubercles* in his Head were not altogether taken off, but in three Weeks thereafter the Cure was accomplish'd by the general Remedies.

Thus may be seen that *Mercurial* Courses are not always successful, nor *Salivations* repeated. And that excellent Physician *Fernelius* says, That a *Pox* may not only be Cured without *Mercury*, but advises us to abandon the use of it, and lays down Reasons back'd with Experience, and gives Instances thereof; as also does the Learned *Riverius*, who says, he has Cur'd *Poxes* in twenty days, by *Purgatives* and *Sudorifick Decoctions*, without *Mercury*, and particularly one who had the *Pox* twelve Years, and was many times treated with *Mercurial* Courses to no purpose.

This Discourse of *Mercury* and *Mercurial* Cures brings into my Mind the following Relation.

There came to speak with me, some time since, two Gentlemen, one of them a Patient, the other, as I understood at last, a Surgeon that had him in Hand; the Patient not being satisfy'd under his Care, and hearing of me, desir'd his Surgeon to come with him. After he had told me his Case, and I had ask'd him some Questions, I told him what must be done; the Surgeon then discover'd himself, and told me what methods he had taken, That he had given him a great deal of *Mercury*, and Purg'd him: And again, That he had given him *Mercury* enough he was sure: And at last, that he had given him *Mercury* enough to Cure a Horse: To kill one, thought I. At which his odd Expression, and repetition of his giving him *Mercury*, I could

I could not forbear ſmiling; as if there was nothing more to be done in thoſe Cures but to give *Mercury*. Why, Sir, ſays this cunning Surgeon, you'll allow that we can't Cure the *Venereal Diſeaſe* without *Mercury*? If I do allow it, ſays I, I allow alſo, that it is not the quantity of it that always Cures; if that was ſo, what you have given him, (if what you ſay be true) muſt needs have Cur'd him before this. Why, anſwers he, I gave it him ſo, and ſo, and it operated ſo, and ſo: And he being a little Impertinent, I told him it had alſo anſwer'd but ſo, ſo; for that his Patient was as far, or further from a Cure, as at the very firſt: and plainly told him, that it was more from the quantity, and perhaps quality of the *Mercury* that he had given him, than any thing of the Diſeaſe, that had render'd him as he was; and that he might take *Mercury* to the end of the Chapter, and ſtill be worſe inſtead of better. Why, Sir, ſays this profound Philoſopher, can you undertake then to do better by him, and Cure him? I anſwer'd him yes, I believ'd I cou'd: What, and without *Mercury*, ſays he? That's another Queſtion, ſays I. At laſt the Patient put an end to our Parlying, and implor'd my Aſſiſtance, which I gave him, and with ſuch Succeſs, that he was perfectly Cur'd in a few Weeks time, (after his being in that Surgeon's Hands for ten or eleven Months) to his wonderful Satisfaction, and his *quondam* Doctor's (who diſcourag'd him from coming to me) great Mortification; tho' the Surgeon is one that makes no ſmall Figure in the World, and pretends to do mighty things in this Diſeaſe, but for his own ſake ſhall be nameleſs, (at preſent at leaſt) not being willing to expoſe any Brothers of the Quill, unleſs their ill Manners ſhould at any time provoke me to it.

Thus it plainly appears, that it is not the quantity of *Mercury* that does the Feat, no, for that there is ſomething more to be done than what is commonly known and practis'd, we often obſerving, as in ſeveral places before particularly taken notice of, that too much,

much, and too frequently exhibiting it, does much more hurt than good, and that very commonly what complaints the Patients make, are more owing to *Mercury*, than the *Disease*; but want of Judgment in the Practitioner, (who at the same time being not well appriz'd what pranks *Mercury* will play in some Constitutions) makes him suppose it is the *Disease* all this while, and so keeps on giving *Mercury*, in hopes of Cure, till at length such mischiefs succeed, as to convince him of his mistake; nay, I have known several ingenious Men administer *Mercury* to their Patients, who had taken too much of it before, for no other purpose, than, as they have said, to drive out the former, according to that too commonly receiv'd Opinion, that nothing but *Mercury* will fetch out *Mercury*; *Mercurius Mercurio facilius jungitur, & Mercurius Mercurio adhæret*, say they; but I have known it to prove a very mischievous Experiment, especially in some, for that it has been casting out the *Devil* by the Power of *Beelzebub*, rather adding Fuel to the Fire, destroying the Patient at once, or at leastwise making the Case worse, there being other Methods to do it, much more safe and certain; I mean, there is that in *Rerum Natura*, that will fetch *Mercury* out of the Body, let its lodgment be where it will, and is what I always mix with all the *Mercurial* Preparations I give, it making all *Sublimates* and Corrosive *Mercuries*, (which are the most dangerous of them) sweet and unhurtful, by mitigating, correcting and amending, their malign Mineral Nature, even as *Sugar* tempers and corrects the *Acrimony* and Bitterness of Vegetables. However we must not, nor do not explode, but extol and applaud *Mercury*; neither do we shut out *Salivation*, which (as said before) is a noble Method of Cure, and which if undertaken and perform'd precisely, that is, according to the strictest and most exact Rules of Art, will do wonderful, nay even almost miraculous Feats, and that not only in the *Pox*, but in many other Chronical Diseases that fix upon the *Glands*, notwithstanding they are much obstructed

ſtructed by the Diſeaſe, nay even Ulcerated, ſo as to be almoſt deſtroy'd, as have been obſerv'd in Scrophulous People, but where they are evidently grown Cancerous, and of a malignant Nature, there *Salivation* is not to be attempted, for it is a hundred to one but it kills the Patient.

That *Mercury* is a Noble and Excellent Remedy, all Men of Knowledge and Judgment do allow, and the Cures that are daily wrought by it manifeſt the ſame, which are frequently Wonderful, even Miraculous; I mean *Mercury* when it is exactly and artfully Prepar'd; the Preparations, as a certain Author takes notice, being divers and very numerous, and their Effects Salubrious or Pernicious, according as are their Preparations. From *Mercury* may be prepar'd the greateſt *Antidotes* and higheſt *Cordials*, and on the contrary, the moſt deadly *Poyſons* that can be, as is the Judgment or Underſtanding of the Operator; *Mercury* therefore is not to be meddled with by every bold Pretender, leſt it ſhould Kill inſtead of Curing, it being a Friend or a Foe, a Servant or a Maſter, or like Fire, or Water, which if you ſubdue, will be very uſeful, if not, will be very deſtructive.

In *Mercury*, ſays he, (and truly) you have a ſure *Cathartick*, a *Sudorifick*, an *Emetick*, an *Antifibritick*, an *Antiſcorbutick*, &c. which does Miſchief or Good, according as is the Judgment of thoſe that adminiſter it; but where it is in the Hands of an experienc'd Artiſt, *&c.* 'tis the greateſt Balſam of Life, the greateſt Reſtorer of Health, ſufficient to Root out and deſtroy thoſe very malignant Diſeaſes, which have baffled the Efforts of all other Remedies.

I well remember, that about ten or eleven Years ago, I had a Man and his Wife in Cure for the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, and their Caſes being inveterate, I propos'd their Cure by way of *Salivation*, which I began; the Man was of a robuſt hardy Conſtitution, his Wife weakly, but yet of a foul ill Habit of Body; I had not given her above three or four Doſes of a certain *Mercurial*

curial Preparation, (which I ever give to *Salivate* with) but she voided by Stool, in the compass of two days time, an infinite number of Worms, both of the *Ascarides* and other *kinds*, small and great, and as she and others said, not less than a Quart; but I'll no more dispute the measure than the number, but am sure that I saw thousands of them my self; such is the force of *Mercury*, and may be seen what an Enemy it is to Putrefaction. Enquiring of her if she us'd to void them, she told me yes, and that she us'd mightily to eat raw Meat from the Butcher's Shops, and frequently dine thereof; which I forbid, and prosecuted their Cures with the expected success, they being both now living, having had several Children since, as well as ever in their Lives. But I mention this to shew the excellent Virtues inherent in good *Mercury*, well and skilfully Prepar'd.

Otto Tachenius, in his *Hippocrates Chymicus*, says, *Mercury* is the true *Specifick* for the *Pox*, especially if made into a *Cinnabar*, by uniting it with a perfect *Sulphur*.

And it not only Cures the *Venereal Disease*, with all its most inveterate Symptoms and Effects, but also the *Dropsie*, *Gout*, *Scabs*, *Leprosie*, *King's Evil*, and most other Chronick Rebellious Diseases; all which need not seem strange to them that know what *Mercury* is; for they well know, (who know it truly) that it is the *Balsam* of *Nature*, in which is an incarnative, and a regenerative Virtue, wonderfully renovative and restorative, and the greatest cleanser of the Body from all Foulness and Impurities whatsoever.

And this the best of ancient Authors assure us, that at that time when the *Venereal Disease* first began, they follow'd the Cure according to their Skill without *Mercury*, but when to their own and the Patient's damage, they found it would not do, they began to be despis'd by many as Ignorant, and would have been wholly decry'd, had not they been shew'd the use of

Quick-

Quickſilver, and had not the *Spaniſh* Phyſicians brought them Medicaments out of the *Indies*.

Fracaſtorius tells us, That a certain *Barber*, a Friend of his, had a Book of Receipts or Experiments, very ancient, among which, there was written a Receipt, Entituled, *A Medicine for the thick Scab, which happens with the Pains of the Joints*, he therefore, when the Diſeaſe was but newly arriv'd, obſerving the Symptoms and remembring the Medicine, ſhews the Receipt to ſome Phyſicians, his Friends, asking their Council, whether he might uſe it in that new Contagion, which he thought was ſignify'd by that thick Scab, *&c.* but the Phyſicians finding the Medicine to be of *Quickſilver* and *Sulphur*, ſharply forbid him, for that it was dangerous; but at the ſame time uſing it themſelves from his Receipt, found the wonderful Effect of it, and got incredible gain by it; which when the poor *Barber* came to underſtand, made trial of it himſelf, and found to be excellent good, and was only very ſorry that he had uſed it too late, the cunning of the Phyſicians having now carried away all the Profit. Thus,

He beat the Buſh, but others caught the Hare,
So Lambs do bear their Fleece, which others ſhare:
So Bees make Hony, and Birds do build their Neſts,
And Lands yield others Profit, Plow'd with Beaſts.

And indeed, had not ſome or other at firſt, happen'd to make trial of *Quickſilver* for the Cure of the *Venereal Diſeaſe*, either by Chance, or perhaps by Argumentation, when they read that *Avicen*, *Meſue*, *Theodoricus*, &c. us'd it in cruſty *Scabs*, *Puſtules*, and the like, in all likelihood, we had not known the benefit of it therein to this Day, and ſo the true Remedy for this miſerable Diſeaſe might have ſtill lain hid; and, if I miſtake not, I have read that *Jacob Carpus*, a Surgeon, was one of the firſt that boldly made Experiment of it.

Since

Since it has been made appear therefore that *Mercury* is hurtful, as well as salubrious, and that the ill or well-fare of the Patient depends upon the true Preparation and Administration of it, I leave all People to judge, how much it concerns them to take care, into whose Hands they commit themselves for Cure; and I desire they would accept this friendly Admonition, never to entrust themselves in the Hands of those *Quacks* and *Impostors* before-mention'd, (for they will amuse the People with *Magnifica Verba*, telling them more in a Minute than they will find true in a Year) if they have any regard to their own Well-fare, or value for their Lives, lest *Plautus*'s Saying to one that went to take Physick of a *Quack*, be applicable to them, *viz. Ibo ad Medicum: atq; ibi me Toxico morti dabo.*

I will to the Physician hye,
That by his Poyson I may dye.

But, *Si Populus Vult decipi, decipiatur*, if they will be deceiv'd and will not hearken to faithful Advice, but pertinaciously resist good Council, and run into Danger, they must be deceiv'd, and it may perchance come to pass, that at last, Destruction of their Healths, if not Death, will in spight of their Teeth (when too late) make them sensible of their mistake.

To avoid which, that is, to be exempted or secur'd from the occasion both of the Disease, and falling into ill Hands, and take pernicious Doses of *Mercury*, &c. let every Man and Woman stand upon their Guard and keep themselves Chast, not letting their Eyes be the Doors to let in that Sin, as *Democritus*, who pluckt out his Eyes to avoid the danger of Uncleanness, and then they'll not only be easie in their Minds, but Bodies also, and sav'd both from the Charge and Fatigue, as well as the innumerable Evils, the Disease once taken and ill manag'd, brings upon them. For

Happy's

Happy's the Man *that can resist,*
Designing Misses *potent* Charms:
Happy is She *that can when list,*
Refuse, with Scorn, Man's *proffer'd* harms.
But if the Snares *should them* entrap,
And just Reward *their Bodies seize,*
If go to Quack, *'twill be good hap*
If they a Cure *should get with ease.*

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

Of Old Gleets, *whether* Venereal *or* Seminal, *the former being generally procu r'd by ill management, and by moſt (tho' too often miſtakenly) deem'd Incurable: Wherein the Nature, Seat, and Difference of* Gleets, *are demonſtrated, and their true way of Cure, both from Reaſon and Experience, aſcertain'd. In order to which, the Parts miniſtring to Generation in both Sexes, their Situation, Action, Uſe, Abuſe,* &c. *are neceſſarily conſider'd, and why* Gleets *hinder Procreation, cauſing (as ſometimes they do) Impotency,* &c. *in* Men, *and Sterility,* &c. *in* Women; *with ſeveral remarkable Caſes of that kind added.*

BEing arriv'd at this place in this Treatiſe, I could not ſee but that it had been an unſeaſonable Modeſty, as well as rend'ring what I intended by it, imperfect, to have paſs'd on to ſpeak about *Gleets*, and not firſt have taken notice of the Organs or Parts miniſtring to Generation in both Sexes, as to their Situation, Action, Uſe, Abuſe, *&c.* the better to lead to and be enabled to handle what is intended on this Head. Some perhaps there are that may ſay, to reveal the Secrets of Nature, is ſenſually prophaning her Myſteries, and tends more to enſnare the Minds of the People, than inſtruct them, and ſo lay ſtrange undeſerv'd Con-

Conſtructions upon the doing it: But their bare ſaying ſo. is only arraigning Virtue at the Bar of Vice, no ill being intended in what is ſaid; and my deſire is, that thoſe that cannot come to the knowledge of thoſe neceſſary Secrets with pure Hearts, ſhould lay the Book aſide, or give it to others that are bleſs'd with thoſe happy Attainments, and can; for ſhall we forfeit our Knowledge becauſe ſome Men and Womens Minds are Evil, and cannot contain their lewd and inordinate Affections? No, it is the Opinion of Serious and Learned Divines, that ſuch Diſcourſes, upon fit occaſions, may, and ought to be made, more eſpecially on thoſe Parts which tend chiefly to the preſervation of our own Kind, and which particularly for the ſake of Procreation, ought to be had in regard, and kept in the ſtate Nature has appointed, and amended where defective, whether naturally or accidentally, or rendred ſo by the injurious Practiſes of ſome Perſons who daily endeavour, as it were, to deform and deſtroy them, by their lewd and unheard of Debaucheries.

My intention, I ſay, is to teach the ſober Minded, and ſhew them the Situation, Perfection, natural Uſe and Depravation, *&c.* of the *Genital Parts* in both Sexes, to explode and deteſt the abominable, miſchievous and prodigious Vanity, to which ſome Perſons have notoriouſly ſubjected theſe Parts above any others, and this in ſuch modeſt Terms, as not to prove nauſeous to the Ears or Minds of the moſt Serious and Sincere; and as hop'd to the diſpleaſure of none, unleſs there be ſuch, who are ſo over and above preciſe, as to think there is no other Principle of Goodneſs, than to know Evil: And as they are Parts which all of both Sexes covet and endeavour to have entire, and be perfect in, (and not without ſufficient Reaſon) ſo the more care ought to be taken for their being rectify'd and preſerv'd, they being all Parts of admirable Curioſity, Form and Uſe, and part of that noble Structure, Man, which the Learn'd Dr. *Crook*, in his *Microcoſmographia*, where he ſpeaks of the wonderful Contri-

vance of the Human Fabrick, says, That if all the Angels should have spent a thousand Years in the framing and making him, they could not have cast him into so curious a Mold, or made him like to what he is.

Galen also, to confute the gross Error of that *Athenian* Philosopher, *Epicurus*, (who held Pleasure to be the chiefest Good) offer'd him a hundred Years to alter or change the Situation, Figure, or Composition of any one Part of the Human Fabrick; for that it could not possibly be made in any respect, after a more useful, beautiful and perfect manner, as he did not doubt but it would come to pass in the end, that he would be forc'd to confess: Yet the blind Impiety of some have led them to such a height of Presumption, as to find fault with many Parts of this curious Fabrick; and to call in question the Wisdom of God in the contrivance thereof.

But the *Genital Parts* being not alike in both Sexes, we must necessarily speak of each apart, tho' shall but just touch upon them, so as to serve our present purpose, and that partly from the most Learn'd and Ingenious Physician, Dr. *Gibson*, in his *Anatomy of Humane Bodies Epitomiz'd*, designing particularly to enlarge thereon at another opportunity. I shall then first begin with the *Genital Parts* of Man.

The Parts of the *Genitals* in Man are various, some of which afford Matter for the *Seed*, as the *Arteriæ Spermaticæ*, others bring back again the Blood that is superfluous to the making of *Seed*, and to the nourishment of the *Testicles*, and these are the *Venæ Spermaticæ*; and both these Arteries and Veins were formerly call'd *Vasa Præparantia*; some of those Parts make the *Seed*, as the *Stones*; some convey it from thence to its Conservatory or Store-House, as the *Vasa Differentia*; some contain the *Seed* till the time of Copulation or ejecting it, and these are the *Visiculæ Seminales*; some dis-

discharge the *Seed* into the *Matrix* or Womb in Coition, and that is done by the *Penis* or Yard: And lastly, some moisten the *Urethra* or Passage of the Yard thro' which the *Seed* issues, and those are the *Prostates*.

The *Vasa Præparantia* consists of Arteries and Veins, the Blood in the Arteries descends towards the *Testicles*, and that in the Veins ascends from them; the former for making of *Seed*, and the other for bringing back from the *Testicles*, what of the Blood remains from their Nourishment and making of *Seed*.

The *Testicles* or *Stones* are accounted among the principal Parts of Generation, and that justly; and tho' they are not necessary to the Life of Man, yet they are to the conservation of the *Species*; and indeed by the loss of them a Man receives very great prejudice, both as to strength and activity of his Body, and also as to the acuteness of his Reason and Understanding, as appears by *Eunuchs*, who are not of such penetrating Judgments, but more effeminate than those not Castrated or Gelt, and not so Robust, Hardy, Masculine, or Couragious.

The Men in the Bay of *Soldania*, as *Purch. Pilgr.* Lib. 4. says, have but one *Testicle* or *Stone*, but whether naturally, or ceremonially so, says not; but is what happens to many, as it did to *Silla* and *Cotta*. *Haly* also speaks of one, who was Born but with one *Testicle* also. And the Civil Lawyers allow such for Men, and that they may *Jure Militari*, make their Testament.

In *Herbert's* Travels it is said, That most of the Men of the *Cape of Good Hope*, are *Semi-Eunuchs*, one *Testicle* or *Stone* being ever taken away by the Nurse, either to distinguish them from ordinary Men, or that Mistress *Venus* allure them not from *Pallas*.

Hieron. and others, tell us, There are some who are Born without any *Testicle* at all, and so are *Eunuchs* from their Mothers Womb, and that such a one was *Dorotheus*, Bishop of *Antioch*, a very Learned Man, and

skilful in the *Greek* and *Hebrew*, in whom, as *Eusebius* in his *Eccleſiaſt. Hiſtor.* ſays, *Aurelianus* the Emperor took great delight.

On the other hand it has been obſerv'd, that ſome Men have been Born with three *Teſticles*, and it is reported in *Cælius Rhod.* lib. 24. cap. 4. That *Agathocles*, the Tyrant of *Cicily*, and *Franciſcus Philelphus*, were ſo provided. And altho theſe Inſtruments of Generation are call'd Δίδυμοι, becauſe, for the moſt part, every Man hath (or at leaſtwiſe ought to have) two; yet Anatomiſts have obſerv'd in their Diſſections, ſuch monſtrous unnatural Triplicity in ſome, and is ſaid is what is peculiar to ſome Families.

Many fantaſtical Reaſons have been fram'd, and Ends propounded by divers, too tedious here to recite, to introduce *Eunuchiſm*, or depriving Men of their Manhood. *Semiramis* was the firſt that cauſed young *Male* Children to be made *Eunuchs*, that they might have ſmall and ſhrill Voices; and Caſtration is ſo experimentally known to alter, change, and advance the ſmalneſs and ſweetneſs of the Voice, that they do it for the ſake thereof in many Countries. Mr. *Raymond* in his Voyage into *Italy*, ſays, That in *Florence* they are ſo given to the Muſick of the Voice, that the great Men there keep very choicely their *Caſtrati*, or *Eunuchs*, for that purpoſe.

The *Parthians* Caſtrate, out of Luxury, for the retarding of Age, and prolongation of Life, they having obſerv'd, that *Caſtrated* Animals of any kind, and *Spado's* by that means, live longer than thoſe that retain their Virility; and by that Artifice alſo retain a better habit of Body; wherefore, as Authors relate, the *Canibals* who live near the *Æquator*, and hunt after Men to eat them, when they have taken any Males of the Neighbouring Nations, they many times Geld them, and fat them up for Slaughter, as we do Capons.

Some

Some there are that practiſe *Caſtration* on themſelves, to introduce a neceſſary Chaſtity and Purity of Body, as *Claudius* ſays, the *Babylonians* did, and after them the *Romans*, as *Juvenal* alſo relates, and which is what *Coghan*, the Author of *The Haven of Health*, ſays, he would have preſcrib'd to the Antient Abbots and Monks, if he had been their Phyſician, as the moſt effectual means to preſerve their Chaſtity. And ſuch Remedy one Mr. *Smith*, a Canon of *Hereford*, practis'd upon himſelf, in the beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, and ſaid that *Abſciſſionem Teſticulorum*, was the ſureſt Remedy that cou'd be devis'd for *Cupid*'s Colts.

Benivenius de Abditis, ſays, That a Monk, through an indiſcreet Zeal to Chaſtity, tho' no way agreeable to that *Rationabile obſequium*, that God requires, play'd the ſame Holy Pranks upon himſelf.

Caſtration has been ſo effectual to prevent any juſt Suſpicion of incontinency, that ſome have practis'd it upon themſelves, on purpoſe to procure Impotency. And one *Combalus* did it, becauſe he perceiving himſelf to be affected by *Stratonice*, the Wife of the King of *Aſſyria*, who he was to attend upon in ſome Progreſs ſhe made, after he had ſecretly Caſtrated himſelf, Seal-ed up his *Teſticles* in a Box, and deliver'd it unto the King, to be kept as ſome Jewels of value enclos'd; and afterwards when he was ſuſpected of Incontinency with the Queen, he was acquitted of the Accuſation, by that pledge of Fidelity he left in the Cuſtody of the King, when the Box came to be open'd. This was the firſt riſe of the Reputation of theſe *Semi-Virs*, or half Men.

In *Skenckius*'s Obſerv. lib. 4. and alſo in the *Treaſury of Time*, Vol. 1. lib. 2. cap. 7. you may read of other Perſons, who on their own private motion, and for ſome ſuch Ends, did commit the ſame cruel treſpaſs againſt Nature. But the chief deſign originally of ſuch Practices, was to render them more fit to keep their Women; the name *Eunuch* being as it were a

Cloak, wherewith to cover the injury done to Nature; it signifies as it were Chamberlain and Keeper of their Bed, entertain'd and appointed for the preserving their Women; yet in some Countries, as you have it in *Montaigne*'s Essays, *lib.* 1. where *Eunuchs* have Religious Women in keeping, because they shall not be lov'd; they order also their Noses and Lips to be cut off.

In *Lucilius*, (who was stil'd by *Juvenal*, *Auruncæ magnus Alumnus*,) Satyr. 3. There is an account of a Man of a Simple Wit, (simple indeed) who to be reveng'd upon his Wife, for some affront she gave him, cut off his *Yard* and *Testicles*, with a Potsheard of *Samian* Earth. These are the Words.

Hanc ubi Vult male habere, ulciſci pro ſcelere ejus.
Teſtam ſumit Homo Samiam, *ſibique illico telo*
Præcidit caulem, Teſteſque una ambutabat ambo.

Which is in *Engliſh* this.

When he would treat her ill, for her abuse,
Quit Scores, the Man takes up a piece of Cruse
Of *Samos* make, and straitway lops his *Yard*,
And cuts off both his *Stones* with that Potsheard.

In the Great *Turk*'s Seraglio, there are about two hundred *Eunuchs*, who are not only Gelt, but have their *Yards* also clean cut off, and are generally a sort of *Runegado* Youth, which are presented from time to time to the *Grand Seignior*, and *Castrated* always when they are young.

This kind of *Eunuchism* was, in old Times, a Fashion in *Persia*, and all parts of the *Levant*, being then a Custom there to geld their *Male* Children, and cut off their *Yards* when they were young, to make them capable of Places of Trust and Preferment in Princes Courts, they being by that means often advanc'd, none being held so trusty as they, to look to their Women.

men. Those *Eunuchs* as they grow up, were a Quill in their Hats, in a way of jolly Ostentation, that it may be known what they are, and think they have made a good Bargain in exchanging the natural Conduit of their Urine for that artificial one, they always placing in the Quill to discharge their Urine, as they have occasion.

Marcus Paulus Thenetus, and *Garcias d'Orta*, a *Portugal* Physician, do say for a certainty, That in *Bengala*, (a Kingdom most Potent at this day, seated on the Islands, and Mouth of the River *Ganges* in the *East-Indies*) the *Moors* inhabiting that Place, do travel into other Foreign Lands, and the Neighbouring Isles, to buy young Children, whose Parents being Poor, and covetous of Money, do sell their Sons, else these Villains will rob and steal them thence, and carry them quite away, and not only cut off *Virga*, but *Parastates* also; those that escape Death after this cutting, they educate very delicately, and afterwards sell them to the *Persians*, and other *Mahumatists*, who buy them at a very dear rate, giving 3 or 400 Ducats a piece, to serve as Men of their Chambers, in a foul and unlawful Acquaintance, and also to have the charge of their Wives.

The *Turks* that dwell in *Europe* and *Asia*, do use the same *Castration* on such young Boys, as they can seize on in the *Christian* Countries, and then make Sale of them as before-mention'd.

The Lord *Villamont*, in his *Histor.* lib. 3. cap. 5. says, he had seen and observ'd the same Practice in the City of *Damas* in *Syria*, in the year 1589, where a Beautiful *Russian*, Slave of a *Bashaw*, whom his Master intended to geld, as before recited, in order to present him to his Daughter, as one then qualify'd to attend her in her Chamber; but the Slave coming to understand it, and resolving not to be serv'd so, which would put him to the hazard of his Life, concluded in himself, that killing the *Bashaw* his Master, would prevent it, which accordingly he did, and by that

means was sav'd from enduring so great Pain, and so notorious an Infamy.

I have heard of some, that when all other courses would not help or cure them of their Maladies, have been so bold as to *Castrate* themselves, or have it done by others, and that others have been *Castrated* for the cure of the *Leprosie*, which hath cur'd them: And this is remarkable, that you shall very rarely, if ever, find any *Castrati* or *Eunuchs*, or any Women, troubled with that loathsome Disease the *Leprosie*. Some in *Mania's* or Melancholy Madness, have cut off their *Testicles*, and it has cur'd them, tho' afterwards they have remain'd somewhat Melancholy or Pensive, as we observe in Gib'd *Cats*, and perhaps so for what they have done, having lost their Virility.

Some to my knowledge have submitted to *Castration*, for preventing the dangerous consequence of a *Hernia Intestinalis*, that has prov'd unsuccessful; which indeed in case of Disease, and where other Remedies will not do, may be dispens'd with, because out of necessity, but from a Religious or other unaccountable Humour, for Men to deprive themselves of their Manhood, is indeed very strange and absurd, and which very few, if any, that have regard to themselves or the Ladies, would do; for what is more hateful to a Woman, than a Man that has lost his Virility, not accounting for the deprivation of that Heroick Air, Boldness and Courage, which a Man has, that is a Man indeed; you see daily how young Women abandon old Men, and why? because their Manhood is over.

How Sheepish and Womanish does a *Castrated* Man, depriv'd of his manly Parts, appear? How dead and wither'd, cold in Love Affairs, Beardless and Effeminate, is he? Women shun his Company, laugh at him, ridicule and deride him, as not fit (as indeed he is not) for their Conversation and Company; for those Members are accounted, and not without reason, the principal and most pleasing Members of the whole

Micro-

Microcosm or Body of Man; (more especially by the Women kind) a Man of a squeaking Voice, without a Beard, is asham'd of himself, because taken notice of by the Women, for Women like not effeminate Faces, tho' otherwise perhaps well provided, but where a Man is deficient below Stairs, how wrechedly disgraceful is he? but of this enough and too much.

I need not remark that the *Testicles* or *Stones*, in Man, are in Number two, hanging without the *Abdomen* or Belly, at the root of the *Yard*, in the *Scrotum* or Cod, or that their Figure is Oval, only a little flattish; or that their size is the bigness of a *Dove's* Egg, and that they differ very much in several Persons. I say I need not spend time on those Matters, all that can write *Man* being capable of knowing; but shall observe that the great *Hippocrates*, that Prince of Physicians, held that the right *Testicle* was bigger and hotter in Men than the left; for which reason he called it the *Male-getter*, and the left the *Female-getter*; but these are Chimerical Notions only, and Fancies that are obsolete, and indeed ridiculous, since it's evident there is no difference in their bigness, and that the Vessels of either are in common in Procreation.

The *Stones* have a peculiar Substance, such as is not in the whole Body besides, being whitish and exceeding soft, made up or compounded of a Clew, or innumerable little Ropes of *Seed*-carrying Vessels. There is no cavity in them, but those said Vessels are continued, and by very thin Membranes curiously tied or fastned to one another, and carry the *Seed* (as they make it by their Seminifick Faculty, out of the Arterial Blood sent thither) in their undiscernable hollownesses.

Some say that the *Seed* must needs consist of a Nervous Juice, and plenty of Spirits brought from the Brain, because that and the Nerves are greatly debilitated and enervated by the profuse expence of it: Which is answer'd thus, and I think, rationally, that it is, because after great profusions of *Seed*, for the restau-

reſtauration of the ſame Humour (whereof Nature is very Sollicitous) a greater portion of Spirituous Liquor is requir'd from the Blood, to be beſtow'd on the *Teſticles*; wherefore the Brain being defrauded of a due Income and Afflux of the ſaid Spirituous Liquor, languiſhes, and ſo the Animal Spirits failing in the Fountain, the whole Nervous Syſtem becomes depauperated and flaggy. Whereunto may be added, that alſo the Animal Spirits themſelves, that actuate the *Proſtates*, being derived from the Spinal Marrow, are much waſted by *Venereal Acts*; for which reaſon alſo it is, that the Loins are enervated. But ſtill the Matter out of which the *Seed* is elaborated, is only the Arterial Blood impregnated with Animal Spirit.

Upon the *Stones*, as yet clad with the *Tunica Albuginea*, are fixed the *Epididymidæ* or *Paraſtatæ*, enwrapped in the ſame Coat with the Spermatick Veſſels, adhering cloſer to the *Teſticles* at their ends, than in the midſt.

The uſe of the *Stones* then are two, Firſt, To elaborate the *Seed* by the Seminifical Faculty reſiding in them; for they turn the Blood, which is (as ſaid before) brought by the *Arteriæ Præparantes*, and impregnated with Animal Spirit, into *Seed*, for the moſt part; ſome of it is ſpent in their own Nutrition, and what remains from both, is carried back by the Veins called *Præparantes*, as noted at firſt.

The ſecond uſe of the *Stones* is to add Heat, Strength and Courage to the Body, as *Caſtration* or *Gelding* doth plainly manifeſt, by the which, all theſe are impaired, as we have already ſufficiently ſhewn.

The *Vaſa Deferentia*, or *Ejaculatoria*, are Veſſels which convey the *Seed* after it is elaborated by the *Stones*, into its Conſervatory or Store-houſe, which are the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, where it remains till the time of Copulation or ejecting it, as we ſaid before, and theſe two *Vaſa Deferentia*, ariſe out of the ſmaller end of the *Epididymidæ* or *Paraſtatæ*, and paſſing ſeveral

ral turnings and windings, which Anatomy ſhews, do open their ſides into the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, pouring in the *Seed*; but not terminating there, but coming cloſe together, and growing ſmaller and ſmaller, they go on, and end at the *Urethra* betwixt the *Proſtatæ*.

The *Veſiculæ Seminales*, or Seminal Veſſels are, as Anatomy proves, little Ciſterns or Cells, like thoſe in a *Pomegranate*, or ſomething like a bunch of Grapes. They conſiſt of one thin Membrane, through which ſome ſmall Twigs of both Veins, Arteries and Nerves run. They are two in number, (one for each *Vas Deferens*) divided from one another by a little interſtice; and they do ſeverally, by a peculiar Paſſage, emit the *Seed* contained in them, into the *Urethra*. They conſiſt of many little Cells, as ſaid before, that they ſhould not pour out all the *Seed* contained in them, in one act of Copulation, but might retain it for ſeveral. They have no Communication one with another, not even in their very opening into the *Urethra*; but the *Seed* that is brought to the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, on the right ſide by the right *Vas Deferens*, iſſues by its proper Paſſage into the *Urethra*, and that which is brought to the left likewiſe. So that if by any accident the *Veſiculæ* on one ſide be burſt or cut, (as in cutting for the Stone they generally are) yet thoſe on the other being entire, may ſtill ſuffice for Generation.

The *Seed*, when emitted in Copulation, paſſes out of theſe *Veſiculæ Seminales*, the ſame way it came in; which is to be admired, that there ſhould be a contrary motion in one and the ſame Veſſel; but ſo it is, only with this difference, that as it comes in from the *Vaſa Deferentia*, it drills along gently without any force; but in *Coitu*, when the Muſcles of the *Yard*, and all the bordering Parts are ſwelled and raiſed, it is ſquirted out of them with ſome violence, and in paſſing along, ouzes thro' a Caruncle, (like *Quickſilver* thro' Leather) into the *Urethra* or Paſſage of the *Yard*, which is common both for *Seed* and *Urine*. I ſay it ouzes from the Necks of the *Veſiculæ Seminales*,

through

through a Caruncle into the *Urethra*, for there is one placed before the Orifice of each of them, partly to hinder the Urine from flowing into them as it passes, and partly to hinder the involuntary effusion of *Seed*.

Now tho' the little holes, thro' which the *Seed* is squeez'd, and passes out of the Necks of the *Vesiculæ Seminales* into the *Urethra*, be almost imperceptible, yet if they be either eroded by the Acrimony of the *Seed*, (such Acrimony as is contracted by impure Embraces, or in *Claps* as we call them) or if of themselves they be debilitated, and so become more lax, (as sometimes happens to old or impotent Men, that use the act of Copulation too much) then there happens a *Gonorrhœa*, or continual efflux of *Seed*. And *Vesalius* and *Spigelius* have observed them much dilated and relaxed in such Persons, who have been found upon dissection to have had *Gonorrhea*'s when they died.

The *Prostatæ*, in *English*, *Standers by*, or Waiters, are placed near to the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and are of a white, spongy and glandulous Substance, about as big as a small Walnut, situated at the root of the *Yard*, they have ten or more small Ducts, which all unload themselves into the *Urethra*, but have each a small Caruncle to stop its Orifice, lest the Liquor that is contained in them should continually flow out, or the Urine in passing, flow in.

What the Liquor the *Prostates* contain should be, or what is their use, there is great variety of Opinions. Some think, that the *Seed* that flows from the *Testicles*, is further elaborated here: But that cannot be; for that the *Vasa Deferentia* deposite nothing in them, but all into the *Vesiculæ Seminales*. Others think, that from the Blood there is separated in them an Acrimonious and Serous Humour, which serves for Titillation, or causing the greater Pleasure in *Venery*. But *de Graef* denies it, he having tasted it, and says, it has nothing of Acrimony. Dr. *Wharton* thinks the *Prostatæ* make one particular kind of *Seed*, as the *Testicles* do another, and the *Vesiculæ Seminales* a third kind. But that these last

laſt make a *Seed* different from that made in the *Teſticles*, is a miſtake, for that it is the ſame; if it were another kind, the *Vaſa Deferentia* would have no communication with the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, whereas they apparently open into them, and depoſite in them all the *Seed* they contain, as we have before ſhewed. I know ſome People have ſaid, and would not be beat out of it, but that what flows or iſſues from the *Proſtatæ*, is *Seed*, and the Reaſon they give for it, is, that Perſons after Gelding have emitted ſome *Seed*; and not only ſo, but what they have emitted has prov'd Procreative, having gotten Children by it. I know the reaſons they urge for it, but ſhall not ſtand here to relate them, or ſhew why it might happen ſo, intending it at large the next opportunity.

Bartholinus, and many others with him, think the *Proſtatæ* make an Oily, Slippery and Fat Humour, which is preſſed out, as there is need, to beſmear the *Urethra* or Paſſage of the *Yard*, whereby to defend it from the Acrimony of the *Seed* and *Urine*, and leſt it ſhould dry up.

Diemerbroeck confeſſes, that it is neceſſary the inſide of the *Urethra* ſhould be kept moiſt and ſlippery, but thinks, that is done here as in the Bladder, Inteſtines, and many other places, namely, from ſome mucid part of the nouriſhment of the *Urethra* it ſelf, and that the *Vaſa Deferentia* depoſite not all the *Seed* into the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, but carry a ſmaller part to thoſe *Proſtatæ*; which *de Graef* denies.

But whatever this Humour be, it is ſqueez'd out partly by the Intumeſcence and Erection of the *Penis*, (for whenever the *Yard* is Erected, and more eſpecially if by any amorous Inclination it ouzes out clear like the White of an Egg,) and partly by the compreſſion of the Sphincter Muſcle of the Bladder that girds the *Proſtatæ* about.

These *Prostates* are often (at least partly) the seat of the *Gonorrhœa* or *Clap*, as we call it; and the Humour that they contain, that which is shed; for if it were true *Seed*, Men could never endure (as we have observ'd in a place before) a *Gonorrhœa* so long, (some thirty Years) without more notable weakning of the Body, and emaciating it; the Flux being so large, as sometimes it is, as in many Persons we have observ'd it to be.

The *Yard* or *Penis* is a peculiar Instrument whereby to convey the *Seed* (after being elaborated and treasur'd up in the Vessels aforemention'd,) into the *Womb* of the Woman, as also to convey the Urine out of the Bladder. I need not stand here to tell where it is placed, or to set forth the various Names invented by lascivious Persons, neither give a description of it, as to its thickness or length, only that it differs much in divers Men, and in short Men, and those given much to *Venery*, it is generally observ'd to be larger than in others; I say, I need not set forth those matters here; but it is necessary to observe that it is neither boney, as in a *Dog*, *Fox*, *Wolf*; nor Grisly, nor Fleshy, but that it is framed of a peculiar Substance, such as might more conveniently admit of Distention and Relaxation: And also, that it hath no Fat; for first, if it had Fat, it would have hindred its Erection into that stiffness that is necessary. And, Secondly, would have dull'd that great Pleasure, that in *Venery* the Male is effected with in this part. For as without an *Erection* it is impossible to emit and lodge the *Seed* where it ought to be, so with a constant *Erection* it is almost as impossible to secure the part from many of those Injuries to which it would be perpetually expos'd; not to mention the loss of instigation which must be a necessary consequence of constant *Erection*.

It is manifest from abundance of Experiments that the Blood is the matter which distends the *Corpora Cavernosa Penis* in an *Erection*, tho' the most certain Experiment is that of firmly tying the *Penis* of any Animal in

Coitu,

Coitu, (as have been frequently done to Dogs) in which nothing but Blood has been found that distended it.

The *Yards* of Criminals, that hang long after Death, are found when they have been cut down, to be *Erected*, because the Blood in that position, falls to the inferior Parts and stops there. And 'tis observ'd that the *Yard* becomes *Erected* by blowing Wind into the Blood-Vessels after Death.

The Men of *Guinea*, as *Purch. Pilgr.* 1. *Lib.* 7. says, have a great *Yard*, much surpassing our Country-Men, whereof they make great account. And altho' it varies much according to the race of Families, and course of Life, yet frequent *Coition* very much contributes to its length, and magnitude; but sometimes it being beyond the ordinary length and bigness, is attended with some inconvenience; for the magnitude, grossness, foulness and too great length, is a hindrance to fruitfulness. *Avicen* has taught a way how to magnifie and enlarge the *Yard*.

Sir *John Mandiville* in his Travels, *cap.* 53. tells us, That in the Isle of *Hermes*, the Mens Members hang down to their Shanks; insomuch, that they are oblig'd (those of them that know better Manners) to bind them strait and anoint them with Ointments made there for to hold them up, whereby they may live more civilly. The reason, says he, of these dilated Members, are suppos'd to be by reason of the heat of the Climate dissolving the Body.

Ctesias says, That the *Negro Pigmies* who dwell in the midst of *India*, those of them that are saddle Nos'd, and deform'd, have a *Veretrum* so great and so long, that it hangs down even to their Ankles.

And we observe here, that little Men, deform'd Men, and Block-heads, (those of little Wit) are better provided in those Parts, than large Men, and others.

In

In *Ava* in the *Weſt-Indies*, as *Purch. Pilg.* 3. lib. 1 ſays, The Inhabitants wear in their *Yards*, betwixt the Skin and Fleſh, Bells of Gold, Silver, or Braſs, of the bigneſs of Nuts, which they put in when they are of Age to uſe Women, and in ſhort time Cure the place; and the Men much pleaſe themſelves to hear the ſound of them as they go, often friſking about with them, like as they are *Venus*-Morris-dancers And that in *Pegu*, *Langiamnes*, *Siam*, and the *Bramas*, as the ſaid *Purch. Pilgr.* 3. lib. 10. alſo ſays, The Men wear bunches, or little round Balls in their Privy-Members, ſome of them wear two, and ſome three, for they cut the Skin, and ſo put them in, one into one ſide, and another into the other ſide, which they do when they are twenty five or thirty years old, and at their pleaſure take out one or more of them, (which they call *Yard-Balls*,) as they think good. When they marry, the Husband is, for every Child which his Wife has, to put in one *Yard*-Ball, till they come to three, and then no more, for they ſay the Women do deſire them, finding more pleaſure in the act with them on, than off, they being ſo far from hind'ring, that they much more titillate than without them.

The Men of *Pegu*, as *Grimſton* and others ſay, are very much given to Luxury, and that in favour of their Women, do wear Golden or Silver Bells hanging at their *Virile Members*, to the end that they may make a ſound as they walk through the City. And that a certain Doctor had one of theſe Bells or Balls, which was perfectly round, and yielded a very ſweet ſound, far beyond any of our Hand-Cymbals, and that the Gentleman that brought it over, ſaid, that they us'd there to put three or four of them between the *Glans* and *Preputium*, where they remain'd faſt without ſlipping out; at which, ſaid he, I could but admire, that any Member could officiate with them, or that any Woman could find Stable-room for them and the *Yard* too, yet, ſays he, 'tis certainly done.

Celſus

Celſus reports, and *Martial* alludes to the ſame, That the Ancients, to prevent young effeminate *Inamorato's*, eſpecially *Comædians*, from uſing untimely *Venery*, and breaking their Voices, were wont to faſten a Ring or Buckle on the Fore-skin of their *Yards*. The ſame Practice is alſo noted by *Juvenal* in his *Satyrs*.

Concerning this Art of Infibulation, or buttoning up the *Prepuce* with a Braſs or Silver Button on both ſides of the *Glans*, a kind of rational Invention, it was borrow'd, I ſuppoſe, from the *Ægyptians* or *Arabians*; for as *Veſtingius* notes in his *Synt. Anatom.* There are ſome among them, who, by a ſerious Vow of Chaſtity, would gain and preſerve an eſtimation of Purity, and in that portion of their Fore-skin, reſerv'd after their Circumciſion, being bor'd through, do wear a huge unmeaſurable great Ring.

Purch. Pilgr. 1. *lib.* 2. ſays, The *Patagons*, a race of Giants, in the fortieth Degree of the South Pole, truſs their *Genital Members* ſo, as to be hidden within their Bodies.

In *Heylin's* Geography, 'tis ſaid, That the *Chiribichenſes* uſe to bind up the Fore-skin of their Privities with a little Cord, and untie it not but to make Water, or when they uſe the act of Generation.

The milder ſort of *Cannibals*, who inhabit beyond the Tropick of *Capricorn*, not only bore their Lips and Ears to put in Ornaments, but in their abominable Pride, and Boldneſs, they pierce their *Genitals*, to adorn them outwardly with moſt precious Stones. But enough of thoſe abſurd fooliſh Cuſtoms.

The *Urethra*, or Paſſage of the *Yard* is round and exceeding ſenſible, of five or ſix Inches in length from the *Proſtates* to the extremity, and is of an equal largeneſs from one end to the other, excepting in its forepart, where the *Glans* is join'd to the Nervous Bodies, which is call'd the Neck of the *Glans*, which hath a ſmall Cavern, into which the acrimonious Urine lodging in the Stone of the Bladder, while it wheels about in it, cauſeth Pain, and is a great ſign of the Stone.

Sometimes alſo the acrimonious eroding Matter, or *Running* in a *Clap*, ſtaying here, doth cauſe a moſt tormenting Ulceration. As the Neck of the Bladder opens into the *Urethra*, there is hung before it a little Membrane like a *Valve*, which hinders the flowing of the *Seed* into the Bladder, when it is emitted into the *Urethra*.

The *Urethra*, or paſſage of the *Yard* is ſurrounded by a thin fleſhy Muſcle, contriv'd and plac'd there to compreſs and ſqueeze the many *Glands* that open within it, to force the diſcharge of the deſcending *Semen tempore Coitus*; to which alſo the contraction of its fleſhy Fibres, in narrowing this *Canal*, contributes in a great meaſure.

The *Glans*, or Nut of the *Yard* is ſoft, and of an exquiſite Feeling, by reaſon of the thinneſs of the Skin; it is covered with the *Præputium* or Fore-skin, which in ſome Men covers the top of the *Yard* quite cloſe, in others it doth not; which looſe Skin by moving up and down in the act of Copulation, brings greater Pleaſure both to the Man and Woman: The Ligament by which the *Præputium* or Fore-skin is tied to the *Glans* or *Nut*, is called the *Frænum* or *Bridle*, and is that which being contracted by the venomous Steems of the *Gonorrhœa*, cauſes that intolerable Pain upon Erection, called a *Cordee*.

The *Preputium* or Fore-skin, which has no Muſcles, but is Membranous, is what the *Jews* take away when they Circumciſe the Males; which *Cuticula* or Skin of the *Yard* is very thin and delicate, and appears to have a ſmooth ſurface, not rough and ſquamous, as that of other parts when view'd with magnifying Glaſſes, nor ſo thick as on other parts of the Body, the doubling or folding of the Skin or *Nut* of the *Yard* is what we call the *Præputium*.

Nature ſeems not ſo wanton in any part of her Works as in the make of the *Yard*, eſpecially the *Prepuce*, becauſe there ſeems to be no neceſſity for it: In ſome it is very troubleſome, from hence perhaps aroſe the

the neceſſity of *Circumciſion* ſo generally practis'd in all the Eaſtern Parts of the World, as is among the Jews to this Day. The firſt of which, uſe it out of cleanlineſs, and to prevent Diſeaſes, which the detention of the *Mucus* of the *Subpreputial Glands* which ouze thro' might breed in thoſe hot Countries, for even in theſe Parts it has been frequently obſerv'd, ſome who having had large *Prepuces*, ſuch as they call Filberd *Prepuces*, have been frighted at the odd appearance of that *Mucus* ouzing out, which proceeds only from meer plenitude, from between the *Prepuce* and *Glans*, and heat and moiſture of the Parts; which yet ſome that were ever in their Lives under any *Venereal circumſtance*, have fear'd to proceed from that Taint, becauſe of its rank Smell by being over-heated and pent in between the *Prepuce* and *Nut*, and have been told ſo by thoſe they have ask'd advice of.

Hiſtory tells us, the *Ægyptians* were the firſt that Circumcis'd their *Virilities*, and ſaid they did it more for cleanneſs than any thing elſe, tho' *Orus Apollo* inſinuates they did it purely out of Piety, ſaying, That a *Cynocephalus* or *Pigmy*, was a note of Sacrifice, becauſe he was Born Circumcis'd.

Veſtingius, in his *Anatomy*, thinks, That the *Ægyptians* were neceſſitated to Circumciſe their Males, for that the *Prepuce* of their and the *Arabian* little Children grow out often ſo beyond meaſure, and by much encreaſing, is ſo attenuated, that they are conſtrain'd, no leſs for fear of a *Phymoſis*, than by the preſcript of Religion, to cut off part thereof.

Moſes Ægyptius ſays, That Circumciſion helpeth to bridle and reſtrain inordinate Luſt, and concupiſcence of the Fleſh; but the contrary doth appear, for no Nation is more given to carnal Luſt than the *Ægyptians*, *Saracus* and *Turks*, that are Circumcis'd; and that the *Ægyptians* and other Nations, did adore that part, and make an Idol of it, under the Name of *Priapus*, and did carry it about in open ſhew in their Wicked Idolatrous Solemnities.

Epiphanius says, That when the Fore-skin is Circumcis'd, it may, by Art, be drawn over again, and that the Practice of doing so, is thought to have been invented by *Esau*, to deny his Profession, and to raze out his Circumcision.

In *Parry*'s Surgery, among his Cures of preternatural Defects, there is the Cure of a *Prepuce* made short by Circumcision; and some Jews that have abjur'd their Religion, have us'd means to enlarge their *Prepuce* to cover the *Glans* or Nut.

I have heard of some Born Circumcis'd by Nature, and 'tis said *Sem* was Born so, but we have no ground to believe that assertion, we knowing that natural Circumcision is very rare, for when the *Prepuce* is naturally drawn back, as it is in some, so as not to cover the *Glans* or Nut, it is not to be said to be natural Circumcision, but is call'd *Capistratio*, muzling, or strangling the *Yard*.

Some are Born with the Fore-skin, so contracted and purs'd together at the end, that it cannot be drawn back so much as to discover the *Nut*, which is a misprision of Nature, and not to be helpt but by Surgery.

This *Cutis Epiphisis*, as *Galen* calls it, or in Latin *Prputium*, or Fore-skin, a *Putando*, was devis'd, that the *Glans* or Nut of the *Yard*, or *Virile* Member, might be kept smooth, soft and glib, it being a covering which ariseth from the Skin of the *Yard*, and is, in Coition, brought forward, and again reflected and returned over the *Glans* or Nut for the greater Pleasure. At the connexion of the other part of the *Præputium* or Fore-skin are divers oval and roundish little *Glandules*, plac'd irregularly, and that not only in the Neck or joyning of that and the *Glans*, but on the *Glans* it self. By these *Glandules*, is separated that Liquor that renders the agitation of the *Preputium* on the *Glans* easie: When this Liquor becomes rancid, as it does in old People, and in *Venereal* contacts, it excoriates both the *Glans* and *Preputium*, and very often exulcerates, and renders the

the *Prepuce* liable to contract, ſo as to oblige the Patient to have it divided. The extremity of the *Prepuce* is apt to grow ſo ſtrait in old Men, that they cannot ſtrip or bare the *Glans*, which is probably becauſe their *Erections* are but ſeldom. It is tied in the lower part with a Membranous Band or Tie, which the *Greeks* call Κυνοδεσμον, *Vinculum Caninum*, the *Latins*, *Frænum*, in *Engliſh* the *Bridle*, or *Ligament*, as before noted, in which alſo Nature varies; for its often ſo ſhort in ſome, that unleſs it be divided, it will not admit of perfect *Erections*.

The ſhortneſs of the *Prepuce* is reckon'd among the Organical Diſeaſes of the *Yard*, whether naturally or artificially ſo; and tho' neither of theſe kinds of brevity, doth incommode the action of the *Yard*, as to its extenſion and ejaculation of the *Seed*, or in the leaſt hinders Fruitfulneſs, yet it is obſerv'd that the *Jewiſh* Women do more deſire Copulation with the *Chriſtians* than their own Nation, affecting Chriſtian Carnality before Circumcis'd *Venery*, as the Ingenious Dr. *Brown*, in his *Pſeudoxia Epidem*, well notes; and indeed both Men and Women, like, where the Pleaſure is moſt, and alſo where it holds longeſt.

I have read that the *Turks*, *Perſians*, and moſt Oriental Nations, uſe *Opium* to force or ſtimulate to *Venery*, tho' I don't think it is ſo much to invigorate them to the Act, as to prolong the Act, and ſpin out the motions of Carnality, lengthning the Titillations of Luſt, as *Opium* will do in ſome, there being ſome luxurious Lechers that think Nature too ſudden in the evacuation of the *Semen*: For which reaſon *Mahomet* well knowing this their beaſtly and inordinate Affection, promiſeth them, that the felicity of their Paradice ſhould conſiſt in a *Jubile* of Conjunction, that is, One Action of *Coition* prolong'd unto fifty Years.

We ſhall now ſpeak ſomething of the Parts miniſtring to Generation in Women, who have (not mentioning ther Parts which Anatomy ſhews, that not being my purpoſe here, I intending no more than for the better

better leading me to what is to follow) a *Clitoris*, which is Sinewy, of a hard substance, in form much resembling the *Yard* of a Man, from that with two pair of Muscles, and suffers *Erection*, and falling as that doth; and is that which causeth Lust in Women, and gives delight in the Act of *Copulation*; for without this, a Woman never desires *Copulation*, or hath pleasure in it, or Conceives by it. In some Women, especially those that are very Lustful, it is so vastly extended, that it hangs out of the Passage externally, and so much resembles the *Yard* of a Man, that by some they have been called *Fricatrices*, and accounted *Hermophrodites*, and we have read that such have been able to perform the Actions of a Man, in acccompanying with other Women: But however it is, this is certain, that the bigger the *Clitoris* is in Women, the more Lustful they are, and even so Salacious, at sometimes especially, as scarcely to be satisfy'd by several Men; for which their lascivious Temper, in *Creophagi* in *Arabia*, I have read that they Circumcise them, taking away a certain *Apophosis* or *Excrescence* of Musculous Skin, that descendeth from the superior part of the *Matrix*, which, as they say, suffers Erection in *Coition*. I suppose they mean the *Clitoris*.

The *Clitoris* of a Girl of about three years old, hung so far out of her Body, as resembled very much a *Penis*, but it wanted the Perforation, and instead of that, just behind it, the Urine issued at a hole, which was nothing else but a Corner of the *Rima*, the *Clitoris* filling all the rest of the Orifice: So that the Parents mistook it for a Boy, and as such Christned it, and also as such esteem'd it, when it was had to a Physician. But the Neighbours who had notice of this appearance, call'd it an *Hermophrodite*.

Many Women also in *Æthiopia* and other Places, have suffer'd themselves to be Circumcis'd, or Cut, the part being over-great and exceeding its natural bigness, led to it by this Reason, that as Men have a *Prepuce*, so

ſo Women after the ſame manner, have a *Glandulous* Fleſh in their *Genitals*, not unfit to be Circumcis'd. And that the Women of the *Cape of Good Hope* do the ſame for Ornament, and ſome upon a Religious Account, in all which Places it is done by cutting that part which anſwereth the *Prepuce* or Fore-skin in a Man, ſo that it muſt be, as I ſaid before, the *Clitoris*. But of thoſe matters at large when I have more opportunity.

Tho', by the way, I believe in ſome Countries there are *Hermophrodites*, and we read, that in *Florida* and *Virginia*, there are a Nation of them, which have the *Generative* Parts of both Sexes; and to confirm the ſame, thoſe that will take the pains to conſult the Works of one *Jacobus de Moyne*, may ſee a deſcription of them in certain Figures; but it ſeems they are a People that are hated by the very *Indians*, and by them made Servile, to carry Burdens, and do Offices inſtead of Beaſts, they being very Strong, and Able-bodied. For an *Hermophrodite* is lookt upon as a Creature of vile Deformity, bringing a Shame upon both Sexes; and in old times where-ever found, were either drown'd or made away with, ſuch amphibious Creatures being by them not thought fit to live.

In *Jul. Obſeq. lib. Prodig.* there is an account that at *Luna*, at the time that *L. Metellus*, and *Q. Fabius Maximus*, were Conſuls, there was born an *Hermophrodite*, which, by the command of the *South-ſayers*, was caſt into the Sea. And the like were others ſerv'd in other Countries, as ſoon as diſcover'd, as at *Umbria*, *Ferretinnum*, *Foro Veſſonem*, *Rome*, *Saturnia*, &c.

Caliphanes reports, That beyond the *Naſamones*, and about *Matchlies*, there are ordinarily found *Hermophrodites*, which ſo much reſemble both Sexes, *Male* and *Female*, that they have Carnal Knowledge one of another, interchangeably by turns. And *Montuus de Med. Thoreſ. lib.* 1. *cap.* 6. ſays, That an *Hermophrodite* who was accounted for a Woman, and was Mar-

ried to a Man, to whom she bore some Sons and Daughters, notwithstanding was wont to lie with the Maids and get them with Child.

I have read of a remarkable Account of an *Hermophrodite*, in a certain City of *Scotland*, that went for a Maid, yet got her Master's Daughter with Child, who lay in the same Bed with her; she was accus'd of the Fact in the year 1461, found capable, convicted and condemn'd before the *Judges*, and suffer'd Death, by being put into the ground alive.

In a place before we have taken notice of the foolish and absurd Practice of some People in some Countries, about ordering their *Privy-Parts*, so likewise it may not be amiss to observe here, how that in *Spain*, *Turky*, and many other hot Countries, they have another fancy, and that is, to deprive the Womens Secret Parts of the Hair, which parts Nature intended to make more Secret by it, and which in *Turky* is done in their *Banians* by a Powder; which Powder, as *Bellonius*, and *Jacobus Fontanus* inform us, is call'd by the *Turks*, *Rusma*, being some *Fossile*, like to the Excrement or Dross of Iron, but lighter, blacker, and, as it were, burnt, which, without burning, takes off clear the Hair, that there remains no sign of Hair behind.

This is done upon pretence of much Cleanliness, and to avoid some inconvenience which the heat of those Countries might otherwise occasion, and it seems to them so rational a thing in their weekly Practice, that they esteem all other Nations nasty, that do not the same; but to the contrary, the absence of that modest Furniture in Women here, would give sufficient Grounds to suspect them as not in a wholsome State; and some, that by a filthy Disease, have been deprived of that decent covering, have been known to have contriv'd an artificial supply, and I have heard that there are such Instruments of accommodation, sold under a certain Name.

I have been also told, that one of our *English* Ladies, who was nam'd unto me, being in *Turky*, and

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out of curiosity entring the *Banes*, suffering her self to be dealt withal according to their Custom, that is, to have the Hair of her *Privities* taken off, her Husband thereupon, notwithstanding it was a Custom, entertain'd such a suspicion of her Honesty, that he forbore her Bed upon it, for two years after.

Under the *Clitoris*, and above the Neck of the *Womb*, is the Passage of the Womans Urine; so that the Urine of the Woman, comes not through the Neck of the *Womb*, as some have vainly imagin'd, neither is the Passage of the Urine common as in Men, but particular, and by it self; therefore when Injections are required to be cast into the Neck of the Bladder, (which passage is wider and shorter than in Men) them that know not, and do not heed, may easily err, by putting the Syringe into the Neck of the Womb, instead of the Passage of the Urine.

I shall not stand here to speak much (intending it at large another time) of the *Nymphæ Myrtiformes*, or the *Hymen* by which the *Menses* flow, which is the Signs or Tokens of *Virginity*, called the Zone or Girdle of Chastity, the Pillar, or Lock, or Flower of Virginity; or give any description, or observe matters relating thereto, with the Opinions of Authors, and the Stories upon Record, but only this, That *Vesalius* says, in some places the Midwives were wont to break that *Membrane* as unprofitable, which I wonder at, it being the whole, and only sure Note of untainted *Virginity*, and the very *Index* and *Conservatrix* of it, but this it seems they do, *Digitum prodici & Vulvæ immittendo, ut Partes istas connatas aperiant.* Even as they are wont with their Nails to cut the Bridle of the Tongue, in Children that are Tongue-ty'd, so that it may indeed, in those Countries, (where the Flower of *Virginity* is so soon crop't, and Nature deflower'd) be a Question, *An Hymen reperiatur?* And we may very well, in the cause of Nature, bring a Writ of *Quare clausum fregit*, against such Emissaries of *Lucina.*

Indeed

Indeed some Physicians have conceiv'd an Opinion, as if Nature had not endu'd all *Virgins* with this Ornament or Muniment of Integrity, among which *Antonius Ulmus* is one, but it is an Error, for Anatomy shews it plain, and *Vesalius*, *Fallopius*, *Spigelius*, *Vestingius*, and our Modern, as well as ancient Anatomists assure us to the contrary; and to be sure it is so; but, I say, I shall not stand on those Matters here, but shall inform, that the Neck of the *Womb* is nothing else but the distance between the *Privy* Passage and the Mouth of the *Womb*, into which the Man's *Yard* goes in the act of *Copulation*, and that in Women of reasonable stature, it is eight Inches in length, and is fleshy without, skinny and exceeding wrinkled within, the better to retain the Man's *Seed* in the act of *Copulation*.

If the *Matrix* or *Womb* be inverted, Hardned, Ulcerated, have Scars on it, or be too moist, there can be no Conception; for if it be inverted, it is not directly appos'd to the *Yard*, and so the *Seed* not being directly cast into it, cools, and by consequence becomes unfruitful. If the Womb be hardned, it admits not the entrance of the *Glans* or top of the *Yard*. If it be Ulcerated, or too much stretched, it flies the very touch of the *Yard*, and will not suffer it to approach it. If the *Womb* have a Scar on it, there is no way for the *Seed* to enter in. If it be too moist, it cannot retain the *Seed* when it is in; and so by these means is Barrenness occasion'd; and the reason of these Defects, proceed oftentimes from *Venereal*, and sometimes from other Causes, too tedious to account for here. *Hippocrates* affirms, that the often Use of the Act of *Copulation*, makes the *Womb* slippery, and hinders *Conception*.

Women have *Testicles* or *Stones*, as have the Men; but they differ from Men, First, as to the Place, they being within the Belly of the Woman, but without in Man. Secondly, in Magnitude; for they are less in Women than in Men. Thirdly, in Form; for they are

are uneven in Women, but are ſmooth in Men. Fourthly, they are depreſſed or flattiſh in Women, but oval in Men, and alſo are more ſoft than Mens are: Their Uſe is the ſame that they are in Men, *&c.*

I have read of Womens being *Caſtrated*, as well as Men; and that *Andramiſtes*, the King of *Lydia*, was the firſt that made Women *Eunuchs*, after whoſe Example the Women of *Egypt* were ſometimes *Spaded*.

Giges is accuſed of the ſame treſpaſs againſt Nature, by *Heſychius* and *Suidas*.

The end of *Spading* Women, might be the ſame as *Caſtrating* Men, in order to render them *Steril*, and conſequently to envy others; tho' many, as Hiſtory tells us, did it or ſuffer'd it to be done, to abate their undaunted *Luſt*, and ſome in order to prolong their Youth, and that they might alſo perpetually uſe and enjoy their Health, in a flouriſhing condition of Body.

It is an *Anatomical* Queſtion, *An Mulier Caſtrari poſſit?* and it appears *de facto*, to have been done; but concerning the manner of Operation, there ariſeth a greater difficulty, to wit, whether they *Caſtrated* Women by drawing out their *Womb*, or by avulſion of their *Teſticles*? Both ways it is moſt certain, that Women will be brought into great danger of Life; for altho' *Sows* may be *Spaded*, and other Creatures, yet with the like ſecurity it cannot be perform'd in Women, by reaſon of the Seat wherein they are placed in the Body, and the dependance and correſpondence they have with the other Parts adjoining; for in *Caſtrating* a Woman, both the Flanks muſt neceſſarily be cut, and is a work full of deſperate hazard, yet ſome ſay it may be done by an artful Hand, with little or no danger.

Upon the writing of this, I remembred I had ſomewhere read an Account of a Maid *Spaded*, and recollecting my ſelf in what Book, turn'd to it, and is this.

A *Sow-gelder*, whose name was *Clearke*, meeting a Maid, one *Margaret Brigstock*, upon *Lincoln-Heath*, set upon her, and not only robb'd her of two pennyworth of Apples she had in her Apron, but by main force threw her down, and *Spaded* her; notwithstanding which she escaped the danger, and grew afterwards very Fat. This *Sow-gelder* was in a short time after taken, and arraign'd at the *Assizes* for the Fact, but the *Judges* were much confounded how to give Sentence upon an *Act*, against which they had no *Law*; for altho' the *Castration* of Men was *Felony* by the *Law*, yet there was nothing enacted against *Spading* of Women; but however the *Sow-gelder* was hang'd for his pains, (and it seems this was not his first Fact) not by a Law for *Spading* the Maid, but for robbing her of her Apples.

Vuierus says, that another *Sow-gelder*, supposing his Daughter to be guilty of *Adultery*, violently extracted her Womb, *Spading* her after the manner of Cattle, that she might be uncapable of bearing Children, and succeeded well in the Operation. And *Johannes ab Essen*, Sow-gelder General to the *Clivensian Duke*, was deservedly punish'd by the Prince with a pecuniary Mulct, for that Villanous Deed.

But *Riolanous* supposeth, that as they button up the *Naturals* of *Mares*, which they would not have Hors'd, with Iron Rings trajected in order, whereby their *Naturals* are shut up; so Women of old he believes were *Spaded*, and not otherwise; and the same, *Dalechampius* interprets the Ancient *Castration* of Women to be, and after which manner, as he has heard, the jealous *Italians* secure their Wives from the admittance of any Rival.

Women have no *Prostates*, but have *Vasa Præparantia* and *Deferentia*, yet there is some difference between those in Men and those in Women; as that they are shorter, because the Womans Passage is shorter, the *Stones* of a Woman, as observ'd before, lying within the Belly, but of Men without. Neither are they

they united as they are in Men, before they come to the Stones but are divided into two Branches.

The Womb in Virgins is about two Fingers breadth broad, and three long. In thoſe that have lain with a Man, it is a little bigger, and yet ſomething larger in thoſe that have born Children.

The *Vagina*, ſo called, becauſe it receives the *Yard* of a Man like a Sheath, is alſo called the Door of the Womb, and its greater Neck, to diſtinguiſh it from the leſſer; it is a ſoft looſe Pipe, uneven on its inſide, with Orbicular Wrinkles, of a nervous, but ſomewhat ſpongy Subſtance, (which Luſt cauſes to puff up a little, that it may embrace the *Yard* more cloſely) about ſeven Fingers breadth long, and as wide as the ſtrait Gut. All which yet, both length, width and looſneſs, differ in reſpect of Age, *&c.* and as a Woman is inflam'd more or leſs with Luſt; for in ſome the *Mulierbra* is ſo capaciouſly diſtended, eſpecially in the Women of ſome Countries, that the Bells (which we mention'd before) the Men wear in their *Yards* with rope and ring too, eaſily may enter; ſo alſo the aforeſaid Wrinkles are much more numerous, and cloſe ſet in Virgins, and in Women that ſeldom accompany with a Man, and that have never born Children, than in thoſe that have born Children, and in *Whores* that uſe frequent Copulation, or thoſe that have long labour'd under the *Fluor Albus*, or Flux of the *Whites*; for in all thoſe three ſorts, they are almoſt obliterated.

I remember *Purch.* in his *Pilgr.* 2. *lib.* 9. ſays, That the *Maracatos*, within the Land of *Brava*, have a faſhion to ſew up the *Privities* of their Females, eſpecially their Slaves, doing it while they are young, in order to make them uncapable to Conceive; and theſe Slaves ſell dearer for their Chaſtity, their Miſtreſſes putting greater Confidence in them.

Among the *Peguans*, there are ſome that ſew up the *Privy* Member of their Female Children as ſoon as they are Born, leaving but a little hole to void their Urine, and whenever they Marry, the Husband cutteth

teth away the ſewing, and maketh it as great and as little as he will, which they with a certain Ointment or Salve can quickly heal.

Lindſcoten, in his *Travels*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 17. ſays, He ſaw one of theſe Women in *Goa*, whom the Surgeon of his Maſter, in the *Arch-Biſhop's* Houſe, did cut open. Men, ſaith he, would judge all theſe things to be Fables, yet they are moſt true; for I do not only know it by the daily Traffick of the *Portugals* out of *India* thither, but alſo by the *Peguans* themſelves, who confeſs the ſame for Truth.

Heylen ſays, The People of *Quilea*, of the Province of *Zanziber* in *Æthiopia inferior*, have among them the ſame ſtrange faſhion, which may be mention'd, rather for variety than decency. They uſe, when they have any Female Children Born, to ſew up the *Privy* Parts, leaving only a ſmall paſſage for the Urine. Thus ſew'd, they carefully keep them at home, till they come to a marriageable Age, and when Marry'd, let her be of what rank or degree ſoever, if ſhe be found by her Husband to want that ſign of her perpetual *Virginity*, is, with all Ignominy and Diſgrace, ſent home again to her Parents, and by them as opprobriouſly receiv'd: And for the better aſſurance that they ſhall be ſew'd when they are young, as they ought, the Parents ſee it done as it ſhould be, before their Eyes.

In the Hiſtory of *Venice*, *Peter Bembo* tells us, They give their Daughters in Marriage thus ſew'd, but firſt that care is left unto and lies upon the Bridegroom, to cut and divide with an Iron Inſtrument, the conglutinated Lips of the *Neck* of the *Womb*.

But had theſe People known the famous Liniment of *Paracelſus*, which he mentions, and ſays, that if but only ſmear'd upon the opening of the Lips of the *Privity*, would in a moment of time ſo contract and conglutinate that *Orifice*, as not to ſtand in need of a Needle and Thread, and ſave them going through ſuch dolorous Punctures, to ſecure that ſuſpected paſſage. So that it ſeems thoſe People are more jealous of their

their Daughters, than the *Venetians* are of their Wives, on whom they hang *Padlocks*.

Certainly these Nations would have been well pleas'd if Nature had produc'd all their Females imperforated, having the Orifices of their *Wombs* closed and seal'd up, or the *Hymen* so thick and fleshy, as to straighten the passage to need an Incision, as we are now and then forc'd to do, when they are imperforated, and also to serve Men so, when the *Prepuce* grows to the *Glans*.

On the contrary hand, the Women of *Siam*, as we have it in *Herb. Travels*, endeavour all they can to distend and enlarge the *Passage*, and this they do by Drinks and other means; and to see a *Virgin* there, at *Virgins* Years, is as rare as to see a black Swan, for they take care to have it otherwise, even in the green Years of their Female Children.

So that one Country and another, according to their conceited Humour or Custom, act those Fooleries, in which there is not seen any advantage, more than that some are pleas'd to converse with strait Women, affecting none others, and others with Women whose Passages are enlarg'd, none else so well serving their turn.

Likewise as to the Monthly Purgations of the Female Sex, in some Countries, as in *Brasil* and *America*, they never have any, for they divert that Flux while they are Young, by some means unknown to us. Others again, never think themselves as they ought to be, or in Health, till they appear, if they are arriv'd to the Age, at which they may reasonably expect them: And in *Jucaia*, when the Maids find their *Menstrua* begin to come, the Parents invite the Neighbours to a Banquet, and use all signs and tokens of Joyfulness for the same.

But I have said enough of this and the Organs of Generation in both Sexes for the purpose intended, I shall therefore end with this, that the *Glans*, or Nut of the *Yard* in Men, and the *Clitoris* in Women are exquisitely sensible nervous Parts, and are in each the principal Seat of Pleasure in *Copulation*; In Men the delightful

lightful profusion of the *Genital* Liquor, and in Women the no less pleasant reception of the same, depends on the Action of those *Nerves*, which if Nature had not provided, and render'd so sensible, as to be even the greatest, most satisfactory, and most transporting Enjoyment Man and Woman are capable of; who would take delight in so brutish a thing as *Venery?* As *Andreas Laurentius* elegantly Expostulates. 'Who! 'says he, (most strange!) would have solicited or accepted of so vile and filthy a thing as *lying* with a '*Woman?* With what Face would Man, that *Divine* 'Animal, full of Reason and Council, have handl'd 'the obscene Parts of a *Woman* polluted with so much 'Filth, which is discharged into this low place, as into 'the common receptacle or sink of the Body? On the 'other side, (says he) what Woman would so readily 'take upon her to discover and expose her Nakedness 'to the Man, undergo the Trouble, and accept his 'Embraces, more especially considering the Toil and 'Tediousness of going nine Months with Child, the 'most painful Fatigue, and oftentimes fatal bearing of 'it, and its Education full of Care and Anxiety, unless 'the *Genital* Parts of each had been affected in the *Act* 'of *Copulation* with *immeasurable*, *inexpressible* and '*transporting* Pleasure.

THUS

THUS having briefly, and as modeſtly as the Subject (to render the Matter intelligible) would allow, ſpoken of the Parts miniſtring to *Generation* in both Sexes, as to their Situation, Action, Uſe, *&c.* which 'tis hop'd none will make an ill uſe of, and turn to their own hurt, ſince the only Motive was purely for the better ſetting forth and diſcovering the Nature, Seat, and difference of *Gleets*, &c. which we come now to diſcourſe of; But as *Gleets* from *Venereal* Cauſes, are generally the reſult of former ill Cur'd *Claps* or *Gonorrhœa*'s, it is neceſſary before we come directly to ſpeak concerning them, to premiſe a few things more than we have ſaid hitherto, about *Gonorrhœa*'s, viz. That there is a threefold diviſion of a *Gonorrhœa*, not ſufficiently conſider'd by Phyſicians.

There are Men, who through the heat of their Kidneys, Liver and Seminal Veſſels, breed abundance of hot *Seed*, which often provokes to Excretion in a pleaſant Dream. This kind (to which both Sexes are ſubject) if it be exceſſive, as I have known it in ſeveral, and particularly in one that I at this time have in Cure, proves miſchievous, and at length, if neglected, does pine away the Body to a Conſumption.

Another ſort of *Gonorrhœa* is produc'd by Putrefaction of abundance of Phlegm, either Salt or Crude, which is often mixt with a little *Seed*, and eſpecially from the Brain, by the *Spina dorſi*, Loins and Kidneys, and alſo from the Liver by the Veins, and by the Nerves which come to the *Pudenda* from all parts of the Body, and by the Seminal Veſſels and *Cremaſters* join'd with the *Stones*, to the *Uterus* in Women, and *Penis* in Men; from whence it drops by degrees, not without Excoriation of the Parts: The Matter of this is Crude Blood mixt with impure Humours, the Sink whereof does not, as ſome think, run to the Bladder, but to the *Womb* and *Penis*, and by the paſſage of the *Sperm* is voided into the *Penis*. They that would

Cure both kinds of *Gonorrhœa*'s with the same Remedies, are mistaken.

The third sort of *Gonorrhœa* comes from the *Venereal Disease*, and is call'd virulent; in which, at the beginning, a sort of white and yellowish Matter dribbles away insensibly, waking as well as sleeping, from the *Prostatæ* or Seminal Vessels Ulcerated, as we have already sufficiently shew'd.

Langius says a *Gonorrhœa* is commonly reckon'd by all Men, a Disease caus'd by some fault in the Spermatick Vessels; but *Virsungius* his Judgment is truer, who reckons it rather an Ulcer of the *Prostatæ*, voiding not so much *Seed*, as *Sanies*, and affluent corrupt Humours; and that dissections of dead Bodies often prove it, such Ulcers being found in the *Prostatæ* as to leave no room to doubt of it; and advises young Physicians to observe what is taken notice of but by a few Practitioners, *viz.* that *Seed*, *Pus*, and *Phlegm*, altho' they shew all alike white in the Urine, yet by a skilful Man they may easily be distinguish'd. For the *Seed* when it is separated from the rest, swims constantly at the top; nor will it sink, tho' it be shaken, no, not in a *Gonorrhœa*. *Pus* and *Phlegm*, do both sink to the bottom; but at the least shake, *Pus* flies asunder, so as it cannot be discerned, only it makes the Urine white as Milk. *Phlegm* rolls about a little, but both of them, when the Urine stands still, presently sink to the bottom, the *Seed* always swimming, unless it hath contracted a great Putrefaction from its virulency.

There are some *Gonorrhœa's* caus'd by watry and thin *Seed*, but some Authors dispute whether it be Crude *Seed* that comes away, altho' it be watry and thin, or whether it be corrupt and vitious Humours, which being gather'd in the Body, flow to the *Genital* Parts, and are voided by the Passage, whereby *Seed* is usually cast out; as sometimes vitious Humours gather'd in the Body, use to be evacuated by the *Womb*, which they call the *Whites*.

It

It is plain, by what has been said, that a *Gonorrhœa*, *Clap*, or *Running of the Reins*, as 'tis usually term'd, is in Men, from an Ulceration in the *Prostatæ*, or the *Vesiculæ Seminales*, and that upon dissecting of dead Bodies, we have found it so, and that the Seat of that virulent Disease is there; and does not always proceed from the *Glandules* of the *Urethra*, as some imagine, tho' sometimes it is so; and the more is it not always so, for that we observe, if the running of Matter be unseasonably stop'd, the virulence is either communicated to the whole Body, or else it flies back to the *Stones*, and there causes a Tumour; or if it extend to the *Perinæum*, unless it be timely repell'd, it causes an Abscess, the sharpness of which Matter erodes the *Urethra*, &c.

The cause of this *Ulceration* is a sharp and virulent Humour communicated in *Coition*, sticking about these *Spermatick* Vessels, first inflaming them, and then corrupting them, upon which an afflux of corrupted Matter flows out.

If this Matter has lain there long neglected, the *Ulcerations* are the greater, and the Matter that flows, more virulent, which if succeeded by another *Clap*, and so one upon the heels of another for three or four together, as I have known it in some *Libertines*, what with the Running, and the occasion for frequent and perhaps strong Purgings, *&c.* the Parts are so debilitated, that continu'd *Gleets* or *Weepings* succeed, which still prove the more troublesome, if the *Prostatæ Glandules*, by the long and foul *Ulcerations*, are much eaten away; and also is incurable in those where the *Caruncule Mamillaris*, at the beginning of the *Urethra*, (which shuts the holes thro' which the *Seed* passes into the common Passage, from the *Glandulæ Prostatæ*) have been unfortunately consum'd, either by the Disease, or corrosive Medicines, as in some I have observ'd them to be.

If therefore the Seat of *Claps* was only in the *Urethra*, and that the *Running* proceeds from *Ulcers*, not above three Inches within that paſſage of the *Yard*, as ſome ſeem to make out, how comes it to paſs that *Claps* are Cur'd by Gliſters? as one (tho' I can't but ſay a Learned and Ingenious Author) aſſerts they may, and ſays, he has Cur'd ſome very tender People by that means, that could not take Phyſick by the Mouth; I ſhould be glad if any Perſon could ſatisfie me as to this point, how, and which way, that can be, (that is to Cure *Claps*, with Gliſters, when the ſeat of them is but three Inches within the Paſſage) I not conceiving for what reaſon they ſhould do it; in ſome I have known the Seat of the Infection in the *Urethra* only, and thoſe Cur'd then, (but not with Gliſters) with eaſe and expedition. And were the Seat of the Diſeaſe call'd a *Clap*, always in all, there, how much trouble might be ſav'd both to the Practicer and Patient, and how ſeldom or never might People be *Poxt*? for the management, when the Diſeaſe is ſo very near our reach, is eaſie and no one almoſt would ever miſs of Cure, unleſs in the Hands of the moſt Ignorant of the Profeſſion. But thoſe that advance this *Hypotheſis*, I doubt are very much miſtaken, in delivering it, to be always or generally ſo; and I think I may venture to ſay, that I have had as much opportunity to know, as any Man, and believe have been as inquiſitive, read over the Opinions of as many Authors, ſeen as great variety of Caſes, and even perform'd as many *Venereal* Cures, for my time, if not many more than any Practitioner whatſoever. And I think alſo, where a Man's Opinion is grounded upon Experience, it muſt be allow'd, by all, to be preferrable to the beſt ſpeculative Knowledge that any can pretend to, elſe what means the following Lines, which I have in ſome one or other Ingenious Author read, but have forgot whom, tho' not the Words.

Tho'

Tho' Learn'd and Wise, and of great Parts;
'Tis Practice *gains* Experience, *in all Arts.*
Notional *Knowledge, is of slender Use;*
That's best, which we to Practice *can reduce.*

But to give as clear an Account as may be *of Gonorrhœa's*, I shall further observe, from a certain ingenious Author, which is pat to my own Sentiments, That when a Man contracts a virulent *Gonorrhœa* by conversing with a foul Woman, those Parts which are the Seat of the Infection, (which Parts we have taken notice of before) appear to be first injur'd by the Poisonous Particles then receiv'd; and that this is so, is confirm'd, for that we observe the *Genitals*, and the Parts appertaining and adjoining to them, to be severely afflicted, long before there is any appearance of the Effects of this Poison in any of the remoter parts; whereas, had it immediately passed into the Juices, it must necessarily have been by them quickly whirled about the whole Body.

And the reason why those infectious Steems receiv'd, do first fix upon the *Genital Parts*, may very probably be, that the raging Lust, and hasty desire of Pleasure felt in Congress, may have a Power to dilate, or some way, so to affect these Parts, as to render them more susceptible of the poisonous Steems; besides, the Emission, or Evacuation of the *Seed*, yields perhaps a kind of vacancy for their Reception: And those thus injured Parts, not having immediate Applications made to them, whereby to extract, imbibe, wash off, or dislodge the Poisons receiv'd there, or to remove or hinder them from corroding and ulcerating the Parts upon which they fix, they gradually come to separate and make such Matter, as constitutes a *Gonorrhœa*.

Thus it is certain, that these Parts are first affected, and the Blood only afterwards from them; and that it is so, is plain; for if this Running by the *Urethra*, be untimely stopp'd by improper Applications, the Blood

(as we daily, and too often obſerve by the ill management abroad) becomes much the ſooner infected by the Poiſon, as afterwards by the variety of ſucceeding Symptoms, which appear in very differing Forms, manifeſt.

Or if the foul purulent Matter adheres to, or lodges upon thoſe alter'd and injur'd Parts, and does not paſs ſo readily away through the *Urethra*, which is the natural Current for it, thoſe affected Parts are thereby the more alter'd and injur'd, and the Blood does become Poiſon'd from thoſe very Juices the part hath thus depraved, by the corrupt Matter's not flowing off as it ſhould; and yet much the ſooner, if it be (as obſerv'd before) by any means untimely ſtopp'd. For if the Inflammation of the Parts be not totally remov'd, and the *Venereal Poiſon* evacuated, by proper Internal Medicines, before the *Gonorrhæa* be dry'd or ſtopp'd up by Aſtringents, the Patient may be Ruin'd, and *Pox'd* for ever.

And when theſe Parts have receiv'd the *Infection*, as ſaid before, and become alter'd and injur'd by it, a continual ſupply of Juices from the Body is ſent thither, and is by thoſe infected Parts changed into ſome purulent Matter, and cauſes a continual *Running*.

Now this being certainly ſo in Fact, it remains to be conſider'd, how it is to be Remedied? There is no way then to remedy it, that is, to Cure a *Gonorrhæa*, but by repeated and continued Evacuations, I mean by ſuch Medicines that are proper, whereby thoſe Juices ſent thither, may be diverted and carried off another away; ſo that theſe Parts having not ſo plentiful a Fluxion to them, the quantity of that foul Matter that flowed through the *Urethra*, will be gradually leſſen'd, and its virulency abated; it being plain, that the Matter there made, not lodging, and the Parts not being ſo fully ſupplied, and the Poiſon ſpending it ſelf by the Fluxion, the Parts by conſequence muſt gradually heal, that is, recover their former natural ſtate.

But

But we must not forget to observe here, the mighty difference there is in the Cure of *Gonorrhœa's*, as to their Facility and Difficulty, which happens either according to the degree of Infection, or according to the Disposition of the Person infected. If a healthful Person, such a one whose Blood and Juices are uncorrupted, that is, are in a perfect natural State, be Infected, altho' according to the degree of its Virulency, it may require more or less time, yet it will be remedied without much difficulty: But if one is severely Infected, whose Blood and Juices are much deprav'd and vitiated, and so perhaps dispos'd to preternatural Separations, or perhaps on the contrary, to Inflammations; here these Organical Parts, that is, the Parts where the Poison is seated, being thus injur'd, readily become the Receptacles for such peccant Juices: Which being farther changed by these Parts, become a new Contagion to infect the whole Body. So that such a case may prove a work of difficulty, and require great Thought, as well to correct and amend the Blood, as to eradicate the Disease, or at leastwise after such a manner to dispose it, as that the affected Parts may be Cur'd.

But where there is nothing more requir'd to be done, but Curing these diseased Parts, and the Blood and Body also free, and well disposed for Evacuations, here Purging alone, if judiciously Administred, and rightly Adjusted, (by the way, not that every Medicine that Purges or Vomits, *&c.* will do, as has been sufficiently observ'd already) will be always found a sure and effectual Remedy. For the purulent Matter there made, being (as said before) continually spent, and the Parts not receiving proportionable Supplies, will naturally and gradually heal, and recover their former state, by reason the Matter not stopping, and the poisonous Parts wasting, nothing is left to hinder them, the Juices that would flow afresh to do it, being carried another way.

Thus have I given, I think, a true Idea of *Gonorrhœa's* gotten by impure Embraces, deduced both from Reason and Experience, which to understand as we should, is one part towards the Cure, according to that usual, and indeed true Saying, that *When a Disease is well known, it is half cured.* But what the Medicines are by which this must necessarily be done, how prepar'd, and when to be administred and applied, is none of the least part to know, or dexterity to do; the degrees of Infection, and difference of Peoples Constitutions, *&c.* (soon discover'd by Artists upon enquiry) exceedingly altering the Case, as we have more than once observ'd already; by which means it is that Practicers find themselves so often disappointed in the Cure, which yet more frequently happens when any one falls upon the *Practick* Part, that is altogether a stranger to the *Theorick*, for such act wholly in the dark, and the success must answer accordingly, that is, there is hundred to one against him as to his Patients Recovery, which if he should, would at the same time be more owing to good Fortune and a happy Constitution, than his Skill, *&c.* and is, as we usually say, *More by Hap than any good Cunning.*

This I thought necessary to premise, tho' to the same purpose, but I think not so very plain, have we mention'd it before, that none might have cause to say, they were left in the dark, concerning the nature and true Seat of Infection, and ways to be taken for the Cure, which, tho' I do not prescribe the Medicines, (they being a Secret) yet any understanding Man may be convinc'd, what ought to be done in such a Case, and in a great measure be a Judge, whether he is manag'd as he should be, that is, according to the exact Rules of Art. But to proceed.

The *Prostatæ Glandules*, being, as said before, either eaten away, or too much relax'd and debilitated by the continual Ulceration; or otherwise heated, and distended by repeated strong Purgations, a thin seminal Matter continually flows thro' the *Urethra* or Pas-

sage

ſage of the *Yard*, and this is the true *Gleet*; ſo that *Gleets* flow from the weakned *Glandules*, which Nature has plac'd, as obſerv'd before, at the Root of the *Yard*, to hinder the too ſoon ejecting of the *Seed* in the Act of *Copulation*, making them ſerve as Strainers, thro' which the *Seed* preſſing or ſqueezing, as we plainly a while ago deſcrib'd, is ſtrongly emitted or ſquirted, which *Glandules* preſſing and preventing the too quick emiſſion, cauſes the greater Pleaſure in the Act; and that this is ſo, moſt plainly appears by thoſe Perſons who labour under the Infirmity, they being too ſenſible of the loſs of that natural and pleaſing force, even in the prime of their Years, and long before the courſe of Nature can be ſaid to deprive them of it, whereby they are oftentimes render'd incapable of Generation, and ſometimes ſo Impotent, as not to perform the Act of *Copulation*.

Thoſe Perſons attended with ſuch *Gleets*, are troubled with a *Lapſus Seminis*, or ſlipping away of a thin and ſometimes Glutinous congeal'd ſeminal Matter, when they go to Stool, or after making Water, which in ſome comes away in good quantities, producing in time ſuch extream weakneſs, and debilitation, *&c.* as not only proves a very great trouble, but total incapacity of performing the Conjugal Rite; and not only ſo, but alſo from the immoderate or unnatural Expence of it, ariſeth *Infœcundity* and *Sterility*.

Many Perſons alſo have come to me with ſuch ſort of Weakneſſes, as were occaſion'd by too liberal uſing *Friction* with the Hand when they were School-Boys, *Genitalia contrectando Semen ejicere*, which *Galen* mentions was the practice of that churliſh Philoſopher *Diogenes* the *Cynic*, and reckons it with *Fornication*, *Adultery*, *Inceſt*, to be an abomination in the ſight of God, (but I can't agree with him in ranking it equally with thoſe Sins) by which means ſeveral have been brought into waſting, declining Conditions, that have requir'd a great deal of time, and no ſmall difficulty to reſtore.

'Twas

'Twas the ſame *Diogenes* that diſappointed the *Harlot*, by ſending her away when ſhe came to him, without her expectation, upon his putting his hand to his *Pudities*, and Titillating his *Virilities* to the caſting forth his *Seed*, telling her, that by his *digitizing* himſelf, he had celebrated *Hymen*'s Rites without her, and had no occaſion for her. Which Practice as *Galen* condemns in Men that ſhall do it themſelves, ſo exclaims againſt Womens uſing Titillation in themſelves, to ſtir up their Deſires, which was a common Practice in his days (as it is none of the leaſt in ours) as alſo *Feſtus* and *Catullus* tell us, but eſpecially *Catullus*, in his 70th *Epigram*; whoſe words I purpoſely omit, becauſe they cannot with modeſty be recited; and not only do both Sexes pollute themſelves, but each one the other, by the Hand, provoke to Luſt, and Laſciviouſly ſpill that *Seed*, which, ſays he, the *Deity* hath put into every thing, for the Propagation and Conſervation of its Kind. Which Practice alſo *Martial* himſelf, in his 9th *Epigram*, 42, writes thus againſt.

Ipſam crede tibi Naturam, &c.

Some have had a *Running* or involuntary Emiſſion of the *Genital* Liquor, which we call a ſimple or genuine *Running*, when the true genuine Seminal Matter is caſt forth without the Erection of the *Yard*, or *Venereal* Pleaſure; the Parts affected being the *Seminal Veſſels*, and is attended or followed by a wearineſs of the the Limbs, weakneſs, inability to move, a pale Countenance, hollow Eyes, Inappetency, trembling, and tendency to a Conſumption; for a *Profluvium Seminis*, or too frequent Emiſſions, robs the Body of its balmy moiſture, the *Seed* being *Robur & Balſamum Naturæ*, and alters and changes the *Craſis* of the Spermatick Parts, making them become Barren, as Land becomes poor by being over Till'd.

And not only do Men ſuffer by means thereof, when they were young, or come to the years of *Puberty*, but the ſame Weakneſs I have obſerv'd in ſome, to have been

been brought upon them by too frequent *Maſturbation* or *ſelf Pollution*, uſed in their Manhood, cauſing not only a *Lapſus Seminis*, but ſuch a weakneſs, as that upon the very touch of the *Labia* of a Woman, or thoughts of enjoying her, the *Seed* is emitted without pleaſuring himſelf or her, and in others has produc'd a weakneſs in the *Penis*, and loſs of Erection, as if they had been *Gelt* or *Caſtrated*, by which, as Dr. *Baynard* alſo obſerves, many a young Gentleman has been for ever utterly undone; and which uſed when young, ſo forces and weakens the tender Veſſels, that when they come to Manhood, renders them (to Women ridiculous, becauſe) Impotent; a Vice, ſays he, condemn'd by the Heathen Poets, *&c.* as *Martial Epigram, in Pontificum, &c.* ſays. ſuch, ſays he, in his Hiſtory of *Cold-Bathing*, I have known perfectly Cured and made Potent *ad*——&c. when all other Remedies have fail'd, nay, and after ſome years ſtanding, when the caſe has been old, and no hopes of Cure ever expected; where the *Cremaſters*, the Muſcles of their *Teſtimonies*, have been weak, and the Clock-weights of their *Hearts* ſunk and hung low, *&c.* their I ſay, ſays he, in more than twenty ſuch Caſes, the cold Water (together with a very little other help) has wound up their Watch, and ſet their Pendulum in *ſtatu quo*, &c. one Hiſtory whereof, ſays he, is moſt remarkable, as follows.

A certain Gentleman, well known about Town, for his great Strength and Courage, (ſince kill'd in a *Duel*) who was not shy of his unhappy Diſaſter, after taking all the *Clap-Courſes* over and over to no purpoſe, otherwiſe than to his Deſtruction, needleſs repeated *Bleeding* and *Purging*, which brought him down almoſt to the brink of the *Grave*, ſent for me, to conſult me in his Caſe, which was a violent *Gleet* and loſt *Erection*, of four years ſtanding, and not above twenty nine or thirty years of Age. I told him, ſays he, I would try what I could do for him; in order whereunto, I bid him go into the Country, out of the ſight of any Woman,

Woman, and find out ſome very *cold Spring* or *River*, where he ſhould firſt plunge over-Head, then put on his Shirt, Coat and Hat, to prevent catching Cold from the Wind and Air, and ſit up to the Waiſt for an hour at leaſt, Night and Morning, and for a Month drink nothing but new Milk twice aday, ſweetned with *Sacchar. Roſat.* at Noon eat well-roaſted Mutton with cold Salets, as *Cucumbers*, *Lettice*, *Purſlane*, &c. and drink nothing but *Spring-Water* with a little *Claret Wine*, and at Night to wrap up his *Privy-Members* in a little Linnen Cloth wet in *Acet. Acerrim.* and *Vini Clareti*, and ſo to ſleep. Which directions he punctually obſerv'd, and in leſs than fourteen Days he was as well as ever he was in his life; but I doubt, ſays he, he return'd to his old Trade, and *Womaniz'd* as much as ever.

And the ſaid Ingenious Doctor, ſays further of the benefit by *Cold-Bathing* in thoſe Caſes, for that in ſeveral others he has found nothing better to invigorate and ſtrengthen all thoſe Parts, nay, even when the Patient has been reduced almoſt to *Diſpair*, and ſome to *Diſtraction*, their Heads running perpetually on the Ruin of themſelves and their Poſterity by means of that weakneſs.

And as an encouragement to the practice of *Cold-Bathing*, (which in many Patients I have alſo found excellent, eſpecially in ſome particular *Venereal* Caſes, and *Seminal* Weakneſſes, *&c.*) he gives us the following witty Lines.

Cold Bathing has this Good alone,
It makes old John *to hug* old Joan.
And gives a ſort of Reſurrection
To buried Joys, thro' loſt Erection.
And does freſh kindneſſes entail
On a Wife Taſtleſs, Old, *and* Stale

And

And in another place ſpeaks of the advantage of *Cold Bathing*, from *Virgil*, in his *Æneid.* 9. *juxta finem*, Paraphras'd.

And he that this way for old Age prepares,
Is ſure (bar Accidents) of a hundred Years.
Finds no decay, is one and ſtill the ſame,
And's Mind Sublimed *by a ſtronger Flame;*
For ſure the Soul *muſt take a great delight,*
And act with Pleaſure *where her* Organ's *bright:*
For where the Body's *ſound, and th' Mind is clear,*
Man in himſelf enjoys a Heaven there.
Thus Nature *undiſturb'd in this bleſs'd State,*
Renders the Paſſions Calm, *his Mind ſedate.*
For where ſhe's warm below *and cool* above,
That happy Man can both inſtruct *and* Love.
To Men *his long Experience may impart,*
To Women *ſhew the green-houſe of his* Heart.
Where blooming Love *is in its bloſſom* Gay,
For his December *is their Month of* May,
Juſt in his Prime *when other Men decay.*
For all the tender Brood *do periſh ſoon,*
Their ſetting Sun *is his meridian* Noon;
Whoſe vital Heat *around his World does run,*
And not confin'd to Stages *like the* Sun.
Thus at an hundred Years *his third* brisk Wife *enjoys,*
And ſtocks a Village with his Girls *and* Boys;
With's Children's Children's Children, toys and plays,
And finds their Inclinations by their ways.
There ſees himſelf *in every ſmile and laugh,*
In their young Faces, *four Generations off.*
But when the fatal Hour draws on,
For Man muſt die, tho' he live ne'er ſo long,
Time, *that diſarms the* Oak *will ſeize the ſtrong.*
Finds he decays, and muſt dear Joan *forſake,*
Yet he will Cobble *where he cannot make.*
Then comes the Curſe, *when* Impotent *deſire,*
Broods o'er the Aſhes *of* extinguiſh'd *Fire:*

For

For when the power to Act *is paſt and* Dead,
The Ghoſt *of* Luſt *then haunts the old Man's* Head.

But yet the *Cold Bath* the more is the pity, had not that good effect upon a very comely Gentleman that came to adviſe with me, whoſe Caſe was loſt *Erection*, by *Maſturbation* in his Youth, *&c.* this Gentleman told me, that notwithſtanding his Condition, (thinking, as he ſaid, that bedding with a Woman would alter the property) he Married, and was Married five or ſix Years, but his Lady liv'd and dy'd a Maid, for that he was never capable of converſing with her; but ſhe being a very modeſt Perſon, behav'd her ſelf with great complacency and diſcretion, without upbraiding him, *&c.* which he ſpoke much to her Honour, but yet not without a great concern for his own Misfortunes and Inability; he came to adviſe with me in order to be Cured if he could, to Marry again, had try'd *Cold Bathing*, and all proper Methods, but ineffectually, his Caſe being as I told him, and moſt certainly ſo, Incurable,

And as too much *Friction* produces weakneſſes, ſo does too much *Venery*, both immoderately occaſioning a *Dorſal Tabes* or Conſumption of the Back, by the too frequent and too plentiful profuſion of *Seed*, which hurts the Spinal Marrow contain'd in the *Vertebræ* of the Back, and from the bad affection of that, the Body in time pines away.

Dodonæus tells us, He knew a Gentleman eighteen years old, afflicted after that manner, who, notwithſtanding all that could be done to reſtore him, dy'd of the Diſeaſe.

Rondeletius writes, That he ſaw a Nobleman that was much troubled with a *Gonorrhœa*, by too frequent *Copulation*, which at length ſo dilated the *Spermatick* Paſſages, diſtended and irritated the *Seed*, ſo as frequently to dart it out by Night, after which ejaculation he was ſo feeble, that he could not keep himſelf upright,

or

or walk, but was forc'd to lie a bed, or ſit with his Legs elevated.

And *de Caſtro* relates that he knew a young *Peer*, and Cur'd him, who in his Youth about the 14th Year, unwary and deceiv'd by others, uſed daily *Maſturbation*, as he told him lamenting and ſorry, and thereby had contracted ſo great a weakneſs of his *Seminal* Veſſels and *Teſticles*, that altho' he lived afterwards continently, yet he was troubled with a *Gonorrhœa*; his *Stones* by reaſon of the relaxation of the Veſſels hanging down beyond meaſure, and his *Penis* in the midſt twiſted towards the upper part; and whereas he was before of a lively colour and ſtrong, afterwards he grew pale, lean, weak, *&c.*

The ſeat of a *Gonorrhœa* in Women, is at firſt in the Neck of the Womb; if it continues long, and is not Cured, it creeps farther, and infects even the Womb itſelf, and by a longer continuance goes farther, and affects even the *Seed-Veſſels* alſo, and withal contaminates the *Seed* itſelf; and in length of time, (not being Cur'd) it brings the Patient into a lingring Conſumption, which will prove mortal in the end: It is known by the Matter running forth, which is many times of various Colours, as yellow, green, blueiſh, *&c.* and is of an ill or ſtinking Scent: And oftentimes in ſome Women, tho' they get Cur'd, it plunges them into a *Flux* of the *Whites*: which Weakneſs, or Running, diſtempers the Womb, and renders the Woman unfruitful; and we obſerve many Women that have been exercis'd with a Running of the Reins for a continuance, who after being Cur'd, have been for ever render'd ſteril; others plung'd into Conſumptions, which are called Conſumptions of the Back, eſpecially if they are untimely ſtopt, as *Galen* mentions the Wife of *Boethius* a Nobleman of *Rome*, who upon the unskilful ſtopping her *Whites*, which had flow'd in a great quantity, and for a long time, fell into a Conſumptive Dropſie.

And

And it it truly, and too often obſerv'd, that thoſe *Gonorrhœa*'s and *Whites*, which are *Venereal*, and of an ill Nature, and the habit of the Body but indifferent, do frequently terminate in a Conſumption, unleſs they are timely and perfectly Cur'd, and that eſpecially when the Impurity proceeding from that *Venom* has once infected the Humours: For in a *Gonorrhœa* and the *Whites*, ſometimes the Flux is ſo extraordinary, and continues ſo long, that the Maſs of Blood is thereby plainly diſpirited, and rendred unfit for Nouriſhment, by which means it is loaded with Heterogeneous and diſagreeable Particles, grows hot, and at length a *Hectick* Diſpoſition is by degrees brought on upon the Solid Parts, and the whole habit of the Body, more eſpecially if we conſider, that what is call'd the *Whites* in Women, is an over-flowing of the Liquors proceeding from the relaxation of the *Glandules* and *Excretory Pipes*, which may be occaſion'd by ſeveral Cauſes.

But leſt the virulent Matter, after having corrupted the Liquor in the *Glandules* of the *Womb*, ſhould *ulcerate* 'em, and by degrees cauſe worſe accidents, which I have more than once or twice obſerv'd. I do hereby adviſe thoſe of the Fair Sex who find themſelves any way incommoded in that kind, whether from their own facility of proſtituting themſelves, or from their Husband's Act, as it happens but too often, not to neglect the Cure of it, and that not only for the ſake of eſcaping ſo ſad and troubleſome an accident, but alſo to avoid the great Coſts and many Medicines that upon neglect they muſt unavoidably be at and have adminiſtred to 'em, which is none of the leaſt, beſides the hazards and dangers that are attending.

As there are ſome *Gleets* that are occaſion'd by a malignant, or unchaſte Converſation, and alſo by a too frequent reiteration of the *Venereal* Act in ſound Perſons, ſo likewiſe by Wrenches, Strains, *&c.* or by exceſſive Evacuations of *Seed*, (which is the *Elixir Hominis*,) or the weakneſs of the Perſon, *&c.* as before noted.

Alſo

Also an Evacuation of *Seed* called *Stillicidium Seminis* which is taken for a *Gleet*, happens at times involuntarily, in Persons troubled with the *Falling Sickness*, &c. as in another place have hinted; but then neither of these are ever attended with that virulency, as when from *Venereal* Causes, neither are the Consequences thereof so dangerous, or Cure so difficult.

I have, in its place observ'd what are the Symptoms of a *Gonorrhœa*, and how that if a sound Man lies with an unclean Woman, that Member with which he first touch'd her Privy Parts, must of necessity be first infected; for the Humour that was in her Passage, and afterwards in her *Matrix*, is compos'd of many penetrating, Acid and Salt Particles, as sufficiently appears, and bursts out in a *Gonorrhœa* in Men, (especially in soft moist Bodies) either on the fourth or ninth Day after *Coition*, and in more robust Natures on the twenty first Day: Now upon some particular methods of Cure, which *Venereal* Patients go through, it too frequently happens that a continu'd *Gleet* succeeds; as oftentimes upon too frequent and violent Purgings, which weakens the *Prostates*, as observ'd before; at other times by a small quantity of the *Venereal* ferment, being, as it were, precipitated into some part of the Body, which shall be more dispos'd to receive it than other Parts are; and that Ferment losing its motion in those Parts, grow, for a while, fix'd and dormant, having but little Action, because of its small quantity, whence it comes to pass that it can remain conceal'd for a long space, as for ten, twenty, nay thirty years, without any sensible mark of its Presence, till at length it shall happen, that by its being incited by some particular Cause, or exalted by a forreign or natural Heat, is put into motion, and either discharges itself by way of *Gleet*, or else infects the Mass of Blood; so that the Patient, (it being so long afterwards) will hardly be perswaded it could proceed from the Original *Venereal* Taint, but rather is inclin'd to believe it to be some quite different Indisposition.

But its lying conceal'd, especially for so long a time, may be a stumbling block to many, and indeed some that I have known have look'd upon it all *Chimera*; for that none, say they, can be deceiv'd in the knowledge of so important a Malady, but must find it out by some means or other; I allow there are ways to discover it, as before taken notice of; and to shew its possibility of lying long conceal'd, I'll relate only the following Story which I have read in a *French* Author, *viz.* Monsieur *Charles-Denys de Launay*, and leave the Reader to judge of the matter as he pleases.

A certain Gentleman, a Field-Officer, applies himself to the famous Surgeon Monsieur *Hainsellin* (who may be said to be consummate in the knowledge and practice of *Venereal Maladies*, as well as in the other parts of his Profession) for the Cure of a *Venereal* Indisposition of many years standing, who after examining into his condition, assur'd him 'twas not the *Pox*; but the Patient not being satisfy'd with his Opinion, was recommended to this Author Mr. *de Launay*, who also was of the same Opinion, but for further assurance takes him to two other Surgeons, *viz.* Monsieur *Tribcleau* and *Bessiere*, both of them allow'd to excel all Men in *Paris* for their compleat Knowledge and Practice in all Chirurgical Functions, who upon enquiring into his Condition, likewise assur'd him 'twas not the *Pox*, but allow'd the Symptoms to come very near that Distemper. However this did not hinder the Gentleman from having further advice, for unknown to all those four famous Surgeons, he apply'd himself to another most able Man, and of great vogue in *Paris*, who tho' telling him as the others did, yet put himself under his Care, giving him 50 Pistoles to Cure him, which he endeavour'd, but in vain, so that perceiving his Error, he was oblig'd to take another Course, even as for a *Venereal Malady*, which soon had that happy effect, as by what appear'd thereupon, did both convince the Surgeon and Patient, and all the others that were before of another Opinion, that his Distemper was

the

the *Pox*, and that for many years it had hid it self, and made its appearance but faintly, even as some other Distemper.

This I take notice of to shew, how that a Patient for several years, after he has (as he thinks) been perfectly Cur'd of his *Gonorrhœa*, may, notwithstanding so long space of time, be follow'd with a *Venereal Gleet*, or be much worse Infected; tho' it is not ordinarily so, for generally upon bad management, and an ill Cure, a *Gleet* continues, tho' it may be but to the quantity of a drop at a time, and sometimes that appears not, but upon squeezing the *Yard*; in some it follows not till a Week, two, or three, sometimes as many Months after Cure, and that upon a debauch of Drinking, using hard Exercise, or too frequent *Coition*, or the like; it too often being observ'd, it is harder to consummate the Cure, than to remove the severity of the Symptoms; in others its observ'd at no time but upon straining at Stool, or presently after making Water; but whether it follows more or less, either presently or for a longer or shorter time after Cure, the Consequence thereof may be bad, if not speedily remedied; Dr. *Alexander Read* telling us also, that there is danger in the least *Gleet*, for it more and more weakens the Vessels, and hurts their Action, especially if hard Drinking or frequent *Coition* be us'd, which the more renders a Man Old as to the *Venereal* Pleasure, before his time; insomuch, as that in some, the *Urine* and *Semen* have been discharged involuntarily, *incontinentia Urinæ & involuntaria Seminis effusio*, by means of which, some have been drain'd into Consumptions, others afflicted with such Weakness in the Back, as not able to Ride or Walk; and some so bad, as not in a Condition to stoop and rise up, without intolerable Pain in their Loins, as was the Case of a Gentleman that I lately had in Cure.

And indeed, as the old Diſtich in the Ingenious Dr. *Baynard*'s Hiſtory of *Cold Bathing*, is excellent, *viz.*

Balnea, Vina, Venus, corrumpunt corpora noſtra,
Reſtituunt eadem, Balnea, Vina, Venus.

Baths, Wine and *Wives*, deſtroy, if took too much;
But healthful all, when now and then a touch.

So leaving out *Baths* and *Wine*, it may as truly be ſaid,

Women *too often us'd, enervates much,*
Yet healthful, if but now and then a touch.
Bacchus *ſlakes Thirſt*, Venus *doth Children breed;*
To paſs their bounds is hurtful, take good heed.

And then on the other Hand, as *Plutarch* ſays,

They err, who Venus, *do too much forbear,*
As they who in her Rites, *too frequent are.*

I alſo knew a Man who had the *Running* of the *Reins* by a Strain, and he well knowing that it could not be *Venereal*, declin'd ſeeking for help, leſt it ſhould be ſuſpected what it was not, and therefore by the advice of a Midwife, or ſome ſuch Perſon, did frequently take Purges, which weakned him to that degree, as that he was hardly able to walk, complaining the Small of his Back was empty and open, the Running following him continually, tho' not ſo much as at firſt; he at laſt ſubjected himſelf to my Care, I treated him as uſual in ſuch Caſes, whereby he was ſoon retriev'd.

Women, as well as Men, upon an unskilful Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, are alſo attended with *Gleets*, and are frequently moleſted with a thin copious Matter, which generally produces great Weakneſſes, and ſometimes

times exceſſive Pain in the Small of their Backs, and Itchings in the Privy Parts, being likewiſe much debilitated in all their Joints, their Looks alſo faint, pale and livid, eſpecially about their Eyes, all which Symptoms are ocaſion'd by a great loſs of the *Mucus* of the *Glandules*, (which naturally in Women is much thinner than in Men) that are ſituated about the *Collum Matricis*, or Neck of the *Womb*, through a relaxation or widening of their *Meatus*'s, or little *Fiſtula*'s in them, and oftentimes cauſe Sterility or Barrenneſs in ſuch Women; the like *Gleets* doth alſo attend ſome Women, occaſion'd by a defluxion of ſharp, ſalin and corroding Humours upon the aforeſaid *Glandules*: Some Phyſicians have imputed thoſe ſort of *Gleets* to a Stilliation of the Nervous Juice; which if were ſo, an incurable Conſumption and withering of the whole Body, and a ſiccity of the Nerves muſt neceſſarily in a very ſhort time enſue.

The Symptoms which preſage ſuch Conſumptions as theſe, are (in Men affected with a plentiful *Running* of the *Reins*) *Hypochondriacal* Oppreſſions, Melancholly, and too much Thoughtfulneſs, with loſs of Appetite, decay of Strength, *&c.* but in Women that have been long afflicted with the *Whites*, flowing in a great quantity, are a ſoft and bloted habit of Body, a ſwarthy and pale Countenance, with *Hyſterical* Fits, a remarkable laſſitude and wearineſs of the Body, ſwellings in the Legs, and decay of Strength, all which Symptoms proceed from the ſame Cauſe, to wit, from the poor diſpirited Nature of the Blood, cauſed by a want of new *Chyle*, whereby not only the Spirits are weakned and oppreſs'd, but alſo the habit of the Body is rendred *Oedematous* from the wateriſh Diſpoſition of the Blood, as it is full of old and diſpirited *Chyle*.

And not only does the Symptoms ſtop here, but in progreſs of time, that is, when the Diſtemper comes to be confirm'd, encreaſe, and are follow'd alſo by ſome others, as a Thirſt, a *Hectical* Diſpoſition, *Atrophy*, and waſting of the Fleſh, till at length the Body is

plainly brought into the higheſt degree of a *Conſumption*, and that very often without any Cough, or any other remarkable ſign of a *Conſumption* of the *Lungs*.

But this Diſtemper is eaſily Cur'd, if the antecedent Cauſe of it can be removed, that is, if the *Gonorrhœa* or *Whites* can be Cur'd; if not, and the Diſtemper comes once to be confirm'd, it will too truly be found to be Incurable. But if by proper means, and a convenient method, the *Gonorrhœa* or *Whites* can be timely remov'd, there is no fear but the Patient may be preſerv'd from the *Conſumption* threatned; for if the efflux of the Nutritious Juice be by Art prevented, Medicines that are *Balſamick* and *Reſtorative*, may be exhibited to repleniſh the diſpirited and impoveriſh'd Blood, with new oily, and benign *Chyle*: To help forward which, ſuch Food as is delicious, and affords a good Juice, and is moſt grateful to the Patient's Palate and Stomach, muſt be often in a day given, tho' in a little quantity at a time; and that the Patient's Appetite may be the more excited, chearfulneſs ought to be adviſed, nothing being found more deſtructive to the Appetite, and more confirms a *Conſumption*, than Sadneſs and Grief: The Patient muſt alſo have the benefit of an open and benign Air, which is vaſtly advantageous to the Nerves, and conſequently to the Appetite and Stomach: Under ſuch a circumſtance alſo, the Patient muſt uſe Exerciſe every day, and rubbing of the Body to procure gentle Sweats, if the ſtrength will bear it, by which means the load of old diſpirited *Chyle*, with which the Blood-Veſſels and habit of the Body are ſtuffr, may be Sweated out, to make more room for new and uſeful *Chyle*, and conſequently for the improvement of the Appetite: But the liberal uſe of *Wine* and *Spirituous Liquors*, muſt by all means be forborn, they putting the Blood, already too hot, into a greater diſorder and flame: And one thing more in ſuch Caſes is to be obſerv'd, and that is, that no *Purges* be preſcrib'd, or any Medicines whatſoever, to procure any conſiderable *Evacuations*, which all create further

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Expences to Nature, too weak already by the Diſeaſe. Alſo if a *Hectical* Heat, as oftentimes there is, be in the leaſt degree, but kindled in the Solid Parts, the utmoſt Care muſt be taken forthwith to extinguiſh it, and is beſt done by *Aſſes Milk* a *Milk Diet*, and the uſe of *Chalybeat* Waters,

I knew a very fine Lady that had ſuch a ſort of *Gleet* or *Running*, attended with a *Leprous* Humour upon her Arms, from a *Venereal* Cauſe, (tho' ſhe wou'd not own it,) which was very troubleſome: She was aſſur'd by her Phyſicians, (which were none of the leaſt Eminence in this City) that the *Gleet* was from an *Ulcer* in her *Kidneys*; for which, or for the *Leprous* Humour, or both, one of her Phyſicians, after the other was diſmiſs'd, perſwaded her into a *Salivation*, but with ſo little ſucceſs, that after the expence of about ſeventy or eighty Pounds, the poor Lady died *Tabid*, and that in a moſt miſerable Condition, full of Invectives againſt her Phyſician.

I attended this unhappy Lady all the time of her Illneſs, and made up the Phyſician's Preſcriptions with my own hands, and have now their Bills by me, (for which Medicines, and my Attendance, I was paid 35 *l.* ſhe being in hand from *July* to *January* following) and would fain have prevail'd with the Doctor, when I ſaw the *Salivation* would not come on regular, (ſhe being of a thin, ſpare habit of Body) to knock off, and put her into a reſtorative Diet, *&c.* but the *Leprous* Humour, and her *Running* continuing, 'twas neceſſary, as he urg'd, to go on, and ſo did, till no Remedies could avail, at which, the other Phyſician that was diſmiſs'd, when he heard of it, wondred, preſaging the ill Effects of that Method. Now, if this poor Lady had been taken out of her *Salivation* in time, and before ſhe grew *Hectick*, &c. nay, after the *Hectical* Diſpoſition had ſeiz'd her, ſhe might very probably, by proper Reſtoratives, (as has been hinted where we have before ſpoke of *Salivation*) have been

retriev'd; for I have always in my Practice obſerv'd, that were frequent and long *Purgings*, and *Salivations*, have brought on *Hectical* Diſpoſitions, 'tis time to leave off, and exhibit Medicines to ſupply the expence of the Nutritious Juice by that means carried off; and that to be done by ſuch convenient Balſamick and other Medicines, as the Caſe indicates, to repleniſh Nature, reſtore, *&c.*

I have read in a late Author, that to prevent or remove *Hecticks*, brought on by *Salivations*, or *Purging* Medicines, in *Venereal* Caſes, the beſt Remedy, in his opinion, (he having given it, he ſays, with good ſucceſs) is the following *Electuary*, which any one may pleaſe to make trial of, and perhaps it may do ſomething, but I believe there are better Medicines. 'Tis this.

℞ *Elect. Lenitiv.* ℥iij. *Crem. Tartar. Pulv. Rhabarb. an.* ℥iij. *Balſ. Lucarelli* ℥ſs. *Balſ. Peruvian.* ℥ſs. *ol. Nuch. Moſch. gutt.* ij *miſce fiat Electuarium.* To be taken Night and Morning, but what quantity he ſays not, I ſuppoſe as much as a Nutmeg each time.

But by the way, I would have it underſtood, that in ſome Patients at leaſt, after they are Cur'd of a *Gonorrhœa*, or virulent *Fluor*, there commonly remains a *Gleet* or *Lachryma* of thin, tranſparent, and ſowewhat oleaginous Moiſture; which in many, in ten or fourteen days, ceaſes of it ſelf; in others it remains much longer; in ſome the Moiſture appears thicker, in others thinner, in ſome ropy, in others not.

Some *Gleets* remaining after the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa* are tinctur'd with yellow, and ſtains Linnen, whereof ſome do partake of Malignity, tho' they may think not, and others are free from any Malignity, and yet ſcarce any diſcernable difference; but theſe ſorts of yellow *Fluors* muſt be ſtrictly enquired into, and exactly

actly distinguish'd, lest both the Physician and Patient find themselves deceiv'd.

I shall now more plainly, but briefly, observe what *Gleets* are, *i.e.* what it is that *Gleets*, from what Parts deriv'd, from what Causes occasion'd, and wherein incurable, the Ignorance of many Physicians and Surgeons (as an ingenious Author observes) being such (tho' never so great Pretenders to Anatomy) that it may not be amiss to inform them, whereby they may the better be able to assist their Patients; and also Patients into whose hands this Book may fall, may by perusing it, be made capable of judging of the Skill of the Practicer that undertakes them.

The *Gleet* then is an oleaginous, smooth, transparent and glutinous *Mucus*, engendred in the *Prostates*, and other small *Glandules* that are immerst all about the *Urethra*, and throughout the *Yard*; the whole Body of the *Yard* being Spungy, you may, upon Dissection, observe, and by your Touch perceive, this oleaginous *Mucus* perfused; and the use thereof is so necessary, that without a sufficient proportion of it, it is not possible the *Yard* should be Erected, or at leastwise not long continue its Erection; for the Spirits thronging into that part, in so great a confluence, as there does upon a voluptuous Erection, would in a manner take fire, inflame, dry up, and wither the whole Substance of the *Yard*, were it not contemperated by the aforesaid *Mucus*, which at the same time moistens and defends it (being otherwise naturally dry) by the oleaginous Lentour; for were it of an Aqueous or Salin Nature only, it would soon be dried up; and this unctious *Mucus* is transmitted into the *Urethra*, through *Meatus*'s proceeding from the *Prostates* and other lesser *Glandules* about the Urinary Passage, wherewith that Passage is inuncted, and made smooth and glib, not only to defend it from the Acrimony of the Urine, but also to facilitate the Transflux thereof.

Con-

Consequently this *Mucus*, as has been observ'd, being engendred in too small a quantity, or being too crude, aqueous and thin, doth occasion sharpness of Urine; as in old Men and others, whose *Prostates* and the other *Glandules*, being shrivel'd and grown dry, do not emit a sufficient proportion of unctious *Mucus* to the lining of the *Urethra*; the like happens in *Gonorrhœa's*, where the said *Glandules* receiving a malign Impression and Inflammation from the virulent Steems, do either transmit but little or no *Mucus*, or at least what is very Crude, Thin, and Acrimonius, whence the Urine, as it passes, must necessarily occasion Heat, smarting and pricking Pains, like Pins and Needles, thro' the Pungitive Figure of the Salts, wherewith the Urine is more than ordinarily loaded; thro' this alteration of the *Mucus* it is that *Dysuries* or *Stranguries* ensue, and that especially, (the *Glandules* being of a most tender and weak Nature) upon receiving Injuries from Riding, Drinking, excess of *Venery*, and other Occasions; also from cold windy Drinks, *&c.* But it is not to be understood that it is always the sole occasion, for the like may happen from an Urine highly Bilious and Salin, or from a purulent Inflammation of the Kidneys or Bladder, as also by consent of Parts, from dry and wet Piles, Inflammations of the *Uterus* or *Womb* in Women, and the like.

Many Physicians, with the Vulgar, have (tho' erroneously) judg'd, that the Crystalline oleaginous Moisture we speak of, which upon lustful Erections, ouzes out of the Termination of the *Urethra* or Passage of the *Yard*, is Semen or a Seminal Matter; which can be no such thing, it being apparent enough, that it is only the over-flowing of the *Prostates*, and other little *Glandules*, through the rarefaction and huffing up of their *Mucus*, which requiring greater space, is forced abundantly into the *Urethra*. The like mistake do these Physicians and others make concerning the *Fluor*, or serous petuitous Matter in Women, that what they emit of it, from about the *Clitoris* in Coition, is true

Seed,

Seed, conducted thither by the *Seminal Ducts*; but it otherwise appears, for That Humour which Women emit in *Coition*, or by *Friction*, doth issue out of the *Lacunæ*, or little Pores or Passages in the *Vagina* of the Womb and Urinary Passages, as also from the *Meatus's* in the Neck of the Womb, ordain'd by Nature for that purpose, and serves only for the lubricating, or making slippery the *Vagina* in Coition, it being also of an oleaginous Nature, and flows out in a great quantity in the Act, to cause the greater Ease and Pleasure therein; for without it, the violent Agitation and Friction necessarily used in *Copulation*, would stir up Heat, Pain, and Inflammation in those tender nervous Parts, and obstruct rather than promote the Pleasure thereof; but of this more another time.

From what has been said therefore, it is evident, that a *Gleet*, which usually appears after the Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, is only the ouzing out of the *Mucus* of the *Prostates* and other little *Glandules*, which are debilitated and relax'd, or their *Meatus's* into the *Urethra*, too much widened, appearing of a transparent Colour, and slimy, just like the White of a raw Egg; but oftentimes it happens, that there remains little sordid *Ulcers* about those *Meatus's*, whence, together with the *Gleet*, a little *Pus* or Matter is duly squeez'd out; which being dried upon a Linnen Cloth, the middle of it (which is the *Mucus*) shews thin, watersh, and of a livid Colour. 'Tis observ'd, that these Ulcers, if very sordid, and their *Pus* very tenacious, thick and glutinous, sticking to their Sides like Bird-lime, are causes of very obstinate *Gleets*, which may possibly in some continue half a year, in others a whole year, and again in some others much longer.

I have observ'd the Cure of even those transparent *Gleets*, to be in some Persons very difficult, and not only those brought on by a preceding virulent *Gonorrhœa* ill Cur'd, as aforesaid, but also such call'd *Gonorrhœa Simplex*, and that in both, *Cold Bathing*, to be of admirable advantage, I may say (in some at

least)

leaſt) the greateſt meaſure owing to it; for that as the Learned Sir *John Floyer* obſerves, the coldneſs of the Water contracts and ſtrengthens all the Membranous weakned Veſſels, as well as cools the hot Humours, *&c.* And Dr. *Wainewright*, in his *Mechanical Account of the Non-Naturals*, lately publiſh'd, ſays, That it is upon the account of the contracting Power of the *Cold Bath*, principally, that *Hemorrhages*, *Gonorrhœa's*, and the *Fluor Albus*, are ſtopt, and alſo that it Cures *Venereal Impotency*. And ſays, in another place, That there is nothing more adapted to the Cure of *Frigidity*, when owing to a former exceſs of *Venery*, than the *Cold Bath*, which he ſays again, will alſo contribute its ſhare to the Cure, both of a ſimple *Gonorrhœa*, and *Fluor Albus*.

Again, I have frequently obſerv'd, that ſome Perſons, after a ſafe and ſure Cure of a *Gonorrhœa*, eſpecially where the Malignity has been conſiderable, have for a long time after, been vex'd with the appearance of a little ouzing through of a ſlimy tranſparent Subſtance, not ſo much as the quantity of a drop at a time, which ſometimes, upon Linnen, looks no otherwiſe than perfect *Seed*, and at other times with a yellowiſh tinge, no bigger perhaps than a great Pin's Head, and which frequently alarms them, they thinking ſome Malignity lies lurking, when the cauſe only has been from weakneſs of the *Seminal Veſſels*, &c. and which upon their endeavouring to carry off by purging, has rather encreas'd, by relaxing the Veſſels, and fretting their Tone. Perſons with thoſe *Gleets* have generally little Threads, Films, Skins, or the like, ſwimming about in their Urine, and the end of the paſſage of the *Yard* gum'd up. Theſe *Gleets* generally infeſt ſanguine hot Conſtitutions, which are moſt addicted to *Venery*, and upon their uſing *Venus* too frequent, or any violent Exerciſe that lays a ſtreſs upon the Back, and conſequently injures the *Reins*, by that means encreaſing, bringing a Pain and Weakneſs in the Loins, *&c.* and cauſes the *Glecting* to continue, and has, upon neglect, had ſuch effects upon ſome Perſons, as to bring

bring them into declining Conditions, which have terminated very ill, when ſome particular corroborating Medicines, would at firſt (dextrouſly apply'd) have eaſily remedied.

Gleets that are incurable, are occaſion'd when the ſides of thoſe little Ulcers are grown Callous, and conſequently are turn'd into *Fiſtula's*, proving like an *Iſſue* to a Man, to which the whole ſuperfluous Humours of the Body flow, and cannot be reſtrain'd, and which, while Running, the Patient in every reſpect elſe ſeems well, and if but ſtopt a-while, is ill, and the reaſon of their incurability, is, their being remote, and ſeated in ſo tender a part, that Medicines of ſtrength and ſharpneſs, which the Diſeaſe require, cannot be uſed without offending, excoriating, and putting the parts which they are to paſs by, before they can arrive to the part affected, to an intolerable Pain; alſo Nature having plac'd the parts neceſſary for Procreation, ſo ſecure and abſtruſe in the Body, (eſpecially the *Vaſa Deferentia*, and the *Veſiculæ Seminales*, which are of a tough, ſtrong Tunick, however thin they may ſeem) that in a Million of *Gonorrhœa's*, they ſcarcely receive any conſiderable damage in their Subſtance; and if at any time by Corroſion they ſhould receive damage, ſo as to be penetrated, it always is ſo miſchievous as to prove incurable, unleſs at any time chance ſhould ſtop the gap by a Calloſity; for in thoſe Caſes of penetration, (which rarely happens) there would enſue ſo conſtant a Flux of *Seed*, that in a few days it would produce a *Tabes Dorſalis*, which in a very ſhort time muſt terminate in Death, unleſs a deſperate Remedy be ſpeedily made uſe of, which alſo may chance to prove as bad as the Diſeaſe, and that is *Caſtration*, which I have known to have been done in ſome Perſons, (for *neceſſitas non habet legem*) and yet ſecurely.

An incurable *Gleet*, ſays an ingenious Author, proceeds from a *Venereal Ulcer*, or abſolute Eroſion of the *Caruncle* that cloſes the Duct of the Mucous *Gland*, from whence an almoſt conſtant dripping of a *Diaphanous*

nous Viſcid, Roapy Liquor proceeds, ſuch as theſe *Glands* furniſh, and which is what we call a *Gleet*, and which muſt neceſſarily happen to all Perſons under thoſe circumſtances, ſo as never to admit of Cure.

Dr. *Harvey* takes notice, and I have obſerv'd the ſame my ſelf, that there are ſome who have paſs'd thro' a long *Antivenereal* Purgative Courſe, poſſibly for the ſpace of two Months and upwards, with the ſucceſs of removing all the Symptoms, except a daily thick yellowiſh *Running*, which ſhould they continue Purging *ad infinitum*, would not be abated, much leſs wholly Cur'd; and the Practicer, according to vulgar Error, imagining that all yellow *Runnings* are malignant, go ſtill on, in hopes of ſuppreſſing it, till at length the Parts have been ſo debilitated, that the Patient has had a *Gleet* fixt upon him, and been worſe inſtead of better, and then told nothing but a *Salivation* would Cure him thereof.

So that as he obſerves, the continuation of *Venereal Cathartick*s, keeps on the yellow *Running*, by maintaining the Humours in a conſtant Ebullition, by inflaming and frothing them into a yellow Bilious Spume or Scum, which is daily ſeparated, and thrown off, to thoſe debilitated depending *Genital* Parts, that are now become, as it were a Ciſtern or Sink, to which Cuſtom hath made an open Channel, and converted the Orifice in the *Urethra*, whereout the Matter ouzes, into a *Fontanel* or *Iſſue*; whereof if this Defluxion to thoſe Parts be not revelled, and the Orifice or Orifices heal'd up, (for ſometimes there are more than one, which in ſome are broad and deep) the Lips by proceſs of time will contract a *Calloſity*, and paſs into an incurable *Fiſtula*.

I have read in a *French* Author, who in freſh *Claps* extols the following Medicine (which he calls an *Opiate*) inwardly; and the uſe alſo of the following (as he ſays) particular *Injection*, by which means (ſays he) all *Gleets* are prevented. Theſe are his Words:

Opiate

OPIATE.

L' Opiate qui convient à la Chaudepiſſe naiſſante, ſe fait de parties égales, de Conſerve de Roſes de Provins, & de Violettes, une once des deux. Corail rouge, un groſ. Vitriol blanc, un Scrupule. On partage le tout mêlé enſemble, en ſix matins de ſuite.

INJECTION.

L' Injection particuliere qui ſuit cet Opiate, ſe fait d'Eau de Plantain, trois cuillerees. Huile de Terebentine, une cuilleree. & germes d'œufs, ſix en nombre Qu' on foüette enſemble.

Which is ſaying, That the *Opiate* that is proper for a freſh *Clap*, or *Chaude piſs*, is made of equal parts of *Conſerv. Roſar. rubr. vel Provinc. & Violar. Corall. rubr.* ℥j. *Vitriol. Alb.* ℈j. being mix'd together, to be divided into ſix Doſes, for ſix Mornings ſucceſſively.

And, ſays he, The particular *Injection* which follows this *Opiate*, is made with *Aqua Plantagin. Cochlear.* iij. *ol. Terebinth. Cochlear.* j. *Album. Ovor.* N^o vj. to be beat and mixt well together.

But, I profeſs, I cannot conceive what he intends by this Courſe in freſh *Claps*, or why it ſhould prevent *Gleets*.

There are others that adminiſter for the Cure of *Gleets*, promiſcuouſly, to all Perſons alike, let their Caſes, *&c.* be never ſo different; I know one that ſays he has Cur'd hundreds of *Gleets*, by the following *Injection*, but I have too well known the conſequence of it in ſome. This is it.

℞ *Aq. Calcis* ℥xij. *Mercur. dulc. bene levigat.* ℥j. *miſce.*

This

This he orders to be injected into the *Urethra*, three or four times in a Day, with a *Yard* Syringe, and in Women with a *Womb* Syringe into the *Womb*, as often. Any may use it that please, but I don't advise to it.

Some again have us'd the following *Astringent* Medicines, and perhaps sometimes with Success, but not in all.

℞ *Ceruss. Martis gr. xij. pulv. Alum. rup. gr. vij. Terebinth. e Chio Coct. & pulv.* ℈j. *misce.* To be taken *nocte maneq*; in continual *Gleets*, in both *Sexes*, (also for the *Whites* in Women, *&c.*) but not till the Patient be assur'd all the malign Matter is first expell'd, otherwise 'twill prove injurious.

And this following I have known us'd with Success, when critically administred.

℞ *Pulv. Alum. rup.* ℈ss. *Vitriol. alb. gr.* iij. *Ceruss. Antimon.* ℈j. *Catechu pulv. gr.* xvj. *misce fiat pulv. sumat pro re nata, in Gelatin. Icthyocoll. preparat. cum Lacte.*

But tho' some of these Remedies may be, and indeed are, very proper in some Cases, yet in those very Cases, they are not fit to be given, but with mature Judgment and Discretion, otherwise they may do much more hurt than good, and by that means, the best Remedy in the World may be decry'd, when the fault lay not in the Medicine, nor in the Person that took it, but in him that administred it, for want of knowing the critical time of administration.

Thus have we heard and seen so many Disasters and dismal Accidents occasion'd by the Ignorance of *Mountebanks* and *Quacks*; and which Mischiefs are now so well known, that 'tis wonder'd any should run the hazard of falling Victims to them; but they performing, as they say themselves, cheap, and proclaim every trivial Cure upon the House-top, their Curing one, shall make

make them more famous, as they manage the matter, than the killing of twenty shall render them obnoxious.

Gleets in some People, for want of due management and Cure, have run them into such untoward inconveniences as have in some, never, in others with great difficulty been restor'd.

Some by means thereof have had such a Patency, or Laxity of the *Seminal Vessels*, as to cause an over hasty Ejaculation of the *Seminal Matter*, upon the very first approach, nay, even some have had a slipping away of the *Seed*, upon amorously talking with, kissing, or but thinking of enjoying a Woman, so that as before observ'd, they cannot touch a Woman, but *ad primum Labiorum contactum Semen emittebat*, whereby they have been altogether uncapable of Procreation.

Others have had their *Seminal Vessels* and *Genital* Parts rendred so languid, flaccid and unable, as that, tho' they have had *Erections*, yet had an over-flow Ejaculation of the *Seminal Matter*, the same being but flatulent, by the Spirits being deficient in quickning the *Seed*, insomuch that they cannot eject the *Seed* in due time, but that it often slips out when the *Yard* is down, and the Turgescence of the Parts gone, as was the Case of a Gentleman thirty Years of Age, who in his Youth, being much given to *Venery*, was for a long time troubled with a *Gonorrhœa*, notwithstanding which, he frequently made use of infected Women, whereby his *Genital* Parts became very much weakned, and at last *Impotent*, which Impotency did not consist in Frigidity or want of *Erection*, which he said was sufficient, but of *Ejaculation*, which seldom follow'd; occasion'd by defect of *Seed*, which was bred in a very small quantity, because of the weakness of the *Testicles*, whose natural heat was exhausted and dissolv'd by too frequent *Copulation*, and *Venereal* Infection, whereby it is very probable his *Paraſtatæ* were also faulty, they receiving little *Seed* from the

Stones, by reason of Scars remaining in them, after those Ulcers which are wont to accompany those long lasting *Gonorrhœa*'s, were Cur'd. Which Man, notwithstanding, was restor'd by the following Medicines, universals being premised.

℞ *Rad. Galang. Calami Aromatic. Irid. flor. an.* ℥j. *fol. Salviæ, Majoran, Rorismar. an. Mj. Sem. Erucæ, Nasturtii aquatic. Urticæ. Cardamom. Cubeb. an* ʒiij. *Nuc. Mosch. Cariophill. Cinnamon. an.* ℥ss. *fol. rosar. rubr. p. j. Coq; in Vini rubr.* ℔iv. *ad* ℔iij. *Colat. pro fomentat.*

With which he fomented all his Privities for an hour before he went to Bed, for fifteen or twenty Days together, anointing afterwards with the following Liniment.

℞ *Ol. Nuc. Mosch.* ℥ij. *ol. Cantharid.* ʒij. *Cariophill.* ʒj. *ol. piper. alb. nigr, & Long, an.* ʒss. *Sem. Erucæ. Urticæ. Nigell. an.* ʒss. *rad. parietariæ* ʒj. *Ambræ grisea* ʒss. *Mosch. Zibeth. an.* ℈j. *m. fiat Linimentum.*

And during the outward use, he kept to a restorative Diet, and took the following Medicine every Night and Morning.

℞ *Conf. Satyr. Eringij. Nuc. jugland. condit. an* ℥j. *sal Cantharidum* ʒj. *Conf. Alkerm.* ʒiij. *Ambræ. grisea* ʒss. *Mosch. gr.* xij. *Sacch. dissolv. in Aq. flor. Aurant. & Rosar. q. s. ut fiat Elect. cap.* ʒij. *pro dos.*

Others have had, as hinted before, an Impotency, or defect of Erections of the *Yard*, the Genital Juice being faulty, and not being duly prepar'd, or falls short of its spirituous stimulating prolifick Quality, becoming there-

thereby as totally defective as if occasion'd by old Age, *&c.*

Others by means of *Gleets* have had immoderate Erections of the *Yard*, yet at the same time free of the Inclination of embracing a Woman, proceeding from the contraction of the Muscles at the root of the *Yard*, hindring the recess of the Blood, and is called a *Priapismus* or *Satyriasis*, or continual standing of the *Yard*, which tho' very obstinate, I have more than once reliev'd, by opening the Vein of the *Penis*.

Some again have perpetual Erections, and a perpetual desire of *Venery*.

Others by means of an ill *Venereal* Cure, have had a Depravation of the Erection of the *Yard*, that is, its standing awry, or departing from the natural Posture.

If the *Frænum* or Bridle be short, it stands crooked; sometimes the Erection is disturb'd by a contraction of the *Prepuce*, that it will not extend or give way sufficient, so that the *Glans* is imprison'd and cannot exert it self.

Other times the *Prepuce* being slipt over the Nut, and contracting there, cannot be brought over to cover the Nut again, as we have at large observ'd before, so that the *Yard* is as it were strangled, and proves oftentimes of very ill consequence, and are still occasion'd by ill Cures and *Gleets*, and unfits Men for Procreation.

Women also by ill management are brought into many Disorders, as Inflammations of the *Womb* and *Vagina*, so as not to be capable of admitting their Husbands; some have had the falling down of the *Womb*; Depravation of the *Venereal* Appetite; several Defaults of the Courses; Flux of the *Whites*, and many other Disorders, too tedious here to particularize, which have put them, as told before, out of a capacity of admitting their Husbands, or if capable to receive them, not pregnant enough to Conceive: Numbers of Men being by means thereof rendred *Impotent*, and Wo-

men, otherwiſe as likely as moſt, made *Barren*: Though ſeveral that have been under my Care, have been retriev'd, and by ſome particular Methods and Medicines, after ſeveral Years being without Children, have Conceiv'd and born them.

Some Women by Falls, Bruiſes, *&c.* are rendred *Barren* as long as they live, as was the Caſe of a very pretty Lady, who by a hurt in her Back when ſhe was a Maid, was much afflicted with the *Whites*, and Flux of the *Courſes* very irregularly, which brought her weak, and tho' otherwiſe ſhe was as well as any Woman whatever, yet by means of that hurt, ſhe never had any Children, tho' ſhe has been Married many years; ſhe and her Midwife conſulted me, about her Sterility; I gave her what was proper, but ineffectually, for ſhe never was with Child, and I dare ſay for her, never will.

If the *Whites*, or any moiſt Diſtemper of the *Matrix*, be the cauſe of *Barrenneſs*, and hinders *Procreation*, as very frequently they do, there may be hopes of Conception, when that Diſeaſe is remov'd; but if the *Barrenneſs* proceeds from the evil Shape of the Members in the Woman, or the Man, as ſaid before, ſo as not to be fit for *Venus* School, *Patientia eſt optima virtus*.

I remember the Caſe of a certain Gentlewoman, that was ſo exceedingly troubled with the *White Flux*, that it run from her as ſhe went about; ſhe had taken divers Medicines for ſeveral years, to no purpoſe; at length it ſo affected her and brought her ſo weak that ſhe could not ſtir without a Staff, having purg'd and done as ſhe thought every thing that could be done, but by chance hearing of me, deſired my Advice, I preſcrib'd her as follows and in a ſhort time ſhe recover'd both of her Flux of *Whites* and Lameneſs.

℞ *Magiſter. Perlar. Pulv. noſtr. Corrobor. an.* ℥iſs. *pulv. Bol. veri. terræ ſigill. an* ℥iv. *Gum. Tragacanth. Arabic. Baſ. Tolut. an.* ℥ſs. *Terr. Japon.* ℥iſs. *Croc. Mart.*

Mart. Aſtring. ℥j. *Laud. Lond. Balſ. Peruvian. an.* ℥ſs. *Ext. Specific. noſtr. q. ſ. m. fiat Maſſa pro Pilul.*

Of theſe Pills ſhe took four every Night and Morning; and anointed the Reins of her Back with the following Ointment.

℞ *Unguent. Nutrit. ſine Quibus noſtr. & Alb. Camphorat. an.* ℥j. *Sacch. Saturni* ℥iij. *miſce fiat Unguent.*

In Caſes of *Whites* in Women I have had many Patients, it being a troubleſome weakning Diſeaſe, and which many fine Women labour under, to their vexation, and would fain be cured of, and by which, and bad management, numbers of pretty Ladies have been ſpoil'd. I have Cur'd ſeveral to their great ſatisfaction, by a particular Remedy or two, (which I will not inſert here,) that ſeldom or never fails.

Dr. *Petrus Pachequus*, a famous Phyſician, tells us of a Woman that was *Steril* for many years, having no inclination to Carnal Embracements, and being very deſirous of having Children, entreated him to preſcribe ſomething to kindle in her the deſires of the Fleſh, [*ad Venerem Stimulare*,&c.] which, as ſhe told him, was mortified in her. I did, ſays he, what ſhe requeſted with the following *Opiate.*

℞ *Conſ. rad. Eringii, Satyr. mar. an.* ℥j. *flaved Aurant. Condit. cum Melle* ℥vj. *Jugland. Condit.* j. *Conf. Alkerm.* ℥ſs. *Ambræ griſ. formicar. bat. an.* ℥j. *Moſch. gr. vj. cum Syr. Citri condit. q. ſ. ut fiat Electuarium.*

Of this ſhe took before a light Supper, the quantity of a ſmall Cheſtnut, drinking after it a little *Hippocras.* The Woman confeſs'd that ſhe felt wonderful Plea-

ſure after the uſe of this *Electuary*. And in theſe Caſes, ſays he, there is nothing in the World more effectual, alſo to anoint the Region of the *Womb* with Oyl of *flying Piſmires*, which is made by infuſing two Ounces of them in Oyl, for forty days together in the hot Sun, in the Dog-days.

And tho' this Author and ſeveral others tell us, that *Piſmires*, or *Ants*, fortifie the *generative* Faculty, and excite *Luſt* nothing more, cauſing, as they ſay, Magnanimity of Mind, and Greatneſs of Spirit, *&c.* yet I can never believe that any thing prepar'd from that *Inſect*, can be more (if near ſo much) effectual in the like Caſes, than *Cantharides* or *Spaniſh Flies*, a particular Preparation of which, with *Satyrion*, &c. I have, and have frequently adminiſtred in *Barrenneſs* and *Impotency*, &c. to the wonder of all that took it, in rendring the languid, feeble, Spermatick Parts, warm and vigorous, confirming their Tone, truly fortifying the *Generative* Faculty in both Sexes, making the Inſtruments of *Generation* active, and the *Seed* prolifick, an account of which, (but not the Preſcription) as alſo ſome other Preparations of *Cantharides*, with their various Doſes, Uſes, *&c.* you have, as likewiſe many curious Obſervations of Caſes and Cures thereby, in my Tranſlation of the worthy Dr. *Greenfield*'s Book, Entituled, *The Safe Internal Uſe of Cantharides in the Practice of Phyſick*, lately publiſh'd, which any one may have recourſe to that pleaſe. And the reaſon that I give not the Preſcription of the noble Medicine of *Cantharides* with *Satyrion*, &c. which I but now mention'd, is, becauſe the Ingrates in the World are many, who if they had it, and us'd it with the greateſt Succeſs imaginable, would not ſo much as thank the Author, or in the leaſt think the better of him, for divulging it, tho' the knowledge of it was never ſo much to their advantage; beſides, the Story of the poor Barber, mention'd in *Pag.* 349. aforegoing, is a ſufficient inſtance of the Ingratitude of the People, whoſe avari-

tious

tious and sordid Tempers, tho' his Friends, make the generous Souls fare the worse.

But I go on.

Some Women that I have known, have thought they were only troubled with the *Whites*, when their Case has been an *Ulcer* in the *Womb*, and *Gonorrhœa*, and on the other hand, some have thought they had an *Ulcer*, or *Gonorrhœa*, when it has been only the *Whites*; which tho' attended at the same time with Pains, &c. yet is not consequently to be judg'd *Venereal*.

Now the Signs that distinguish between the *Whites* and an *Ulcer* in the *Womb*, and *Gonorrhœa*, are these; First, If there be an *Ulcer*, the Womb, as said before, will not admit of *Coition* without pain, and the Matter which flows is stringy and more digested, and sometimes Bloody. Secondly, In a *Gonorrhœa* the Matter cometh in a small quantity and seldom, except it be virulent and foul, and then it flows more, and is sharp, and oftentimes stinking, the Urine also is sharp, and many other Symptoms discover it. But if it be only the *Whites*, which is an over-flowing of the *Genital Liquor*, proceeding from the Relaxation of the *Glandules*, and *Excretory Pipes*, it produces great Weakness, hurts the Action of the *Womb*, if of long continuance, and if not remedied, makes unfruitful; or if they bear Children, they are Feeble, *Rickety*, *Convulsive*, &c. being diseas'd from their *Seminal* Principles, and if they live, have an ill habit of Body, which brings them to be Old before their time, with a Languishing and *Consumptive Leanness*, or an *Hydropick* and unwholesome Corpulency.

Again, on the other hand, some Women have been rendred *Steril* by being grievously afflicted with *Madness* from the *Womb*, called *Furor Uterinus*, or *Womb-Fury*, arising from a vehement and unbridled Desire of *Carnal Embracement*, over-powering the Rational Faculty so far, that the Woman is continually almost, in all Places and Companies, talking wantonly and lasciviously, laying aside all Modesty, and by Words and

Geſtures, inviting all the Men ſhe comes at, to have to do with her.

This immoderate deſire of *Carnal Conjunction*, is a Diſeaſe, and notwithſtanding the Mind is ſo ſtrongly enclin'd to *Venery*, ſuch ſeldom do Conceive with Child, tho' they have to do with Man at the time they moſt deſire it, for it Springs from the Acrimony and heat of the *Seed*, which exceeds the bounds of Nature, and by its heat, ſharpneſs, and redundancy, ſtirs up and inflames them with luſtful Deſires, tho' to little purpoſe, as to Conception; as a Woman, a Widow, I ſome years ago was deſired to Viſit (ſince dead) was, and after that manner ſo afflicted, that ſhe frequently, to lay her exceſſive Deſires, as ſhe acknowledg'd, us'd *Friction* with ———, *&c.* which ſo irritated thoſe tender Parts, as ſtirr'd up Inflammation and Excoriations, upon which Ulcerations ſucceeded to a very ſevere degree, and which by proper *Injections*, &c. that I order'd her, was tolerably remov'd; ſhe Marry'd afterwards, but by means of an ill formation of thoſe Parts, by the *Ulcerations*, ſhe (tho' a young brisk Woman,) never Conceiv'd, and indeed at ſometimes, as ſhe confeſs'd, was ſcarcely capable to receive her Husband. I well remember, I was once deſired to ſee her when one of her Fits of *Womb-Fury* was upon her, at which time ſhe talk'd very extravagantly indeed, calling upon this and that Man that ſhe knew, to come and lie with her, throwing off the Bed-Cloths every minute, to expoſe her Nakedneſs, and uſed ſuch Geſtures, as to convince every one what a grievous Diſeaſe it is, yet when ſenſible, was a Modeſt, Chaſt Woman, as all that knew her teſtify'd.

Now *Seed* thus Acrimonious and Hot, over-long retain'd in Bodies prone to *Luſt*, and full of Heat and Vigour, ſtirs up this Diſeaſe, and is alſo incident to *Virgins*, but peculiarly to young *Widows*, and ſuch Women that have *impotent* Husbands, or Husbands that they don't affect, whereby their *Seminary* Veſſels

are

are not sufficiently disburthened, or their amorous Affections duly satisfy'd, *&c.*

I was not long since consulted with by a Midwife, concerning a Maiden Lady, a Fortune, about sixteen years of Age, Daughter to a very eminent Man, who being of a Sanguine Complexion, and often in Company with Gentlemen at publick Diversions, where tho' attended with her Woman, she us'd to be dally'd with, kiss'd, and talk'd to, after a pleasant, jocular, and sometimes waggish, tho civil manner, yet those Scenes heightning her Imagination, (she being hot, and, as said before, Sanguine, as the Midwife acquainted me) would frequently, tho' a modest Lady, yet from a natural Instinct, use Titillation with her Finger; insomuch that she not only divested herself of the *Hymen*, or Maiden *Zone*, but by the use of—— harder than her Finger, so fretted the Parts, that she was scarce able to walk or sit; her Woman being made privy to the foolish accident, as she call'd it, acquainted the Widwife, who after applying what she thought necessary, without the expected effect, consulted me; at first indeed, according to the account she gave, I was ready to think it *Venereal*, but it submitting to the slight means I advis'd, was afterwards convinc'd to the contrary, she getting well without any internal Medicine. But by this means she has lost her *Virginity*, which whether will be found out upon Marriage, or how resented, if it should, she her self will be best able to tell, when that time comes about. And after this manner do doubtless many young hot giddy Girls, deprive themselves of that which is the only true Token of their Chastity, which others frequently lose by other means, that as they could not help, so are not culpable, or to be censur'd, or thought to be of any unchast Conversation.

I know a very likely Man, that by means of an old *Venereal Gleet*, was rendred, as he fear'd, for ever uncapable of having more Children, but conversing with a foul Woman, and getting a fresh *Gonorrhœa*, I put him

him into a Course that set him free from both, and he has had two healthy Children since. And also a Woman that had no Child for the space of twelve years, by means of a *Venereal* Infection all that while more or less upon her, was happily Cur'd of her Distemper, and Conceiv'd by her Husband, and had a fine Child afterwards.

And Dr. *Harvey* tells us of a Gentleman, a Patient of his, who had been troubled with a *Gleet* three years, in which space of time he had, by advice of several Physicians, passed thro' various Courses, whereby he had extremely harrased his Body, and thro' their ill Success had as much perplex'd his Mind; at last, by another false Step, was fallen into a second *Gonorrhæa*, more violent than the former, for which he had subjected himself under his Care, to whom, for his encouragement, he declar'd, that in all probability he should now not only Cure him of his *Gonorrhæa*, but of his obstinate *Gleet*, well knowing that the *Fluor* of the acrimonious virulent Matter, would abrade the Callosity of the little *Fistula*, that occasion'd his *Gleet*; so that in a Month's time he perfectly Cur'd him of his *Gonorrhæa* and *Gleet*.

He also mentions that he Cur'd a Gentlewoman, who by a *Gleet* of three years standing, was reduced to a great weakness, and during that time was rendred *Steril*, tho' within a quarter of a year after her Cure she Conceiv'd again, and for several years together did not miss bringing forth a sound Child, most of which continued living. So that from these and other like Instances which I could relate, it appears, that *Gleets* are very frequently, as said before, the cause of *Impotency* in Men, and *Sterility* in Women.

Having thus plainly, I think, shewn the Nature, Difference, Effects, &c. of *Gleets*, the Cure thereof (if curable) is consequently very easily understood; but that we may give all the Light therein necessary, we shall observe, that the Cure is to be attempted diversly, that is, as the Patient's Condition and Constitution

tion indicate; in ſome, *Purgings* will do; in others *Balſamicks*; in ſome both together with *Cold Bathing*; in others neither ſeparate, nor together; in ſome *Aſtringents* are effectual, in others miſchievous; in ſome *Balſamick Injections* effect a Cure, in others *Reſtringent Injections*; and again, in others neither; ſo that the greateſt difficulty is to be well acquainted with the circumſtance of the Caſe, and the Patient's Temperament and Conſtitution, which when thoroughly underſtood; it is no hard matter for any to make application of proper Medicines, and which if regularly made uſe of, never fails, firſt or laſt to accompliſh the Cure, though in ſome it may be done ſooner, in others later.

Dr. *Baynard* gives us an Account of a *Gleet*, &c. Cur'd as follows.

A Gentleman, ſays he, of good Account, tho' a modeſt Man, bluſhingly gave me this Relation in reference to *himſelf*, who for ſome time paſt, had great great trouble in his *Urinary Paſſages*, and Pain at the root of his *Yard*, and about the region of the *Bladder*, inſomuch, that he had reaſon to ſuſpect ſome *Ulcer* or *Excoriation* in *Collo Veſicæ*, by the *Slime* and *Sordes* that came away in his Urine; he alſo had a *Lachryma Veneris* or Old *Gleet*, which at that time was very ſevere upon him, together with weakneſs of *Erection*, &c. who was Cur'd by a ſtrict perſeverance in this following method, *viz.* He firſt gently Purged two or three times with *Caſſia & Tamarind. Syrupus Violar. & flor Perſicor.* inſtead of Poſſet-Drink on his Purging-Days, drank plentifully of *Serum Lactis Clarific. cum Herbis Aperitiv. & frigid.* and at other times drank *Aqua Calcis*, in which was ſteep'd a little of the *raſp Saſſaphr.* and *Rad. Gliciriz* and took two or three times in a Day, three or four ſmall Pills made *ex Succ. Gliciriz. Sperm. Cæti, Species Diatragacanthi frigidi* or *Pulvis Haly*, and uſed *Cold Immerſion* for ſixteen or eighteen Days, Night and Morning, but eſpecially at Night after a light Dinner, and no Supper, except a little *Flummeny*

mery after Bathing, with a little Sugar and *Succ. Aurantior.* juſt to make it of a pleaſant ſweet tart Taſte a *dulco-acidum*; and from thence paſſed into a reſtringent Milk-Diet, by boiling *Cupul. Gland. Rad. Biſtortæ & Tormentillæ* in *Aq. Fontan.* and then mixing Milk and a little Oat-meal, made a ſort of Milk-Pottage, on which he only liv'd for a Seaſon; he avoided the Sight of all Women, but ſuch as had *Antivenereal Faces*, for *Age* and *Uglineſs*; as alſo all manner of *Wine* and *ſtrong Drinks*, and Fleſh Meat, *&c.* and by this, and by ſuch-like means, he was perfectly recovered to his priſtine Health.

But that *Gleets* for the generality are curable, what has been ſaid, I think, makes appear, and is ſufficient to convince all rational People that they are not ſo difficult of Cure as the generality of Practiſers make them to be, who, when after all their Endeavours to rid the Patients of to no purpoſe, diſmiſs them at laſt with their Opinion, That they never will be cured, aſſuring them at the ſame time it will never hurt them, and that at length Nature will throw it off, and the like; which Numbers of Patients have given Credit to, and been in hopes of finding true, till Time has too manifeſtly made it appear, that their Doctors have been in the wrong; for that inſtead of Nature's overcoming it, and their finding no inconvenience by it, it has grown worſe and worſe, and prov'd at laſt ſo very inconvenient, that the poor Patient has born it with no ſmall uneaſineſs. But methinks I hear a Patient ſay, What you ſet forth is true, It being exactly my Caſe, but can you Cure me then? To which I make bold to anſwer in the Affirmative, and that *non in Verbis ſed in factis*, being confident that there is not one *Gleet* in fifty but what is curable, and the Cure of which I dare undertake to perform, upon the Forfeiture of all that's dear to me, in caſe the Patient exactly follows preſcription, lives regular, *&c.* nay and dare aver that the oldeſt, and moſt ſtubborn *Gleet* that is or can be, will yield to the Methods I ſhall take,

and

and be thereby perfectly remov'd, without the least Injury or Inconvenience to the Patient, provided, as said before, it be not incurable, (for there are some *Gleets* that all the World can't Cure) of which the Patient, before anything be done, may be satisfied; and, I think, what I have within these four years (not accounting for the twelve years time before) done therein, sufficiently, I say, testifies, that they are not so incurable, as the generality of Practitioners imagine, scores of Gentlemen that have been under my Care, having found it otherwise, and are able to bear Testimony to the Truth thereof, after their having been carried thro' long Courses of Medicines, according to the usual Method of the Town, and at last found themselves just after the same, or perhaps worse manner than at the first.

Thus having finish'd (and indeed much exceeded) what I (at first) intended concerning this most wretched Distemper, both as to its direful Symptoms and perplexing consequences; And since *Drinking* is the general inlet to, as well as common excuse for that ill Practice, *viz. Whoring*. I shall conclude all with some necessary Admonitions, together with the further Observations and Advice of the Learned Dr. *Baynard*, which as they are pertinent to the purpose, so 'tis hop'd may have such good effect upon the People, (at least upon some) as to encline them to desist the Practice while they are well; (if they have been so happy hitherto to have escaped the reward) and also to deter others from falling into the like Snares, lest the Mischiefs that have befallen those, we have or shall mention, prove to be their Lot, than which any Man (I think) of but tolerable thought would be as much afraid of, as he would dread the greatest Evils that can possibly befall him. The first then that we shall mention, from the Doctor, is this.

A Gentleman, contracting a complication of *Vino-Venereal* Diſeaſes, which he pleaſantly call'd *Twiſts*, as alſo finding a ſenſible weakneſs and waſte in his *Eſtate*, reſolv'd to turn over a new Leaf and become a *Wiſe* Man: in order whereunto he put his Eſtate into the Hands of a prudent Manager, and himſelf into a Courſe of Phyſick, rather *Dietetic* than otherwiſe. He firſt began with the Purging-Waters, with ſome ſmall Shop-Catharticks to quicken them, (for he could drink no great quantities of any thing but Wine, *&c.*) after due evacuations, he took the Wood-Drinks, with ſome Anti-Scorbutic *Drops*, &c, from thence he went to the *Hot-Baths*, bath'd there in the temperate Baths, and drank the Waters moderately, for the ſpace of eight or ten Weeks: us'd *Exerciſe* much, eſpecially *Riding* and *Bowling*: He drank Wine very ſparingly, and exil'd himſelf from Women quite; (having no Wife) from thence he came to the *Cold-Baths*, to harden and confirm his *Conſtitution*, perſever'd in this good Reſolution, and recover'd both his *Health* and *Eſtate*, then not being above forty Years of Age. But before he went into his own Country, he writ a *Diſtich* or two over that *Tavern* Door, where he us'd to entertain his *Miſtreſſes*. I hear that he is ſince Married, and has two or three healthful and luſty Children. His Verſes were theſe, *viz.*

Before a Tavern *ever ſhall confound me,*
Or painted Harlot *in her Arms impound me,*
A Fever *burn me, or a* Dropſie *drown'd me.*
That curſed Trade I followed too long,
But now I'll ſtop before my All *is gone*;
By this Reſolve ſhall Health *and* Mony *ſave,*
And carry no patch'd up Poxes *to the Grave.*

The next that we ſhall incert, from the ſaid Doctor, is as follows, where, he ſpeaking of Infertility in Men, by reaſon of *Tumours* and *Venereal Swellings* on the *Teſticles*, ſays, Not that it does always hold true in every

every Man that follows the *Sport*, for ſome ſtrong young Sports-Men (which he calls *Mongers*) of good Conſtitutions, have bruſh'd through ſuch Misfortunes, and have after it, begotten Children, but with a great diminution to the *Venereal* Pleaſures and Delights as before; the *Organs* ſubſervient to thoſe Exerciſes, having been *ſhak'd* and *batter'd* in their unclean *Combats*, &c. but in moſt Men it has totally deſtroy'd *Prolification*, a Curſe, *half tanti to Caſtration*: So that I have often pittied poor innocent young new Married *Gentlewomen*, who have Sweat and Stewed themſelves in *Hot Baths*, Seaſon after Seaſon. Theſe unhappy Women, I ſay, thinking that the Deficiency lay on their ſide, were willing to undertake any Toil and Trouble in hopes of a great *Belly*, &c. when alaſs! the fault, ſays he, was in the *vile* and *wicked* Whore-Maſterly *Husband*, Broke and Bankrupt in his *Bed-Tackle*; and this is the reaſon of ſo many miſerable and unhappy Marriages, for *Venus rara, cum re auguſta domi*, &c. makes Women ramble in queſt of thoſe Satisfactions, which both *Art* and *Nature* in a warm *Conſtitution* inceſſantly prompts them ſo; and the *Husband* quietly to acquieſce under the *Brow-Antlers* of a diſplay'd *Fore-head*, or to Pocket his Misfortune, being conſcious that his Wife's *Extravagancies* are the Iſſues of his own *Inſufficiencies*, &c. procur'd by his own *Follies*, &c.

I remember, ſays he, my old Friend Mr. *Charles B*———— an Eminent and Learned Surgeon, us'd to ſay, that no Man was ever made a *Cuckold*, but from a deficiency in one of the *Pieces*, the *Head-Piece*, or the *Cod-Piece*; for the Husband was either a *Fool* or a *Fumbler*, and the firſt is as odious at *Board*, as the other in *Bed*. So that (ſays the Doctor) *Fathers* cannot be too careful in matching their Daughters to Men of untainted Reputation and Honeſty, and alſo of promiſing *Ability*; becauſe of the many *Cheats* that have been, even in the faireſt *Bulks* of [and I may add *Sobereſt*] Men, and the difficulty there is in diſcovering the

the Scars and *Cicatrices* of secret Sins, which Men [and I may add from my own knowledge the *Sobereſt* and moſt *Zealous*] with the greateſt Artifice cover and conceal. And, with the Doctor's leave, I'll add that Men cannot be too careful in matching themſelves to *Women*, however their Character may be fair and promiſing, yet diſguis'd, till a time of tryal comes, and then too perhaps not diſcover'd, (their Artifice and Cunning being ſuch) that they have ever, (as we us'd to ſay) been *broken up*, or had to do with Man; as was the Caſe of a very pretty young *Gentlewoman*, of a conſiderable Fortune, that I had in Cure, (ſince Married, without the leaſt diſcovery of what had paſs'd, as ſhe ſince told me, upon coming for Advice about a Child ſhe has had by her Husband) who happen'd to be debauch'd, and in lieu of her *Maiden-head*, had the reward of a *Clap*, which I Cur'd her of, without her Parents or any one's knowing it, and all along paſs'd, and was Marry'd for a *Virgin*, which to this Day (as the matter was order'd) her Husband knows nothing to the contrary of. And ſeveral others in the like kind, paſſing now for true modeſt *Maids*, have I known; ſo that there is (almoſt at leaſt) as much reaſon for Men to be careful, who they take to *Wife*, as for *Women*, *Men* to their *Husbands*; Deceit and Artifice being too much Practis'd in both.

But, ſays the Doctor, [and ſo ſay I] where *Love* and *Ability* on both ſides, concenters in *Virtue* and *Fidelity*, their *Minds* are made *one*, and 'tis a Marriage of *Souls* as well as *Bodies*, and ſuch a bleſſed State is the Suburbs of *Heaven*, even in this Life.

And, ſays the Doctor, he that ſhould dare to Marry under any *Venereal* circumſtance, or *Pox* his *Wife* after he is Marry'd unto *her*, [as many which I have been too much an Eye-witneſs to, have done, and many a fine Lady by that means ſpoil'd, before ſhe has ſo much as thought what her Diſeaſe ſhould be,] ſhould have a Brand of *Infamy* upon his *Name* for ever. [And I add, ſo ſhould the *Woman* that Marries under the ſame

ſame circumſtance, and *Poxes* her *Husband*, as many I have known alſo in my Practice to have done] For what ſays the *Wiſe Man*, *Prov.* 6. and 33.

A Wound *and* Diſhonour *ſhall he get, and his* Reproach *ſhall not be wiped away.* [He that Whores]

Her end is bitter as Death, *and as ſharp as a two-edg'd* Sword. [Meaning a *Whore*]

And thou mourn at laſt when thy Fleſh *and thy* Body *are conſumed, and a* Dart *ſtruck thro' his* Liver. [Meaning with the *Diſeaſe*]

Her Feet go down to Death, *her Steps take hold of Hell.* [Meaning a *Whoriſh* or Adulterous Woman]

For ſhe hath caſt down many Wounded, *yea many ſtrong* Men *have been* Slain *by* her. [Doubtleſs mean't, deſtroy'd by the Diſeaſe]

Her Houſe is the way to Hell, *to the Chambers of* Death, *&c.*

Jeſus the Son of *Sirach* in *Eccleſiaſticus*, chap. 19. ver. 2. 3. ſays, *He that cleaves to Harlots will become impudent, Moths and Worms ſhall have him for their inheritance.*

And the Prophane *Orators* and *Poets*, as well as *Sacred*, are all full of *Whip-Cord* and *Laſhes* at this *Sin.* I might here, ſays the Doctor, enlarge, but that the *Groans* and *Miſeries* of ſuch *Shoals* of periſhing *Wretches* abandon'd by their *Friends*, expos'd to *Ditches*, *Dunghills*, and at the beſt to *Hoſpitals*, are rotting Inſtances of *Venereal Venom* and moſt deplorable Commentators on this ſad *Text*, viz. their *Strength* is given to ſtrange *Women*, and their *Years* unto the *Cruel.*

Euſtachius Rudius, well obſerves, *Thieves*, *Robbers* and *Murderers*, and other wicked Perſons are ſharply puniſh'd, but publick *Whores* full of this Diſeaſe, and who daily deſtroy more than a thouſand Men, and pollute whole *Families* and *Cities*, are rather *Cheriſht*, *ſmooth'd* up with *Flatteries*, and maintain'd very *Gallantly.*

lantly. And indeed, as he ſays, ſo it is. But however,

Let not your Luſt *enſlave* your *noble Mind,*
Nor waſte your Strength *on wanton* Woman *kind.*

Which you certainly will not, if you conſider the fatigue of *Phyſick Courſes*, the *Frights*, the *Fears*, *Perplexities*, and *Terrors*, of the ill conſequences of the *Diſeaſe* ; and in what conſternation the *Mind* is plung'd into upon the leaſt pain or diſorder, tho' at the ſame time perhaps abſolutely Foreign to any thing of that kind.

So here, ſays the aforeſaid Doctor, I ſhall ceaſe this unſavoury Subject, and conclude with a few Lines, dehortatory from *Whoredom* and its fatal Conſequences.

View yonder Shoar ! whence Venus *came at firſt,*
See ! all the wretched Whore-wrack'd Sons of Luſt,
Where blaſted Strength lies in its Manhood Curſt.
View yender Bay ! that many a load encloſes
Of Pumic't Shin-bones, *and the ſhells of* Noſes ;
And in yon Hoſpital, *there does ſurvive,*
The remnant half, of half that rot alive;
With Bubo's, Blanes, *cavernous running* Holes,
Twould Clap *the* Devil, *for to fetch their* Souls.

But, as obſerv'd before, *Drinking* being very frequently the occaſion of *Whoring*, and many that I have known, as much abhorring a lewd Woman when they are *Sober* as any Men, and at no other times fall into that Snare ; I'll here tranſcribe the following ſerious advice in Verſe, by the Ingenious Dr. *Baynard*, which perhaps may be a means to deter ſome from that, which too often (if not the occaſion of getting the *Pox*) brings innumerable other Evils along with it. They are theſe.

Truſt

Trust not to Constitution, *'twill decay,*
And 'twisted Strength *its Fibres wears away:*
As close-wove Garments *of a strong spun Thread,*
The Woof *frets out and tears away the Web;*
So Soul *and* Body *tho' ne'er so well conjoin'd,*
The longer that they wear the more they grind,
Then the crakt Organ *must impair the Mind.*
All finite Things tend to their own undoing,
But Man alone's industrious to his Ruin;
For what with Riot, Delicates *and* Wine,
Turns Pioneer, *himself to undermine.*
Besides the hidden Snares *laid in our way,*
The sudden Deaths *we hear of every Day,*
The smoothest Paths have unseen Ambuscades,
And Insecurity Security *invades:*
For no Man knows what's the next Hours event,
Man Lives *as he does* Die *by accident.*
How soft is Flesh, *how brittle is a* Bone!
Time eats up Steel *and Monuments of* Stone,
And from his Teeth *art thou exempt alone?*
What Warrant hast thou that thy Body's Proof
Against the Anguish of an aching Tooth?
How soon's a Fever *rous'd by acute Pains?*
The smallest Ails *have all their* Partizans;
And in intestine Wars they may divide,
And Life's *Deserters list on the wrong side:*
Diseases, like true Blood-hounds, seize their Dam,
And prey upon the Carkass *whence they sprang.*
Be always on thy guard, watchful and Wise,
Lest Death *should take thee napping by Surprize.*

And in another place, where the Doctor speaks of Temperance, and advises to it, he adds the following Lines,

But when alas! Men come to die
Of Dropſie, Jaundice, Stone and Gout,
When the *black* Reckoning draws nigh,
And Life before the Bottle's out.

When low drawn Time's upon the Tilt,
Few Sands and Minutes left to run;
And all our paſt gone *Years* are ſpilt,
And the great *Work* is left undone:

When reſtleſs *Conſcience* knocks within,
And in *Deſpair* begins to baul,
Death like a Drawer then ſteps in,
And asketh, *Gentlemen!* dy'e call?

I wiſh that *Men* would timely think
On this great *Truth* in their full Bowls,
Both *I* and *Will* of *Ludgate-Hill*,
And all our Friends round *Pauls*.

And with the Doctor's leave I'll add the three following Lines.

If true as 'tis, that Surfeiting *and* Wine,
Deſtroys the Health *and makes the* Body *Pine*,
What is't when Pox *does with the* Bottle *join?*

And in another Place, the aforeſaid Ingenious Author, brings in the following Lines, with which (adding a few Words of my own) I ſhall conclude.

Unerring Nature, *learn to follow cloſe*,
For Quantum ſufficit, *is her juſt Doſe*;
Sufficient *clogs no Wheels, and tires no Horſe*,
Yet briskly drives the Blood around the Courſe;
And hourly adds unto its waſts, ſupplies
In due proportion to what's ſpent and dies.

Whilſt

Whilſt Surfeiting *corrupts the Purple Gore,*
And bankrupts Nature *of her long-liv'd ſtore;*
And thus the Soul *is from the* Body *torn*
Before its time. ——— ———
Which, by a temperate *Life, in a clean* Cell,
Might full a hundred Years with comfort Dwell,
And drop, when ripe, as Nuts do ſlip the Shell.

Therefore *Naturam diſce ſequi,* follow Nature's Dictates; for *Natura nihil agit fruſtra,* is the only indiſputable *Axiom* in Philoſophy, Nature does nothing in vain, Live Temperately, for ſhe loves no Extreams,

Omne violens Naturæ inimicum & contrarium eſt, & motus violentos Naturam non pati, abſq; læſione manifeſta.

That is,

Whatever is violent, is inimical and deſtructive to Nature; for Nature is not able to endure violent Motions, without manifeſt Injury.

Intemperance therefore is an injury to Nature, it brings on Diſeaſes. *Theotimus* was told by his Phyſicians, that *Drunkenneſs* and *Uncleanneſs* would deprive him of his Sight; ſay not as he ſaid, *Vale Lumen Amicum,* Then farewel dear Eyes; for that he had rather loſe his Sight than leave his Sins. *Drunkenneſs* very frequently introduces *Whoring,* (for a Man in Drink hath loſt *Imperium ſuum,* the command of himſelf) and *Whoring* at one time or other, (for he muſt have good luck indeed that always eſcapes) brings the *Pox,* or at leaſtwiſe the *Clap,* which is a Chip of the ſame Block, and then 'tis odds but he happens into unskilful Hands, which if ſo, the Diſeaſe, inſtead of being ferreted out, is oftentimes rivered into his very Nature, and not only that, but entail'd alſo upon his Poſterity, bringing

innumerable Inconveniences and Pain, a very bad exchange for that little, little moment of Pleasure, perhaps at best a ruinated Constitution, an uneasie distracted Life, for the injury done to himself and Family; and well too if not succeeded with Ruin of Estate, as well as Reputation, and Destruction and Death into the Bargain.

Wine, says holy Writ, is strong, the *King* is stronger, but *Women* are strongest of all. For,

They are the Rocks, *the* Quicksands, *and the* Shelves,
Where Inconsiderate *Men do* Wreck *themselves*.

Therefore my Advice is, That Men would always preserve *Mens sana in corpore sano*, and not in despite of *Claps* and *Surfeits*, run on in *Fuddling* and *Whoring*, lest the event shews them how much they were in the wrong: And if any do take warning, and avoid the occasion, according to those sincere Admonitions, as *Juvenal* in his *Satyr* 14, says, so it is most true.

They shall be free
From the Disease, *and from Infirmity*;
From Care and Sorrow, and their Lives shall be
Prolonged, under a better Destiny.

'Tis not to be doubted, but by this time, the Reader (if he has been at the pains of reading the Book thro') may suppose, I have consulted the many Authors quoted herein; and I do assure him at the same time, I have, (not passing by one that ever wrote of the *Venereal Disease*, that I know of, or could get for Money) and not only so, but compar'd their Opinions with my own, and also examin'd them as to the Practick Part, which is the true Test: And where by experience (which is ever the best School-Mistress) I have found them Consonant to the Truth, there I have

have ſubſcrib'd my *Fiat* and reſted; where diſſonant, I have rejected them, always allowing thoſe Opinions and Methods of Cure, real or fictitious, according as was the Event, (the different Temperaments and Conſtitutions of the People, ever nicely firſt conſider'd and underſtood in the Practice) and according thereto have Iſtedily ſteer'd my Courſe, finding all along that common Saying verify'd,

Experientia Docet.

FINIS.

THE

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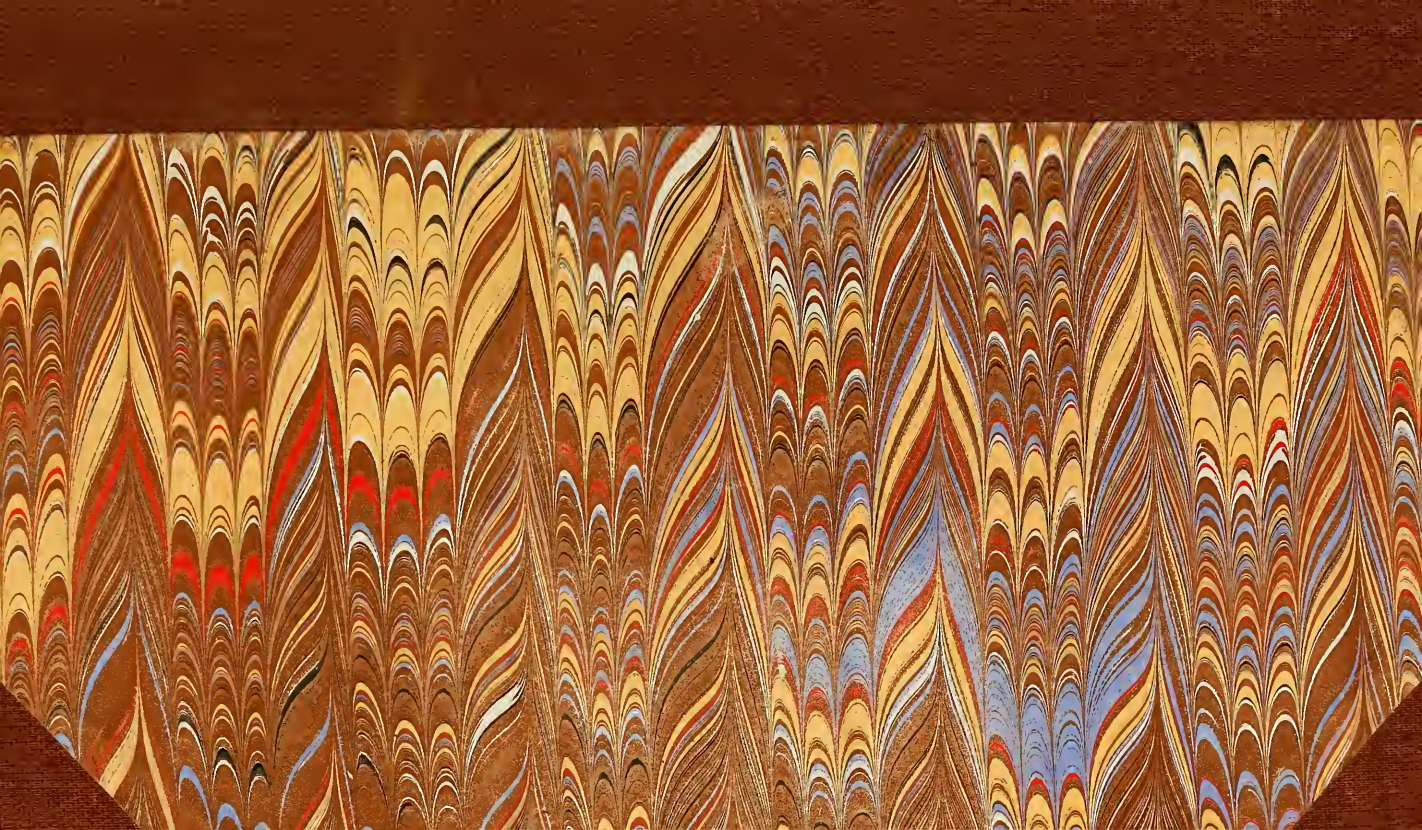
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